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AND OF THE

POLITICS, COMMERCE, AND LITERATURE

OF

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Index, History of Oude, Political and Commercial Papers,
Chronicle,
State Papers.

Part II.

Proceedings in Parliament,
Characters,
Miscellaneous Tracts.

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HISTORY OF OUDE.

In our last volume, (Characters page 50.) we promised to continue the transactions of the life of Sujah Dowla, and his successors, in the government of Oude. The State papers of the present, together with those in the succeeding volume, will contain all the official documents presented to the House of Commons, on the affairs of that province. We have now the satisfaction to lay before the reader our historical account of that part of the British possessions in India, by which the rise and progress of our connection with that province are shewn, by immediate reference to official documents, and these have enabled us to explain with fidelity, and correctness, the policy that has directed the several treaties existing between the different nawaubs of Oude and the British government. The original documents are completely before the public, and to them we do not hesitate to appeal, for their judgment of the accuracy of the following narrative.

IN the year 1758, Prince Alli Goher, eldest son of the reigning emperor, prepared to invade Bengal; and Sujah Dowla, the better to cover his designs on the province of Allahabad, the subjugation of which he had long meditated, promised the prince every assistance he could command; and engaged Mahmud Koolee Khan, the subahdar of Allahabad, his relation, a high minded, brave young man, to assist the prince, with all his forces, to which Sujah Dowla added a party of his own troops. For this proof of loyalty, the prince swore, solemnly, to invest Sujah Dowla with the office of vizier, if he should ever become emperor.

While Mahmud Koolee Khan was at the siege of Patna, Sujah Dowla seized on the fort of Allahabad, with the family of the subah, who, when he received this intelligence, quitted the siege, and marched back to his own country, to punish his faithless kinsman; but Sujah Dowla entrapped him into a negotiation, and, by fair promises, induced the unfortunate Koolee Khan to disband his army, and surrender his person to his generosity. Sujah Dowla threw him into prison, annexed the whole of the subahdary of Allahabad to the territories of Oude, and soon afterwards put his prisoner to death.

Having now no inducement to continue his support to Alli Goher, that prince, left to his own resources, was driven from Bengal, and forced to seek shelter in Allahabad, from whence he proposed to throw himself upon the protection of the English, which was refused.

The Mahrattas, and the Vizier Gazoodeen Khan, were preparing a formidable attack on Nejeeb Cawn, and had driven the naib of the Abdalli from Lahoor; Nejeeb Cawn, called upon his allies, Sujah Dowla, and the Rohillas, for assistance; and the Abdalli was invited to join this league.* Sujah Dowla joined Nejeeb Cawn, and attacked and routed a party of the Mahrattas. The Abdalli arrived at Panniput, the vizier was obliged to fall back on Delhi, to prevent their seizing the city, and Sujah Dowla, who thought his presence no longer necessary, returned to Oude. The vizier suspected the king of being in league with Nejeeb Cawn, and his allies, and, to preserve his own authority, he put his majesty to death, and proclaimed a grandson of Cambuksh, the younger son of Aurungzebe, king, by the name of Jehangheer the Second.†

The Abdalli sent his nassukchees to Alli Goher and Sujah Dowla, offering the throne to the former, and the office of vizier to the latter, which was accepted by both; the prince assumed the name of Shah Aulum, and, according to his former promise, appointed Sujah Dowla vizier of the empire.

Notwithstanding his defeat last year, the new emperor thought himself in a capacity to renew his attack upon the province of Behar, to which he was invited by the zemindar of Mey, and other malecontents. Sujah Dowla left him to prosecute his designs, and set out with his forces for the camp of the Abdalli, who had sent him repeated summonses for that purpose. Near Annopsheer he was met by the Abdalli's vizier, and conducted in state to the camp, where he was received as the vizier of the new king, and presented in person with an official dress of honor. The Mahrattas and Jauts, reinforced to 150,000 men, commanded

* Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 14. † Ibid. p. 16, 17.

by Bisswasrow, the son of Ballajee, were encamped on the banks of the river Bea.

The river Jumna, which lay between the two armies, being greatly swelled by the late rains, prevented active operations; in this interval, Bisswasrow proposed to the Abdalli a peace, upon the same conditions which were formerly made with Nadir Shah. The Abdalli rejected these offers with disdain; but, by the advice of the Rohillas, sent Sujah Dowla to the Mahrattas, with other proposals, and desired the Jauts to act as mediators.

[1759.] Sujah Dowla had for some time carried on a private correspondence with the Mahratta chiefs, for the purpose of getting them to acknowledge Shah Aulum emperor, and this embassy afforded him a favourable opportunity of prosecuting those views, the completion of which would establish his own authority in the vizierut. He was received with marks of friendship by Bisswasrow, who immediately dismissed Rajah Dillier Sing, Gazooden Cawn's vakeel, from his presence and camp. Sujah Dowla secured the Mahrattas to his interest, by a deposit of jewels, for the payment of five lacs of rupees to Bisswasrow. Shah Aulum was proclaimed emperor, and his son, Shah Mirza Bawber, placed on the khoorzee, or chair of state, as regent of the empire, in his father's absence.

Two months passed in negotiation; and the Abdalli, seeing no prospect of peace, suspected the private conferences of Sujah Dowla with the Mahrattas were inimical to the interest of the allies, and the capture of the city of Conjpura by them, pending the negotiation, strengthened his suspicions. The Abdalli, on the arrival of Sujah Dowla in camp, commanded him to depart from his army. At the intercession of the Rohillas, he was soon prevailed upon to pardon and recal him, but as his fidelity was still suspected, he would not suffer him to encamp within his lines.* The Abdalli, enraged at the loss of Conjpura, and mortified at seeing the Mahrattas carry on their successes with impunity, mounted his elephant, and commanding his army to follow him, pushed into the midst of the stream; the troops, animated by the example of their leader, did the same, and, in a few hours, the whole army landed on the other side of the river Jumna, with very little loss, which fell chiefly to the share of Sujah Dowla.† The Abdalli marched immediately to Delhi, to seize that city before the Mahrattas could arrive to its relief; but he found it so well garrisoned, that, having no artillery, he was obliged to desist from the attempt, and turn his attention to Bisswasrow, who was advancing towards him. They met,

 January,

* Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 19. † Ibid. p. 20, 21, 22, 23.

an indecisive battle took place, and both parties remained inactive till January, 1762, when the battle of Pauniput was fought, in which the Mahrattas were completely defeated, with the loss of their camp-equipage, artillery, tents, elephants, horses, camels, baggage, a vast treasure, and most of their leaders killed. This signal victory was owing to the bravery of Sujah Dowla, and a body of fakiers in his service.* The Abdalli, when the battle was over, embraced Sujah Dowla, whom he formally adopted his son, and caused the victory to be proclaimed and registered in his name. The next day, a detachment, sent by Sujah Dowla, entered the city of Delhi, of which they took possession; and the regent, Mirza Bawber, rode out, attended by his court, to visit the Abdalli, and congratulate him on his victory.

Nejeeb Cawn was reinstated in the subahdary of the city of Delhi, the Abdalli marched towards his own country, and Sujah Dowla returned to Oude, loaded with honours, and a large share of the booty taken from the Mahrattas. Shah Aulum being universally acknowledged emperor, Sujah Dowla will in future be known as the vizier.

Nothing remarkable occurred in the state of Oude, until the war between the British government and Meer Causim, the nawaub of Bengal. A treaty was entered into between the vizier and Meer Causim under the vizier's seal, promising him, by oath on the Koran, protection and assistance against the English; and stipulating that Meer Causim should pay the vizier eleven lacs of rupees a month, from the day he should cross the Ganges into the province of Behar, till the conclusion of the war.†

Meer Causim joined the emperor and the vizier, then encamped at Allahabad, preparatory to an expedition into Bundelcund, to reduce some refractory zemindars. The greatest profession of friendship was made to Meer Causim by the vizier, for which he received in return presents, in jewels, to the amount of some lacs of rupees, a chariot drawn by elephants, sumptuously caparisoned, with embroidered housings to his Begum, and very valuable gifts to his mother, who had honoured Meer Causim with the appellation of son.‡

Meer Causim, at his own request, was dispatched with his troops to reduce the Bondelas, which, having effected to the satisfaction of the vizier, he returned to camp. The allied army moved to Benares, and a bridge of boats being thrown across the Ganges, they continued their march into Behar;—they were a moving nation of marauders, without discipline, spreading desolation wherever they came, and plundering each other. §

The

* Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 24. † Ibid. p. 24. ‡ Scott's Hist. Beng. p. 430, 431. § Ibid. 431, 432.

The vizier, proud of his power, and despising the English, would not listen to the advice of his more discerning ministers, who advised him not to trust to numbers for victory; but select his best disciplined troops, and leave the remainder with the women, and followers, in camp on his frontiers, then he would be sure of victory, by harassing the enemy with continual alarms and cutting off supplies of provisions.

The vizier, and Meer Causim, entered Behar, spreading desolation for miles round their line of march, which so much disgusted the inhabitants, who before were anxious for the success of the vizier, that they changed their wishes into prayers for the English, who never molested them.

The English, fatigued with the late campaign, during a rainy season, and alarmed at the reported abilities of the vizier, retreated from Benares, towards Patua, where they left their heavy baggage and superfluous followers, and returned to Arole; but retreated again to the neighbourhood of Patua, and threw up entrenchments.* They were closely pursued by the vizier, who, elated with this retreat, became still more confident of victory.

The vizier halted one day at Phulwara, and the next morning marched to attack the English, who defended themselves gallantly against three several assaults, in which the vizier lost a great number of men. At night he returned to his tents greatly offended with his ally, Meer Causim, for staying at a respectable distance with his battalions, and not moving to his assistance when required. No active operation took place for some days, the vizier being indisposed, except affairs of outposts; and the rains approaching, the allies retreated towards Buxar, intending to return after the wet season. Meer Causim, finding the war was likely to continue longer than he had resources to pay his subsidy to the vizier, wished to be out of his power; and requested the vizier, to permit him to go to Moorshedabad to collect the revenues of the country, which he could readily effect while the English had the vizier to employ their attention. The vizier, afraid that Meer Causim would not return, proposed to send a person to levy contributions in his name; which, however, he never did, and Meer Causim received no supply from the provinces. The Vizier never forgave Meer Causim for witnessing his repulse, on the English lines at Patua, without coming to his assistance, and determined on seeking an opportunity of breaking off with him.† For that purpose he demanded the emperor's tribute for Bengal, and his own subsidy. Meer Causim pleaded inability to answer these demands; on which the vizier placed guards over his person; a strict exaction of his

* Scott's Hist. Beng. p. 432 † Ibid. p. 433.

his treasure was made from his women, and eunuchs; and the vizier charged him, on the testimony of the assassin, Sumroo, with firing on him at his return from the attack on the English lines before Patna.* When the vizier had collected all the treasure of his unfortunate captive, he turned him loose on the world, without money or friends, the day before the battle of Baxar. Meer Causim had, a few days before the alarm of the vizier's demands on him, sent away some valuable jewels by a faithful domestic, Shekh Mahummood Asheek, which were honestly delivered up to him after his release.

Indirect overtures of peace were made to the vizier, with an offer of the province of Behar to himself, and a tribute to the emperor, for Bengal; but he was too haughty to be satisfied with less than the conquests of the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. With these high pretensions, and a powerful army to support them, he had not conduct to exert his force, and pride would not suffer him to attend to the advice of his intelligent friends.

The English government, seeing that the vizier would not listen to reasonable terms of accommodation, reinforced their army, the command of which was given to Major Munro, who, having provided ten days provision, resolved in that time to conquer or die. With this intention he commenced his march, and, though constantly harassed by a body of Mogul horse, arrived in a few days, within a short distance of the vizier's cantonments. The armies remained two days inactive within sight of each other. On the third, the vizier attacked the English; the battle, which was long and bloody, ended in the complete defeat of the vizier, all his camp equipage, artillery, baggage, and a vast treasure, fell into the hands of the victors. The King and the vizier fled to Benares; but the vizier, not thinking himself in safety in his own dominions, retired to Allahabad, and thence to Bareilly, the residence of Hafiz Rhemut, a Rohilla chief, by whom he was received, with his mother, Begum, and family. The vizier left his minister, Beny Behadur, to conduct the emperor after him from Benares; but his Majesty, being now his own master, and disgusted with the vizier's treatment, refused to accompany Beny Behadur, and solicited the protection of the English. His Majesty proposed that Major Munro, should put him into possession of the province of Oude with a detachment of troops to shew he was under the protection of the English government, and then he would defend it without further aid from them† by the assistance of his own connections; and collect the revenues, which he would remit to the company's treasury, and be satisfied with whatever part they should assign him; but if the English government would, contrary to their interest, make peace with the

* Scott's Hist. Beng. p. 418. † Ibid. p. 442, 443.

the vizier, his Majesty, in that case, would go to Delhi, being resolved never to commit his person again to the power of the vizier. His Majesty further agreed to reimburse the English government the expence of the war with the vizier, and assign to them Ghazeepoore, and the rest of the country of Rajah Bulwunt Sing, in perpetuity.

The English government acceded to the Emperor's proposal, and a party of their troops were ordered to attend upon his Majesty at Benares. The vizier, to gain time for recruiting his forces, ordered his minister, Beny Behadur, to listen to terms of peace; but not to come to a definite treaty, as he was determined to continue the war. The English general, and the emperor, invited Beny Behadur to a conference in the English camp, where he was received with distinction, and peace offered, through him, to the vizier, provided he would deliver Meer Causim, and Sumroo, into their hands. The Raja held out hopes that these terms would be complied with, as far as possible, and remained in the English camp till the vizier was joined by the Mahrattas, at Khorah, then he quitted them, under pretence of settling the districts of the province; but returned with his followers to the vizier, and sent to inform the English general, and the emperor, of his master's determination not to listen to the terms of peace offered.

Two battalions, under the command of Major Stibbert, took possession of the city of Lucknow; and Gen. Carnac besieged the fortress of Chunar; but having failed in a night attack on that fortress, this, and the preparations of the vizier, induced him to raise the siege, and march to attack Allahabad, where he was joined by Nujuf Khan, with his followers from Bundelcund; who, being well acquainted with the fortress, pointed out the weakest part, a breach was made; the garrison, not deeming it prudent to brave a storm, surrendered, and the English marched on to Korah in pursuit of the vizier.*

The conquered districts were settled by Shittabroy, who made stipulations with the Zemindars, and levied native troops in the name of the English.

The vizier's refusal to listen to terms of peace, was considered a rebellious contempt of the Emperor's authority; and a royal Firmaun was issued, on the 29th September, 1764,† for removing him from the office of vizier, and resuming the Subahdarry of Oude, of which the troops of the English company were desired to put his Majesty into possession.

When the English troops, under Gen. Carnac, arrived at Korah, Sujah Dowla, with the Mahrattas under Malhar Raow, the vizier's other allies, under various pretences, having delayed joining, now advanced to meet him;

* Scott's Hist. Beng. p. 444, 445. † Verelst, p. 164.

him; an engagement, or rather skirmish, took place, in which the Mahrattas were quickly dispersed by the English artillery, and fled across the Jumna to their own territories; and Sujah Dowla retreated to Furruckabad, irresolute how to act.* This action decided the fate of Oude, and the English took possession of every part of the country. Sujah Dowla, by the advice of Ahmed Khan, resolved to throw himself on the clemency of the English, and set out for their camp, in a palanquin, with a few attendants. Major Carnac, when informed of his approach, advanced with several officers, and Shittabroy, to meet him. The vizier alighted, and embraced Major Carnac; the company presented nuzzers, and accompanied their noble guest on foot, to their tents, where a collation was provided, and every assurance given him of reconciliation and future friendship.† The vizier, satisfied of the sincerity of Major Carnac, encamped near the English lines, and sent for his family. In August a treaty was concluded to the satisfaction of both parties, by which it was stipulated,

That there should be peace and friendship between the vizier and the English.

That the company should assist in defending Oude, in case of attack, the extraordinary expences of which assistance the vizier was to pay.

That the vizier should assist the English in case their dominions were attacked.

That he should never entertain Causim Ally Khan, late Subahdar of Bengal, Sumroo, nor any European deserter; but should deliver up, to the English, any European deserter, who should seek an asylum in his territories.‡

That the emperor should remain in possession of Korah, and Allahabad as a royal demesne.

That Rajah Bulwunt Sing, should be continued in the Zemindaries of Benares, Gazeepoore, &c.

That the vizier should pay the English government fifty lacks of rupees, on account of the expences of the war.

The remainder of Oude, &c. to be restored to the vizier.

The trade of the company to be free through the whole of the vizier's possessions.

The relations of the vizier, who assisted the English, not to be molested on that account.

The English forces to be withdrawn, except the garrison of Chunar, or such troops as his majesty should chuse for the protection of his person in the city of Allahabad.§

The

* Scott's Hist. Beng. p. 445. † Verelst, p. 164. ‡ Ver. Appen. 171. § Ibid. p. 171.

The emperor, by his royal seal, confirmed this treaty, and at the intercession of Lord Clive, *restored* Sujah Dowla to his former offices in the empire. The vizier having paid his conquerors all the money he could raise, and deposited jewels for the balance, took leave of them, and returned to Fyzabad, leaving deputies in his offices of vizier, and commander of the artillery, with the emperor.*

The personal character, and high reputation of the vizier, over the whole empire, would render him at all times, if driven to desperation, a dangerous enemy; the English could not maintain the conquest of Oude, in the hands of any one else, without great risk, and immense expence; at the same time, the restoration of it to the vizier, was the best barrier to their possessions in Bengal, and formed the strongest claim on his gratitude. The vizier, perfectly satisfied of the superiority of the English troops over his own, gave up every hope of disputing the empire with them, and set himself heartily about retrieving his country from the effects of the late ruinous war.† The English were stationed at Allahabad and Benares, to secure the King and the country against the designs of the Mahrattas.‡

[1766] This summer, a congress was held at Chuprah, by Lord Clive, General Carnac, the vizier, the King's ministers, and the Rohilla chiefs, for forming a treaty of mutual defence against the Mahrattas. The English deputies left the vizier to finish the treaty; but not to conclude it finally without their consent; he terminated the business to their satisfaction, and this coalition promised to be a good defence against the encroachments of the Mahrattas, and the Abdali, who this year threatened to invade Hindustan, and the latter had, for that purpose, advanced to Cabul; but retired again to his own country.

[1767.] The vizier was now sensible that the security of his possessions, as well as his consequence in the empire, depended on the friendship of the English, and governed his conduct by principles the most likely to cement and promote that amity. The emperor had long ceased to consult the vizier on the affairs of the empire; and the influence assumed by the vizier's naib, over the royal house, and particularly the vizierut, gave too much reason to conclude, that he had filled the royal ear with ideas unfavourable to his master.§ The vizier remonstrated with the King, on the hardship of being nominally his first minister, without being consulted by his Majesty on state affairs; and submitted, as matter of right, that he should be admitted to his majesty's council in future. To this his Majesty peremptorily refused to accede, or allow him more than a nominal situation in the empire.

* Scott's Hist. Beng. 447. † Ver. Appen. 24. ‡ Ibid. 51. § Ibid. 73.

empire. The vizier laid his grievances before the English government, reminding them of his appointment to that office, when the treaty with them was concluded;* and signifying his earnest desire, through their mediation, to be invested with the authority withheld from him by the jealousy of the King, and the artifices of a favourite servant.† To these representations the English government paid immediate attention; and Muneer al Dowlah, the vizier's naib, was told, that his disrespectful conduct to his master had incurred their high displeasure, and if he regarded their friendship, he would make proper concessions to him. This intimation from the English government had the desired effect; an interview took place between the vizier and his naib at Fayzebad, and the vizier was satisfied of the consistent conduct of his deputy; but his Majesty steadily refused to admit the vizier to more than his nominal dignity.

The English government adhered with scrupulous exactness to the articles of the treaty with the vizier; still, however, he considered them, more as his rivals for power, than steady friends, and was sedulously employed in increasing and exercising his army, of which the English government was repeatedly advised; and of his unfriendly intention towards them, should a proper opportunity offer;—therefore, the duty they owed their own safety, as well as the preservation of the peace of the allies, and the empire, required such measures as would curb his ambitious projects, without destroying his respectability. A deputation from the English government met the vizier at Benares, for the purpose of discussing the relative interests of both parties, and the unnecessary increase of his excellency's military establishment; the result of which was, a new treaty; the preamble of which acknowledges the justice of the apprehensions entertained by the English government of that unnecessary increase;‡ and stipulating that his excellency's entire force in future should not exceed thirty-five thousand men, a number sufficient to render him respectable among the powers of Hindustan, though not so formidable, as to trouble the peace of the provinces. The vizier, accompanied the deputies to Allahabad; his Majesty confirmed the treaty, and received the vizier with every mark of distinction due to his station in the empire; and at his departure permitted him to return to Allahabad, at the approaching festival.§

[1769.] Ahmed Cawn, a Rohilla chief, applied to the vizier, and the King, for assistance to quell an insurrection in his dominions, to which the English government having assented, an army was assembled for that purpose; but peace was restored by the defeat of the rebel, Abdallah Cawn, without foreign assistance.

The

* Ver. Appen. 49. † Ibid. 55. ‡ Ibid. 77. § Ibid. 77.

The King, though in his exterior behaviour apparently satisfied, secretly sighed for the pleasures of the capital, and was ambitious of ascending the throne of his ancestors. This unfortunate predilection was encouraged by the cupidity of his servants; who, regardless of the happiness of their sovereign, and full of the desire of ruling with uncontrolled sway, urged his Majesty to throw off his dependance on the English, assert his own right, and march to Delhi. The Mahrattas had now recovered from the effects of the battle of Pauniput, and, building the hopes of their future ambitious designs on having the royal person in their power, intrigued with his Majesty's confidential servants, and offered their assistance, in placing his Majesty on the throne. These alluring offers were not to be combated by prudential considerations, and the King determined on leaving his asylum of ease, independence, and comfort, in Allahabad, in the midst of his family and most faithful servants, for a miserable shadow of authority in the city of Delhi.* Previous to the King's departure, he sent his minister, Muneer al Dowla, to Calcutta, to demand the approbation of the English government to his intended movement. But he met with a positive refusal: convinced of the imprudence of the step his Majesty was about to take, the council strongly remonstrated against it; and warned his Majesty not to place confidence in the Mahrattas, whose perfidy, and insatiable ambition, had already proved fatal to many of his august family. Though the English government could not approve of his Majesty's determination, he was informed they would not oppose it; and allowed his Majesty to retain in his service some battalions of Sepoys, disciplined after the European method, first withdrawing the Officers. With these honourable sentiments Muneer al Dowla was dismissed.

The Nawaub Vizier, secretly encouraged the cabals for the King's removal to Delhi, though he outwardly gave it all the opposition that could be expected, from one greatly interested in his Majesty's happiness.† In the spring of 1771, the King, by the aid of the English, the exertions of the Mogul nobles, and a magnificent Peishcush, or offering, with four lacks of rupees from the nawaub vizier, assembled an army of sixteen thousand men, with which he commenced his march to Delhi, accompanied by the commander in chief of the British forces, and the vizier, to the frontiers of the province of Khorah. Here having again renewed their solicitations to detain the King, but without effect, they took their leave. The King cantoned his army at Nabbee Gunge, a town on the high road to Delhi, during

* Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 77. † Ibid. p. 77.

during the rainy season, and received Vakeels from the Mahratta chiefs, demanding the Chout due from the crown to the Peishwa family from the time of Mahmud Shah; five lacs of rupees for carrying on the war against the Jauts; and a confirmation of the possession of their respective jagheers; with which unreasonable demands his Majesty was obliged to comply. In 1772, the Mahrattas bore down all opposition at the court of Delhi, and obtained from the King sunnuds, or grants, for the provinces of Korah and Allahabad.* These provinces, our readers will recollect, were settled in the year 1765, on the Emperor, by the English government, as a royal demesne, the possession of which he first abandoned, and now made a grant of, to the prejudice of the English government and the vizier; and contrary to the meaning of the treaty, by which they reverted to the English government, from whom his Majesty received them. In September, the English government granted them in perpetuity to the nawaub vizier, on condition of paying the company fifty lacs of rupees.† By this agreement, the number, and expence of a brigade of English troops, when in the service of the Nawaub vizier, was ascertained.

The contest for these provinces now lay between the English government and the vizier, with the Mahrattas, and the latter prepared to assert their right by the sword. The Rohillas had suffered greatly by the irruption of the Mahrattas into their country, the two preceding years; and Hafiz Rhemut Khan, chief of the tribe, formed a treaty with the English government and the Nawaub vizier, by which it was stipulated, that he should pay the vizier forty lacs of rupees at the end of the war, for the assistance he should receive in expelling the invaders.‡ Pending the treaty, the King privately consulted with the agents of the vizier, and informed the English government of his earnest desire to get rid of the thraldom in which he was kept by the Mahrattas, that every exertion should be made on his part to counteract their designs, by constantly giving information of their intended movements.

Holkar and Beesajee, at the head of a very large Mahratta army, crossed the Ganges, and laid the country waste wherever they came, the English forces, the Nawaub vizier's, and the Rohillas, having united, the Mahrattas were every where repulsed, and driven back again with the utmost precipitation, where, being joined by the remainder of the Mahratta army under Scindiah, and the Mogul troops under Nujeef Khan, they held a consultation upon their future operations: § the aspect of affairs was hostile to their views, and knowing the King's mind was estranged

* Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 36 † Printed Papers, presented to Parliament in 1806, No. 6 of No. 3. ‡ Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 47 § Ibid. p. 48.

estranged from them, it was determined for the present to return to the Deccan, and renew their ambitious schemes as opportunity should offer. Agreeably to this resolve, the Mahrattas withdrew by the way of Jypore, from Hindustan, and Nujuff Khan returned to Delhi with the Moghul troops.

The Nawaub Vizier marched into the Doab, to visit on the Mahrattas the effects of their own ambition, and expel their garrison from the city of Etawah, which he replaced with his own troops; and proceeded to Agra, then besieged by Nujuff Khan for the King, whom he assisted with an increase of force and artillery; the siege was carried on with vigour, and the garrison forced to capitulate.

The Nawaub Vizier took this opportunity of sending Illy Khan, a nobleman possessing his entire confidence, to Delhi, to compliment his Majesty on the taking of Agra; but with a secret mission, to engage the King to join in his designs on the Rohillas, whose rising power and influence he had long beheld with jealousy.

He urged the infraction of the treaty, by the Rohillas treacherously delaying payment of the stipulated sum of forty lacs of rupees, as a pretext for the war.*

The King did not heartily concur in the measure, being averse to agrandising the vizier at the expence of the Rohillas; but Illy Khan brought a large sum of money with him, which having expended judiciously among the King's servants, he succeeded in his object.† A secret treaty was formed, by which the vizier bound himself not only to defray the expences of the war, but, at the conclusion, his Majesty should partake of the plunder, as well as a share of the conquered province, or, if more agreeable, have an equal proportion of country more contiguous to Delhi. His Majesty to send his troops, under the command of Nujuff Khan, to the assistance of the Nawaub vizier.

The King prepared to take the field, but was prevented by indisposition, and the army marched under the command of Nujuff Khan, he did not join the vizier till after the fate of the Rohillas had been decided by the battle of Cutair,‡ in which the English troops, and those of the Nawaub vizier, gained a complete victory, and the whole province surrendered to them, except the district of Rampore, which was granted to Fizoolah Khan, at the meditation of the English, in jaghire, upon his submission.§ Thus the English government annexed to the territories of Oude, one of the finest provinces of Hindustan, yielding a revenue of upwards of two millions sterling.

The Nawaub vizier was particularly attentive to Nujuff Khan, and, to

* Franklin's Shah Aulum, p. 54. † Ibid. p. 54. ‡ Ibid. p. 55. § Scott's History of Bengal, p. 261.

to attach him to his interest, appointed him his naib, at the Court of Delhi, an office more honourable, than profitable, but accepted by Nujuff Khan thankfully. The vizier, when urged to deliver up the King's share of the plunder, peremptorily declined to give any part of it, and his Majesty, after repeated efforts to alter the vizier's resolution, desisted to push his claim. Nujuff Khan, was dismissed by the vizier, with flattering marks of esteem and friendship, accompanied by some of the vizier's troops, as a reinforcement to his own.

The Nawaub vizier, having settled the government of his newly-acquired territories, and appointed aumils to the several districts, took leave of the British commander in chief, and returned to Oude, in the plenitude of prosperity. Last year the Nawaub vizier, formally adopted Muzzuffer Jung, the Nawaub of Furruckabad, his son, and promised to restore him to his country on the expulsion of the Mahrattas. During the remainder of this year he was employed in settling a treaty of friendship and alliance with Muzuffer Jung, and arranging the affairs of that country, when death closed the career of his ambition, in January, 1775.

Sujah Dowlah, was about five feet eleven inches in height, his person extremely handsome, nervous, and athletic; his eye was penetrating, and his appearance bespoke acuteness, active intellect, and high spirit: his exterior was imposing, his policy plausible, and his genius enterprising; he was an excellent magistrate, anxiously desirous of the prosperity of his country, to the internal œconomy of the government of which he paid particular attention. In situations of danger, he was cool, brave, and daring; but he was choleric, ambitious, faithless, and, on many occasions, cruel. Trivial concessions, provided they addressed his passions, softened down his highest demands; his policy did not aim at the aggrandisement of the empire, nor the support of the legitimate rights of his sovereign; but was invariably directed to extend his own influence, at the expence of his King, his neighbours, honour, and justice.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Asoph ul Dowlah; this prince ascended the musnud with the fairest prospects of an auspicious reign; his title undisputed; a revenue of upwards of four millions sterling; at peace with every state; and protected by the English government, through whose influence, at the court of Delhi, he was confirmed in the Subahdary of Oude, and invested with the office of vizier. A proper attention to the internal œconomy of his government would have insured a continuation of these blessings, and the prosperity of his dominions. A new treaty was concluded between the Nawaub vizier, and the Nawaub

Muzuffer

Muzuffer Jung, by which Furruckabad was declared a dependancy of Oude, and a battalion of the troops of the Nawaub vizier stationed in it, for the defence of the person of the Nawaub Muzuffer Jung, at a subsidy of four lacs fifty thousand rupees a year.

[1775.] The frontiers of the territories of Oude were considerably extended by the recent conquest of Rohilcund, and part of the Jaut country; it was therefore judged necessary to increase the British force. A treaty was concluded between the English government, and the nawaub vizier, for confirming former treaties; making over the sovereignty of the district, dependant on Cheyt Sing, in perpetuity to the English company; fixing the charges of a brigade at two lacs sixty thousand rupees a month;* and engaging the nawaub vizier to dismiss all the Europeans, then in his service, and never, under any pretence, to employ Europeans in future, or permit them to remain in his dominions, without the perwunnah of the English government; and agreeing to pay the balance due to the English government, on account of Korah, Allahabad, and Rohilcund. In consequence of a change in the native officers, commanding battalions in the service of Oude, there was a serious mutiny among the troops, but, by the timely interference of a battalion of British troops, the mutineers were reduced to order, and the changes effected, without further opposition; but it was found necessary to station two battalions of British troops in Oude and its dependencies. The nawaub vizier, resigned to his pleasures left the government of the country to his ministers, and seldom attended to the business of the state, except when he came to demand money to support his pleasures, or purchase baubles. The effect of his indolence was soon apparent, in the defalcation of his revenues, internal disorders, commotions in the country, and frequent mutiny of his troops. Instead of seeking for the cause of these irregularities in his own conduct, he imputed them to the expence of maintaining the temporary brigades of British troops, called in, from time to time, to restore tranquillity. Fizoolah Khan, a Rohilla chief, taking advantage of the imbecility of the vizier's government, refused to pay his subsidy for the lands granted him in jaghire, under the protection of the English government, at the reduction of that province, and other jaghiredars, assumed a consequence unknown in the former reign. To correct these abuses, an agreement was concluded between the nawaub vizier, and the British government, on the 19th Sept. 1781, for withdrawing the English sebundy force, and replacing them by a regiment of sepoys, at an increased subsidy of 25,000 rupees a month; permitting the nawaub vizier to resume the lands of the refractory

* Printed Papers, presented to Parliament Suppt. No. 6 to No. 3.

refractory zemindars, with a reserve to all those whose jaghire the company guaranteed, the amount of whose net collections should be paid to them, through the English resident, in ready money. As Fizoolah Khan had forfeited the protection of the English government, the nawaub vizier was allowed to dispossess him, paying the amount stipulated to him by treaty, after deducting the charges of the troops he stood engaged to furnish, and which was passed to the account of the company.*

The vizier also signed another agreement, that he would reduce his sebundy, and other troops, to regular and complete establishments, not to be paid by assignments on the revenue, but by money from the treasury; that their number should not exceed the certain means of paying them; that he would separate his public from his private funds, and receive only a fixed sum for the expences of his person and household; the remainder of the net collections should be left in the public treasury, under the management of his public ministers, and the inspection of the English resident, for the discharge of his civil and military establishments. The Mahrattas meditated an attack upon Oude; it was therefore necessary to increase the English troops, by whom the Mahrattas were soon repulsed, and retired to their own country. In the year 1784, an agreement was entered into by the vizier, with the English government, for a further augmentation of the troops, and an increased subsidy, to provide against a meditated attack on the frontiers of Oude, by the Seiks;† and early in the following year, a large force was stationed on the frontiers, where they remained encamped until the rise of the river Jumna obliged the enemy to give up the design, and the English troops returned to their cantonments in the company's provinces. This year, the same danger threatened; and the vizier concluded a voluntary agreement with colonel Harpur, for such extra troops as should be employed in the defence of his frontiers. The revenues of Oude alarmingly decreased under the management, or rather, want of management, of the nawaub vizier and his ministers, while his profusion continued unbounded. When he applied to his ministers for money, to answer his private expences, it was no excuse to plead inability, they were obliged to find it; money was raised for these purposes, at usurious interest, from the Shroffs, for which tuncaws were given on the revenue, and aumils appointed by them, who, having no interest in the collections, or the future prosperity of the ryots, after the repayment of the sum borrowed, practised every species of extortion, while they remained in power.‡ Impartiality demands we should acknowledge, that Europeans, unmindful of their own honour, or that

* Printed papers, Suppt. No 6 of No. 3. † Oude treaties, No 6 in No. 3. ‡ Printed papers, No. 2,

that of their country, or the reputation and interest of their employers, gained largely by these mal-practices.*

[1786.] Every department of the state was deranged, and many of the finest districts of the Province desolated, by the rapacity of the Aumils: the subsidy payable for the British troops employed in the defence of the country fell into arrear, and the sums due on account of Korah, Allahabad, and Rohilcund, remained unpaid. The English government, alarmed at the decline of a country, with which they were so intimately connected, that the interests of the two states were inseparable, adopted measures, if possible, to stop the growing evil.—Hyder Beg Khan, first minister to the nawaub vizier, was sent for to Calcutta, to devise the means of redressing the grievances under which the country of Oude suffered. Lord Cornwallis, then at the head of the English government in India, explicitly declared to the minister, that the principles on which it would be mutually expedient to continue a friendly connection with the nawaub vizier, would be to commit the management of all the political business of Oude to the English government, who would undertake its defence against all enemies, and refrain from interfering in the management of the revenues, commerce, and internal government of the country; every civil and military expence, incurred by the company, on that account, to be defrayed by the nawaub vizier. On these principles a treaty was concluded, stipulating, that two brigades of British troops should be permanently stationed in Oude, for the expence of which, with the resident, and the pensions guaranteed by the English government, the subsidy was fixed at 500,000*l.* a year, payable by monthly instalments, independent of the expence of any additional troops, which it might be found necessary to station in the country, for its defence.† The English government agreed to relinquish all claims for balances due, except arrears of the troops, and pensions.

[1787.] The nature of the connection of the two states was clearly defined:—Oude to be defended by the English government, at a fixed subsidy; and the internal government of the country to remain with the nawaub vizier;‡ but they were not prevented from making representations to his Excellency, on the subject of his Administration, or from proposing such general arrangements, as should appear likely to contribute to the prosperity of both governments. The nawaub vizier gave Lord Cornwallis the strongest assurances of applying himself to the encouragement of agriculture and commerce; that he would disband great

* Printed Papers, No. 1, p. 3. † Ibid. p. 3. ‡ No. 2, p. 21.

great number of his useless rabble of troops; and retrench many other superfluous articles of expenditure. Hyder Beg Khan was informed, that the English government held him responsible for the due performance of the provisions of this treaty, in carrying which into full effect, he was assured he might depend on the support of the English government, as long as he served the nawaub vizier with fidelity, governed the country with justice, and strictly adhered to the engagements formed with the company.* Hyder Beg Khan, during his administration, made several efforts to correct the evils of the government; but not being cordially supported by the vizier, all his plans for that desirable purpose were abortive: the thoughtless extravagance, and folly of the vizier, marred every design that aimed at the correction of abuses; and the minister died in the year 1792, esteemed by the English government, as a man of talents and industry.† Hussein Reza Khan, was appointed, *ad interim*, to succeed him; and Rajah Tickait Roy was placed at the head of the finance, till the pleasure of the English government should be known; who having signified their approbation of this choice, Lord Cornwallis assured the new ministers, that on an honourable and active discharge of the duty they owed their master, depended the support they would receive from the English government. The conduct of the vizier to the family of the late Hyder Beg Khan, was at first liberal and attentive; but after some time he made claims on their property, on account of money said to be placed to his own account, by the late minister. The advice of his present minister had very little weight in preventing this ungracious conduct; the English government felt themselves called on to address the nawaub vizier on this subject; and submitted to his Excellency, that not only a just sense of the long and faithful services of his late minister, but the discredit which would attach to his own name, from confiscating the property of the children of his late minister, after the death of their father, should induce him to abstain from measures so incompatible with the dignity of his government; while prudence and policy should dictate a very different line of conduct; that an ungenerous return for the fidelity of his minister, might have evil consequences on the good conduct of others. The vizier desisted from his iniquitous claims; and the family of Hyder Beg Khan were allowed to enjoy their property unmolested.

[1793.] Hussein Reza Khan, first minister to the vizier, and Rajah Tickait Roy, head of the finance, went up to Calcutta to consult the British Government on the affairs of Oude. Their statement

* Printed Papers, No. 2, p. 10. † Ibid. p. 4.

ment of the administration of government, and the situation of the country, was truly distressing. The private debts of the vizier amounted to one million and a half sterling, for which he paid an annual interest of upwards of four hundred thousand pounds.* The revenues of the state rapidly declined; and now yielded less than half the amount of their actual produce, at his excellency's accession to the Musnud. The unbounded and profuse sums demanded from his ministers, for his excellency's private expences, forced them to borrow money at usurious interest; and to farm the revenues, from year to year, to the highest bidder. This necessarily produced a succession of Aumils, who had no interest in the improvement of the state of the ryot, beyond the current year, and was productive of every species of extortion.

The inhabitants emigrated, in great numbers, every year, to the Mahratta states, under the government of Mons. Perron, and other French officers; and large tracts of land lay uncultivated in the territories of Oude.†

These representations induced Marquis Cornwallis, governor-general, to write to the vizier, directing his excellency's attention to the ruinous system of policy, followed in the public and private administration of his excellency's affairs; observing, his excellency must be aware, that such was the close connection between the company and his excellency, that every chief in India considered the two states as forming one power;‡ that, notwithstanding the prevalence of peace during so many years, the revenues of his Excellency's dominions were diminished beyond all conjecture; that these facts were decisive evidence of tyrany, extortion, and mismanagement in the Aumils; and though the company's subsidy was then paid up with regularity, yet he could not risk his reputation, nor neglect his duty, by remaining a silent spectator of evils which would, in the end, and perhaps that end not very remote, render abortive even his excellency's earnest desire that the subsidy should be punctually paid.

The governor-general then detailed a system of impovement in the internal administration, for his Excellency's adoption, which he was informed had been explained to his ministers, Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, when in Calcutta, for the execution of which the British government held them responsible to both governments, and for restoring the country to a flourishing state.

These friendly suggestions, aided by the remonstrances of the resident, produced no alteration in the administration of affairs. The vizier was

a mere

* Printed papers, No. 5 in No. 2, p. 16, and No. 4 in No. 2, p. 12.

† No. 4 in No. 2, p. 13.

‡ Ibid. p. [illegible]6.

a mere sensualist: the enjoyment of the present moment was of more consideration with him than the future happiness, or misery, of his country.

[1794.] Fizulah Khan, the Rohillah Chief of Rampore, died, and his Jaghire was bestowed by the vizier on his eldest son, Mohamud Alli, who was also acknowledged by the principal Rohilla Chiefs. A few days after his accession to the Musnud, his brother, Gholaum Mohammed, an ambitious, violent man, intrigued against him, got him by artifice into his power, and put him to death.

The usurper, to secure his establishment, sent a considerable present to the vizier, with promises of an increased tribute, if the Jagheerdary was granted to him in perpetuity. The vizier was inclined to comply with the usurper's terms, though Mohammed Alli left an infant son, and laid a detail of the whole transaction before the British government.

The vizier was informed, the British government would not compromise so base an usurpation, and were determined to remove Gholaum Mohammed, and confer the Jagheer on the infant son of the late Mohammed Alli. For enforcing their resolution, Sir James Craig, the commander in chief of their forces, was directed to join the vizier, with a sufficient force; a bloody battle was fought at Bittawrah, in which the Rohillahs were entirely defeated, and pursued to the foot of the hills. After a long parley, they agreed to deliver their treasure to the vizier. Gholaum Mohammed, fell into the hands of the English, and was imprisoned. Half the Jagheer was granted to the son of the deceased Mohammed Alli, and the remaining half was incorporated with the vizier's dominions. The vizier divided about one-fourth of the treasure, which fell into his hands, among the army, and to the widows and children of those who fell in the battle.

[1795.] The officer, commanding Dowlut Rao Scindeah's troops in Hindustan, sent to the vizier, to inform him of the success of the Peishwa, against the Nawaub Nizam Ali Khan, according to the policy of the East, to incline the vizier to favour his interest; but as the vizier was then at peace with both parties, and a reply to Scindeah, however cautiously worded, might be construed into a breach of neutrality; it was judged advisable that the vizier should be silent on the subject; and the notification was not answered.

[1795.] The consideration of the almost ruined state of the vizier's finances was now closely pressed upon his excellency, as well by the British government, as the difficulty of raising supplies for his own current expences, and he seemed to undertake the plan of reform formerly suggested to him by Marquis Cornwallis, with a determination of

affecting

affecting a change. Not being cordially attached to his ministers, Hussein Reza Khan, and Tickait Roy, the object that struck his attention, on entering into his affairs, was the vast increase of debt within the last three years, the period of their administration. He accused them of being the primary cause of his embarrassment, and loaded them with every species of obloquy. The vizier nominally took the management of the treasury into his own hands; but every thing was under the control of Raja Jao Loll, a sycophant, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy for several years, which was strengthened by the most absolute subserviency to the inclination and caprices of his master.

The vizier applied to the British government, to direct the resident, G. F. Cherry, Esq. to assist in an adjustment of his excellency's debts, with a view to their being put into a train of payment;* stating to them, "that, in consequence of the distresses which overwhelmed him, no arrangement, that was practicable and gradual, could be suggested." The necessary instructions were accordingly given to the resident, a statement of the debts was laid before him by the vizier's direction, in November, and the vouchers exhibited by the creditors.

April following, the resident had investigated the debts,† and was ready to deliver in a statement of them, with his opinion upon the justice of the different claims, when the vizier, in a conference with the commander in chief, sir Robert Abercrombie,‡ delivered a paper of charges against his late ministers, and recommended his favourite, Raja Jao Loll, to succeed them in office, after having ostensibly filled that situation himself, for the last year.§ The instability of the vizier's judgment, and the audacity of Jao Loll, in urging his master to make so pointed a recommendation of himself,‖ notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the resident, that Jao Loll should not interfere in the affairs of government, mortified and surprised the friends of the vizier; and occasioned strong remonstrances from the resident, and a recommendation to his Excellency, to name another person to be minister, instead of Jao Loll, at the desire of the British government. The vizier affected to be much hurt at the manner in which the resident urged his instructions, and complained to the governor-general, who, though he highly approved of the resident's conduct, conceived it would be for mutual advantage that another gentleman should conduct the affairs of the residency, removed Mr. Cherry to another situation, and appointed Mr. Lumsden to succeed him. When the vizier named Jao Loll to fill the office of first minister, the resident

* Printed Papers, No. 6, p. 8. † Ibid. p. 13. ‡ Ibid. p. 16. § No. 2, p. 29.
‖ No. 6, p. 13.

resident determined on withdrawing his interference in the adjustment of his Excellency's debts; and thus was relieved from the painful duty of reporting on them. In June following, the vizier paid his European creditors from his own private funds;* and made an arrangement with the native creditors, by which they agreed to admit a deduction of one half the interest already received; and accept payment of the remaining principal sum, by instalments, in six years; foregoing all claim to interest on the bonds in their possession.

[1797] The governor-general made a journey to Lucknow, in March,† for the purpose of using the influence arising from his personal character, and official situation, to induce the vizier to reform his administration, and provide for the additional troops, raised in consequence of the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shaw:‡ but the vizier was too insensible of the value of character, and regardless of the real prosperity of his country, to be roused by remonstrances. He acknowledged he had formerly been the slave of his own servants; but that he now possessed a control over his own affairs, by the kindness of the governor-general; and he would prefer removing to Calcutta, and be a pensioner on the bounty of the company, rather than suffer any interference in the administration of his affairs.§ The vizier entered into an agreement with the governor-general, for defraying the expence of two Regiments of Cavalry, not exceeding $5\frac{1}{2}$ Lacs of Rupees; and appointed Hussein Raja Khan first minister.

The governor-general, having settled the treaty, nd approved of the appointment of the minister, returned to Calcutta. In June, the nawaub vizier complained of being indisposed, and in the course of the suceeding night died.||

Assof ul Dowla though not wanting in sense, was the dupe of every sycophant; effeminate in his attachments, the enjoyment of the passing moment engrossed all his attention; and, regardless of future consequences to himself or country, devoted to the society of the most worthless and vicious characters. He was addicted to an unnatural practice with ardour, and had the address to conceal his depravity so well in public, that no one would suspect him to be acquainted with that abominable vice. His hatred to his family determined him on adopting several children, whom he carefully educated; and to indulge the pleasures of promoting marriages, several of them were contracted to some of the first families in the country. He was profuse to his minions, and in the expence of his amusements; unjust to his creditors; fickle to his favourites;

*No. 6, p. 27. † No. 2, p. 28. ‡ Ibid. p. 29. § Ibid. p. 31. || As. R. p. 32, Vol 6.

rites; and regardless of the prosperity of his country, which was, during his reign, a prey to the rapacity of corrupt collectors.*

[1797.] Asoph ul Dowla was succeeded by his reputed and acknowledged son, Mirza Alli.† Saadut Alli, elder brother of the deceased nawaub, set up a claim to the musnud, founded on the spurious origin of all the children of Assoph ul Dowla. After mature deliberation on their relative rights, the British government decided in favour of Mirza Alli's claim to the succession, as the presumptive eldest son, and heir apparent to the deceased nawaub, which decision was sanctioned by the principles of the Mahommedan law, as well as by the practice of the moghul institutions, the acquiescence of the elder and younger begums, and the apparent general consent of the inhabitants of Lucknow. After this decision in favour of the claims of Mirza Alli, he was universally acknowledged nawaub, and Scindiah referred his investiture, in the office of Vizier, to the governor-general.

Vizier Alli's measures, immediately after being seated on the musnud, were directed to the degradation of the minister, Hussein Reza Khan, who he considered as the representative of English influence, under the authority of the resident. To render his own power absolute,‡ he conciliated the military by the most unbounded profusion, and the expectation of future benefits: he bound many of the officers, by the most solemn obligations of religion, to be faithful and obedient to him: with him neither personal property, nor female chastity, was secure; he made several attempts on the life of his brother Reza Alli, and upon the chastity of his wife.§

The begum's Almas, the minister, Hussein Reza Khan, the Resident, and the Nobles, were alarmed at his profligacy. The rumour of his spurious origin was circulated, with the detail of his tyrannies, and was the subject of general conversation; but few would willingly oppose his authority, supported as he was by the English government.‖ The elder begum, by whose influence he was nominated, censured his conduct; he felt sore under her control, and urged her departure to Fyzabad.¶ When his minister, and the resident, remonstrated on the impropriety of his conduct, and attempted to check his propensities, their interference excited his enmity and opposition. Every account of him went to confirm his conduct, from the time of his accession, to be mean, profligate, and vicious.

In this state of public inquietude, the governor-general approached Lucknow, to endeavour, in his official character, to put a stop to those enormities.

* No. 2, p. 29. † No I. p. 1. ‡ Ibid. p. 11. § Ibid. p. 13. ‖ Ibid. p. 15.
¶ Ibid. p. 3.

enormities. The morning of his intended visit to Vizier Alli, Lucknow bore more the appearance of a town, expecting the approach of a public enemy, than of one preparing to receive the visit of a friend and protector.* Ten or twelve battalions were called in; the artillery served with ammunition; a confederacy formed to support the authority of the vizier; and a letter, sent from him to the governor-general, declared, "I am confident no one will dare to annihilate my authority." Several visits of ceremony passed between the vizier and the governor-general, in which he artfully concealed his evil disposition; but in several conferences with Almas, the minister, Hussein Reza Khan, and the principal nobility, his vicious propensities were confirmed. The situation of affairs, as to the state of the country, and rights of the succession, were fully discussed, and the most conclusive evidence given, that the Vizier Alli was the son of a Fraushnee, of the name of Rhemut,† by her husband, who was also a Fraushnee, and that Vizier Alli was born in the house of Zehseen Alli Khan, to whom she was then a menial servant, at the wages of four rupees per month; Zehseen informed the nawaub Assof ul Dowla of the birth of the child; and his excellency desired him to purchase it for 500 rupees, the price formerly given to the same woman for a former child, to which Rhemut consented, with this remark, "That she came to lie in at Zehseen's house, that the nawaub might be induced to take the child as his own."‡ The spurious origin of all the adopted children of Asoph ul Dowla, was also satisfactorily proved.

With this evidence of the spurious origin of vizier Alli, and the other children of Assof ul Dowla, and that he educated children as his own, who were not begotten by him; with proof that the acquiescence of the elder begum was dictated by the hopes of preserving her control in the state; combined with her aversion to the sons of Sujah Dowla; and the declarations of the younger begum, Almas and Hussein Reza Khan, that the succession to the musnud was settled without investigation or consideration; and that the elevation of vizier Alli was considered, by all persons of respectability, as a violation of justice;§ the interests, reputation, honor, and justice of the English government, rendered it an imperative duty on them to restore the succession to the true line, which was now that of the children of Sujah Dowla, and of them, justice and policy decided in favour of the eldest son, Saadut Alli. He was accordingly seated on the musnud, by the governor-general, on the 21st January, 1798, and, in the succeeding month, ratified a treaty with the British government, founded upon the basis of former treaties, by which it was stipulated,

* No. 1, p. 11. † Ibid. p. 3. ‡ Ibid. p. 3. § Ibid. p. 10.

lated, that the British government were constantly to maintain a force which should not consist of less than 10,000 men in Oude, for the defence of the country; that the nawaub should pay the sum of 912,000*l.* for the expences of this force, the Rohilla pensions and other charges; that the exclusive possession of the fort of Allahabad should be made over to the company, with a sum of money sufficient for improving the fortifications; that in case the subsidy fell into arrear, the nawaub would give such security for the regularity of future payments, as should be deemed satisfactory; that the nawaub should make such reductions in the public establishments, as would be requisite to meet the exigencies of the state; consult with, and be advised by, the British government, on the best means of effecting them; and not correspond with any foreign power without the privity and consent of the English government; nor entertain Europeans of any description in his service, nor allow them to settle in his country without their concurrence; that he should allow vizier Alli an annual sum of one lac and a half of sicca rupees, and provide a suitable allowance for all the reputed children of the late nawaub Assof ul Dowla; and that the nawaub should pay the company the sum of twelve lacs of rupees, on account of the expence of establishing his right to the musnud.

Vizier Alli, the deposed nawaub, was allowed to retire to Benares: the public voice, and the foreign vakeels, proclaimed the equity of the British government, and the undoubted right of Saadut Alli to the musnud. Thus was this revolution, conducted by wisdom and energy, accomplished without shedding one drop of blood; and the governor-general, having established legitimate authority and good order in Lucknow, and concluded amicable adjustments between the vizier, and the two begums, returned to Calcutta.

After the departure of the governor-general, the vizier augmented the salaries of his brothers, and disbanded a great number of useless servants and horses of the late nawaub, and corrected various abuses in all parts of the establishment.* For some time the vizier left the administration of affairs to Hussein Reza Khan, his first minister, and Rajah Tickait Roy the deputy; but wishing to superintend the detail of his administration, without the assistance of a responsible servant; and knowing the English government held Hussein Reza Khan accountable for the conduct of affairs, he looked upon him as a spy upon his actions, and as one entirely devoted to their interests; he therefore charged the minister with want of talents and capability to conduct his government,

* Ousely's Minutes of Evidence, p. 61.

government, insulted and slighted him; in consequence of which the minister discontinued his visits to the Durbar, but still retained his official situation.*

The nawaub vizier now paid particular attention to his affairs, and devoted much time in examining the accounts and documents, left by his late brother. Zemaun Shah Abdalli, whose designs upon Oude, and the English possessions, was no secret, was proceeding towards Hindustan, and the British forces in Oude, were, on that account, considerably reinforced, and extensive preparations made to resist the invader, when another enemy started up, in the person of the deposed vizier Alli.

[Feb. 1799.] From the time of vizier Alli's arrival at Benares, he strove, by every species of stratagem, which malignant zeal, and unextinguishable animosity could devise, to excite a general insurrection against the English, which the political intrigue among the minor chiefs in Hindustan, assisted by Mons. Perron, the instrument of French policy, then in command of a formidable army of Mahrattas, on the borders of Oude, was well qualified to facilitate.

During the reign of vizier Alli in Lucknow, his profusion gained him many partisans among the profligate of the nobility, and the mutinous soldiery; and since residing at Benares he employed every secret means to keep up their attachment to him. The short distance of Benares from Oude facilitated the prosecution of these practices. The British government, on that account, ordered him to remove to Calcutta. To this removal, which would defeat all his projects, he resolved not to submit, and formed a hasty, desperate resolution of murdering all the English at Benares. For that purpose he collected as many of his adherents as time would permit; he appointed a visit of ceremony with the British resident, Mr. Cherry, at his country house, about three miles from Benares, and took this opportunity of assasinating that gentleman, and several others. The alarm being given, he retired to the forests of Bhotwal, and was joined by some disaffected zemindars. When an account of the wanton acts of cruelty and rebellion of Vizier Alli arrived in Lucknow, the plot was supposed to be deeply laid, and that the rebellion would be general, which, with the expected invasion of Zemaun Shah, rendered the present a momentous crisis.

The Vizier Saadut Alli, when called on to join with his forces the British army to repel the invader, † stated his military establishment was totally inadequate to contribute to the defence of his dominions; and intreated

* Ousely's Minutes of Evidence, p. 62. † Printed Papers, No. 3, p. 5.

intreated, that two battalions of British troops should be stationed in Lucknow, for the defence of his person. The opinion of the vizier, as to the inefficiency of his troops was soon verified: a battalion of them, sent to oppose Vizier Alli, joined the rebel standard; which, with this additional force, amounted to about 9000 men, with which he entered the plains of Goorakpoor, the eastern district of Oude, and kept the whole province in a state of continual agitation and alarm. The British government dispatching a force against him, his adherents were dispersed, and himself took refuge with one of the Rajepoot Rajah's, with whom he remained till the December following, when he was treacherously given up to the English, sent a prisoner to Calcutta, and confined in Fort William.

The formidable preparations made by the British government, for the reception of Zemaun Shah, and the internal commotions in his own dominions, forced the Abdalli a third time to relinquish his projected invasion of Hindustan, and return to his own country by the way of Cabul.

The expected invasion having subsided for the present, and vizier Alli's rebellion crushed, the English government turned their attention to the reduction of the useless and expensive troops of the vizier. A plan was presented to his excellency for that purpose,* which, after mature deliberation, his excellency acknowledged to be a very practicable measure: but that he had a proposition to make to the British government, which was connected with his own ease, the prosperity of his government, and the happiness of his subjects; which in its operation would not be prejudicial to any person, and which he intended to submit to the governor-general, Lord Mornington, on his arrival at Lucknow.

In the vizier's letters to the British government, from the time of his accession to the musnud, he repeatedly stated, that the organization of the sirkar, which had been for a long time loose and confused, was then in the last degree ineffective and irregular; and that as yet his authority and control had not been properly established; that no retrenchment of expences had taken place; he therefore entreated his lordship to instruct the resident to afford him his effectual aid in establishing his authority upon a new basis; that the benefits, both of immediate and future reform, were more strongly impressed upon his mind than they were described by his lordship; but it was well known to his lordship, that, for four and twenty years past, the administration of affairs in Oude had been in a state of disorder.

In

* Printed papers, No. 3, p. 24.

In a conference with the British resident, the vizier declared his invincible desire, and fixed resolution, to relinquish his government, which, he said, he felt himself unable to manage, either with satisfaction to himself, or with advantage to the country;* and desired the resident to prepare a paper to that effect. The following paper was submitted to his Excellency, and returned by him, in four days, with the alterations and corrections, in the brackets, written in his excellency's own hand.

"On Thursday, the 13th of Jummadie ul Sanie, A. H. 1214, or 12th "November, 1799, his excellency the nawaub honoured me with a visit, "and, in a private conference, enjoined me to address the Right Hon. "the Governor-general, to the following effect; [under certain circum-"stances, for certain reasons]—"That his excellency finding it "impossible to conduct the affairs of his government, with ease to him-"self, and to the advantage of his subjects, was desirous, from the "suggestions of his own mind, cordially and voluntarily to resign "the empire, and proceed somewhere to the eastward. I entreated his "excellency to explain the motives which influenced him to relinquish "so great an empire, and begged he would state the whole of the causes "which induced him to that resolution, in order that measures might be "taken to remove them, since, by the friendship and assistance of the "English company, and by the zealous exertions of myself, his sincere "well-wisher, the administration of his government would assuredly be "conducted to the prosperity of his country, to the happiness of his "subjects, to the ease and satisfaction of himself, and to the acquisition "of a great name. His excellency replied, it was true; but that owing "to the [dispositions, enmity, disobedience, and negligence of the "people, and certain causes] his mind was utterly withdrawn from it, "and disgusted, and that on this account he entertained the firm resolu-"tion of relinquishing the empire; and as his lordship would nominate "one of his sons to succeed him, his name would remain established.

"After the relinquishment of the government, his excellency had "no wish of residing at Lucknow, nor of interfering in the smallest "degree, in the concerns of the country. What his excellency pos-"sessed was sufficient for his necessary expences; but that, whatever "his lordship might establish for his sons, and other branches of his "family, would be a source of great satisfaction to him; and that "his excellency would with his own hands place his son on the Mus-"nud.†"

The Governor general, while he acknowledged the causes of his excellency's

* Printed Papers, No. 3, p. 27. † Ibid. 3. p. 60.

excellency's complaints to exist, was of opinion, his excellency might with the assistance of the company, invigorate and amend the administration of Oude, without proceeding to the extremity of a formal abdication of the Musnud.* But if his excellency was determined to abicate the empire, the governor-general strongly recommended that the powers to be vested by the nawaub vizier in the company, should be perpetual in duration, as well as ample in extent. The governor-general, in the name of the English government, declared he would not accept the administration of the government of Oude, under a limited, or temporary commission, because such a commission would only serve to delude the nawaub vizier, his subjects, and the company, by vain expectations of a reform, which could neither be effectual nor permanent; and, under this impression, submitted a draft of a treaty to his excellency, for investing the administration of Oude in the hands of the English government, and containing the most liberal provision for his excellency, and his family; which, if his excellency should decline, the governor-general earnestly, and anxiously, solicited his excellency to advert, with all practicable dispatch, to the indispensable necessity of adopting effectual measures for the reform of his military establishment.†

The negotiations on this delicate and important subject ended in the vizier's retracting his intention of abdicating the Musnud.

The increasing defalcation of the revenue, and the necessity of providing for the defence of Oude, called imperiously on the English government, to insist on a radical reformation of the long-existing abuses, in the internal government of the country. There was no court of justice to which there could be recourse to prevent, or punish, the committal of the most enormous offences. Banditti ranged over the country unmolested; robberies, and even murders, were committed in the open face of day;‡ nor would the Aumils enter into regulations to correct these abuses. The military establishment of Oude, though nominally the vizier's, was, in fact, under the control of the Aumils, by whom the troops were paid, and who, in return, looked on them as their patrons and protectors, at whose pleasure they were employed or dismissed. These troops were generally six months in arrear, and frequently quartered on the Ryots, or employed in preserving those crops appropriated by the Aumils to their own use. They were an armed rabble, formidable only to their own defenceless countrymen, but totally defective in all the requisites of an efficient force, either for the defence of the country, the collection

* Printed Papers, No. 3, p. 61. † Ibid. 3, p. 62. ‡ Ouseley's Minutes of Evidence, p. 65.

collection of the revenue of a well-regulated state, or the suppression of internal commotion.*

The vizier entered with seeming cordiality into the plan proposed for the reduction of his troops; but, after some battalions were dismissed, changed his mind on the propriety of that measure, and gave every possible delay to its further progress. At this time a pretender, Golaum Kaudir, started up, and assumed the name of the deposed vizier Alli: he was joined by a considerable number of the disaffected. The British army was reinforced; but they never came to action with him;† he was defeated before he reached the Ganges, by the forces of Begum Sumroo. By the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah, and the disturbances created by the vizier Alli, and the pretender, Golaum Kaudir, a large increase of extra troops became indispensable for the defence of Oude, the subsidy for which fell into arrear, Rupees 38,13,590,2½. This irregularity, with the decreasing resources of the country, and the fears entertained, and expressed by the vizier, of the probability of a failure of his funds to meet the regular payment of the additional troops, furnished within the last year for the defence of Oude,‡ and his declaration on the occasion of his intended abdication of the government, after mature and deliberate reflection, that his mind was utterly withdrawn from the government of a people, who were neither pleased with him, nor he with them, and with whose evil dispositions, enmity, disobedience, and negligence, he was completely disgusted; and his repeated assertions to the resident, that he felt himself unable to administer the affairs of Government; left no prospect of a termination to the evils with which the country was afflicted, in any arrangement heretofore projected.

It now became the duty of the British government to interfere, actively and decidedly, in the affairs of the country; as well for the protection of their own interests, as those of the vizier.§ The resident was therefore instructed, by the governor-general, to submit to his excellency a draft of a treaty, vesting the sovereignty of Oude in the company; in which case ample provision should be made for himself and family, in perpetuity; and his dependants provided for in proportion to their respective ranks. But if his excellency should deline this arrangement, to demand a cession of territory in perpetuity to the company at the present jumma, equal to the subsidy, with the charges of collection, and immediate payment of the arrear already incurred.

The

* M. Ousely's Evidence, p. 64. † Ibid. p. 98. ‡ Printed Papers, No. 3, p. 141.
§ Ibid. p. 145.

The adoption of either of these plans became indispensable to the salvation of the country, as will be clearly perceived by reference to the following extracts from the official correspondence of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the supreme government in Bengal; and the viziers, Assof ul Dowla, and Saadut Alli, and the supreme government with these viziers.

The mal-administration in Oude commenced with the government of the nawaub vizier, Assof ul Dowla, by whose profusion, and inattention to business, every department of the state relaxed. The troops, from a well-disciplined and respectable force, degenerated into an armed rabble, mutinous and disorderly; the Aumils, from indulgent collectors of the revenue, to oppressive contractors; the Zemindars, from peaceable landholders, to rebellious chieftains, exacting arbitrary contributions from the merchants travelling through their districts, and seldom paying their rents, but when the sword was suspended over their heads; the people, docile, industrious, and happy, under the former ruler, now unrestrained, and unprotected by laws, became licentious and idle; the revenue progressively declined every year; and the annihilation of the state of Oude, surrounded as it was by predatory neighbours, was only protracted by connection with the British government.

"The defence of Oude must be provided for. If, therefore, the Cawnpore brigade be not equal to such defence, either the vizier's troops must be reformed so as to make them serviceable, or another detachment of the company's troops must be stationed in the country; the additional expence of which he may be able to defray by reducing his own useless troops. This we recommend to your most serious consideration, always bearing in your mind, that, from the nature of our connection with the nawaub of Oude, we consider the prosperity of that country as inseparable from the prosperity of our own province."*

In 1793, Lord Cornwallis, in a letter of friendly advice and admonition to the vizier, Assof ul Dowla, observes, "The connection between your excellency and the English, is upon such a footing, that your interest cannot be disunited.† It is well known, not only throughout Hindustan, but to all Europe, that, notwithstanding the prevalence of peace, during so many years, the revenues of your Excellency's dominions are diminished beyond all conjecture; that from Rohilcund, which paid at first 83 lacs of rupees a year, and afterwards a crore, forty lacs cannot now be collected; and that four lacs only are received from

* See p. 5, Printed Papers, No. 2. † No. 2. p. 16.

from Goruckpore, which formerly yielded twelve; and that other Mehals are in a progressive decline:—Does not this alarm your excellency? Can any thing but ruin result from such circumstances? Are not these facts a decisive proof of tyranny, extortion and mismanagement in the Aumils? and what must be the situation of the ryots, who are placed under such people?"*

In a letter from the court of directors to the nawaub vizier of Oude, dated 3d July, 1795, they say, "We are anxious to hear that your excellency has concluded the necessary arrangements for the internal administration of your country, and the management of your finances, which have been so wisely suggested from a real regard to your true interest, both by the Marquis Cornwallis and Sir John Shore."† And in their political letter to Bengal of the 22nd April, 1796, "If for years past, as stated by the resident, the exigencies of the government of Oude have been supplied by loans, on terms increasing in proportion to the sums demanded, and that the discharge of one debt is effected, not from the revenue, but by contracting another of an increasing interest, we must cease to wonder at the deranged state of the nawaub's finances. From the magnitude of the subsidy, (fifty lacs of rupees per annum) which his excellency stands engaged to pay the company, for the protection afforded to his country, by our troops stationed in his dominions, we feel a natural interest in every matter that concerns the situation of his affairs; and of course were much surprised at the unaccountable opinion entertained by the vizier, that there exists in himself an interest separate from his government; and we very much approve of the governor-general having directed the attention of the resident, to the principles and outlines of reformation detailed in Lord Cornwallis's address to the vizier, in 1793.†

"Under the intimate connection which at present subsists between the vizier and the company, we deem it your indispensable duty to interfere, whenever it shall be deemed necessary, not only with advice but with remonstrances, in order to bring about that effectual reform in his Administration, without which both his and the Company's affairs must be constantly exposed to embarrassment; and we must observe, that one of the principal inducements, for our addressing a letter to his Excellency last season, was to bespeak his attention to whatever representations you might think proper to make to him on the state of his affairs, and to impress upon his mind, that such interference on your part had met with our decided approbation."†

And in a letter from Sir Alured Clarke, to the vizier Saadut Alli, in June,

* Printed Papers No. 2. p. 26. † Ibid. p. 27. ‡ Ibid. p. 28. 1796.

June 1799.* "If any proofs were wanting of the serious dangers to be apprehended to your interests from the present constitution of your army, the conduct of your troops, employed to assist in seizing the person of the rebel and assassin, vizier Alli, must have satisfied you, that the blackest treachery, towards your person and government, is at all times to be apprehended from them."†

In September, 1798, Lord Wellesley to the vizier: "It will not escape your Excellency's wisdom to reflect, that as long as your military establishments shall remain in their present ineffectual state, you must perpetually be subject to the double charge of an useless army of your own, and of the occasional additions which the safety of your dominions may require to be made to the British troops." And, in November, 1799,‡ "the company are bound, by existing treaties, to defend the dominions of your excellency against all enemies; but the number of the British troops, ordinarily stationed in your Excellency's dominions, not exceeding 12,000 men, would not, it is obvious, be adequate to that purpose, in the event of an invasion of those dominions. If this danger were even remote and doubtful, it would behove a prudent government to guard against it by seasonable precautions. What, then, must be your Excellency's duty and mine, when that danger constantly menaces your dominions? Of the hostile intentions of Zemaun Shah, against your Excellency's possessions, no doubt can be entertained since the discoveries made at Seringapatam."

In Lord Wellesley's address of the 9th February, 1800: "It is certain that the resources of your Excellency are inadequate to the double burthen of the proposed additional force of the company, and of your own existing Military Establishments. But, if your resources could bear the accumulated pressure, I should still feel myself bound to require that your Excellency should reduce your own disorderly troops. The expediency of disbanding as large a portion of your troops, as can possibly be dispensed with in the business of the collections, and for the purposes of ceremony and state, does not rest solely on the inefficiency of your troops in a military view, but also in their disaffection and insubordination, and on the danger with which such a body of armed men must ever menace your person, and the public tranquillity, in time of peace; a danger infinitely aggravated in the season either of domestic convulsion or of foreign attack."¶ In January, 1801: "It appears by your excellency's statement, not only that you are embarrassed by the continuance of the charge of a large portion of your own troops, but that the

* Printed Papers, No. 3. p. 3. † Ibid. p. 18. ‡ Ibid. p. 24. § Ibid. p. 99. ¶ Ibid. p. 149. Ibid. p. 150.

the general resources of your dominions actually decline with a rapidity which threatens the joint interest of your Excellency and of the company in the province of Oude, with utter and speedy destruction. Your Excellency states, that the difficulty with which the collections are made is not a secret. This alarming fact has never been a secret to me; I am equally well apprized that these difficulties rest not only with Aumils, long established in the country, but that every settlement with a new Aumil is concluded for a diminished Jumma. The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are equally notorious, and daily acquire new strength. *** I have communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, in detail, my ideas relative to the measure necessary to be immediately adopted with a view to the preservation of the common interests of your Excellency, and of the company; and I earnestly exhort your Excellency, as you value the happiness and prosperity of your subjects, the permanent tranquillity of your mind, and your security from the disaffection of a suffering people, to consider the propositions which Lieutenant-Colonel Scott will state to you, with calm deliberation.

"If your Excellency should be unfortunately persuaded by the interested views of evil advisers, to reject the proposals which will be made to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, it is my duty to inform your Excellency, that the funds for the regular payment of the subsidy, to the full extent of the augmented force, must be placed, without a moment of delay, beyond the hazard of failure. I must, therefore, immediately represent to your Excellency, the absolute necessity of making a perpetual cession to the company, of such portions of your Excellency's territories as shall be adequate to defray those indispensable charges."

The political situation of Hindustan, at this crisis, called on the British government for strong measures of self preservation. The archives of Seringapatam laid open the views of the late Sultan of Mysore, and also the objects in contemplation by the other powers. The French had a secret, but powerful interest in the different states of Hindustan. Their officers, in the native services, looked on the English as the only bar which prevented the influence of their own country; and assisted, from principle and prejudice, in forwarding the extensive plan laid down by Tippoo, for the destruction of the British power in India.

In the event of Zemaun Shah invading Hindustan, there was a private understanding between him, Scindeah, and Tippoo, by which the Mahrattas, were to remain neuter; and Scindeah had also promised Tippoo to use his influence in the councils of the Peishwa, to induce that prince to break off his alliance with the English.

The Afghans, were known to be friendly to the invasion of the British territories.

territories. These measures were not altered by the fall of Tippoo, or the dethronement of Zemaun Shah, whose successor on the Musnud, Mahommed Shah, entertained precisely the same views on Hindustan as his predecessor; and, with the exception of Tippoo, the former connections remained unbroken.

The north-west frontier of Oude, on which Mons. Perron was stationed, with a well appointed and disciplined army of Scindeah's troops of forty thousand men, officered by Frenchmen, and other Europeans, was the most vulnerable, in case of invasion by the Abdalli, as well from extent, as the rebellious disposition of the principal Zemindars, whose mud forts, and strong holds, held out advantages to the enemy.

The territories demanded in cession comprised these rebellious districts, without which a defence, suited to the contingent danger, could not be provided; and they were the provinces annexed to the dominions of Oude, by the valour of the British arms.

The first proposition his Excellency peremptorily rejected; and declared he could not consent to the dismemberment of any part of his possessions, as "he expected to derive the most substantial profits from bringing into a flourishing condition the country, which had so long been in a state of waste and ruin."* These hopes and the actual state of the country were at direct variance.† At six miles distance from Lucknow, the Aumil, to extort rent from some refractory Zemindars, who, with their families, and the inhabitants, deserted the villages, had threatened to set them in flames:‡—this outrageous proceeding, under the walls of the palace, furnishes decisive proof of the oppression practised at a greater distance from the seat of government.

The fallacy of his excellency's expectations to meliorate the condition of a country surrounded by better-regulated states, to which the inhabitants were constantly emigrating, with a progressive decreasing revenue, increasing expences, disaffected people, and rebellious nobles, was clearly pointed out to the vizier, in the course of the negotiation, by the British resident at Lucknow, and the correspondence of the Governor-General with his Excellency.§

The vizier was convinced of, and acknowledged, the superior ease and tranquillity which would result to himself by adopting the plan of abdicating the Government, under the terms proposed, and was restrained from consenting by motives of family pride, and the disrepute which would attach to his name throughout Hindustan by the voluntary relinquishment of sovereign authority. He, therefore, reluctantly consented to the cession

* Printed Papers, No. 3. p. 164. † Ibid. p. 166. ‡ Ibid p. 166.
§ Ibid. p. 209, and 230.

cession of Territory;* but clogged his consent with a formal paper of requests, with which neither the justice, honour, political consistence, nor a regard to the future welfare of the vizier, and the prosperity of those possessions which should remain to his Excellency, could justify the British government in granting,

They were, therefore, refused, as well from their intrinsic merit, as being unconnected with the measures of territorial security,† which the British government had an undoubted right to demand, without any corresponding concession on their part.

The English government signified to the vizier their intention, of proceeding to realize the security required, should his Excellency continue obstinately to refuse joining in an amicable cession.

To give weight to this declaration, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, brother to the governor-general, was dispatched to Lucknow, to aid the resident in the negotiation. His interference brought the business to a speedy issue; the vizier agreed to the cession of territory demanded, on condition that he should be permited to proceed on pilgrimages;§ and that one of his sons (the choice of whom was left to the British government,) should be placed on the Musnud, in his absence, as his deputy; and that his Excellency should be at liberty to resume the government of his country on his return. A treaty on the basis of this cession was signed at Lucknow, on the 10th of November, 1801, and confirmed by the governor-general on the 14th of the same month. 1st. Ceding to the Company territories yielding a gross revenue of Rupees 1,35,23,474, 8,3,2. 2d. Releasing the vizier from the former subsidy. 3d. The Company engage to defend the remaining territories of the vizier, from all enemies, foreign and domestic, without further expence to him, and limiting the number of his Excellency's forces in future. 4th. A detachment of British troops with Artillery to be at all times attached to the vizier's person. 5th. Explaining and confirming the 1st, 2d, and 3d, articles of this treaty. 6th. The ceded territories to be under the exclusive management of the officers of the company; and an engagement on the part of the vizier to establish a system of government, in his reserved territories, conducive to the prosperity of his subjects. 7th. Fixing the time for delivering the ceded territories over to the Company's officers. 8th. Agreement to frame a separate commercial treaty. 9th. Establishing all former treaties not annulled by this treaty.

* Printed Papers, No. 3. p. 218. † No. 4. p. 21. ‡ Ibid. p. 32.

*** In our next volume, we shall give a history of Lieutenant-governor the Hon. Henry Wellesley's administration of the ceded provinces; and continue our account to the latest occurrences, in which the progressive improvements of the condition and prosperity of that country, since it became subject to the immediate superintendence of the British government, will be distinctly pointed out and exhibited.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

Memorandum upon the "Article of Charge" against MARQUIS WELLESLEY, *"in his transactions with respect to the* NABOB *"*VIZIER *of Oude."*

Mr. Paull's Charge.

1st. Oude, an independent principality. Page 1.

2d. Its population, and that of Lucknow. Page 1.

3d. The splendour of the court of the nabob. The opulence of the nobility, and their reverence and devotion to their sovereign. Page 1.

Observations upon Mr. Paull's Charge.

(1) The question whether Oude is an independent principality will be more fully examined in a subsequent part of this memorandum; (2) but with respect to the population of Oude, and Lucknow in particular, the statement contained in the charge is enormously exaggerated.

(3) In Colonel Scott's letter to the governor-general, of the 7th September, 1799, page 11th of the printed papers, No. 3, Colonel Scott reports, that the "Nabob regards every person "about the court as his personal enemy, who "could be supposed to have connived at the elevation of Vizier Alli."

In the same letter, Colonel Scott states, "the "information which your lordship has received "of the *unpopularity* of his excellency is, probably, *far short* of the *real* state, as confined "to the court; the only persons who attend the "Durbar, excepting the Nawaub's own sons, "and occasionally Almas Ali Khan, are a few "pensioners, of whom his excellency, from "their known character, entertains no suspicion "of their engaging in politics; and it has not "been without some difficulty, that *I have "prevailed on native gentlemen, of respectable "connections, to shew themselves at the Dur"bar.*"

Again, in the month of November, 1799, the nabob of Oude proposed to abdicate his government; and in a paper, written by himself upon that occasion, (Page 34, No. 3) he says, "that owing to the *dispositions, enmity, diso"bedience, and negligence of the people* here, "(Lucknow) his mind was utterly withdrawn "from it and disquieted, and that, on this ac-

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"count he entertained the firm resolution of "relinquishing the empire."

In the course of the negotiation upon the proposed abdication, the nabob declared, repeatedly, that "he was not pleased with "his people, nor "*they with him*;" and, on the 30th of December, 1799, printed papers, No. 3, p. 70, Colonel Scott says, that the nabob's "ungracious "behaviour has driven *every man of respectability* "from his Durbar; and his parsimony, which "withholds, even from his brothers, and other pensioners, their monthly stipends, "occasions "the severest distress, and excites the most heavy "complaints."

In no part, either of the printed papers, or of any authentic account of Oude, can be found a description of the nabob's *high and* "*opulent nobility*," his splendour, or "their *reverence* "and *devotion* to their sovereign."

4th. The nabob's elephants, horses, and jewels. His army. Page 1.

(4) The nabob's elephants, * horses, and jewels, are *more numerous*, and the establishment as magnificent, as it was previously to the conclusion of the treaty of November, 1801.

The nabob's own troops have been reduced; this was an object *essential* to the good order and peace of the country, and will hereafter be more fully stated.

5th The manufactures, previous to the "*spoliations*" of Marquis Wellesley, were extensive; and the exports thereof great, both in quantity of goods and in amount of value. Page 1.

(5) This paragraph of the charge is followed by a statement, that in Oude "there *was no* "*property* but that which was derived from the profits of the taxes;" and, in the next page of the charge, it is stated, "that, according to the "laws and usages of the country, there existed "no *possibility* of *acquiring any* thing to *which* "*the name of property* can apply."

How Mr. Paull, who is himself a mercantile gentleman, will reconcile these assertions, it is difficult to ascertain. Manufactures, and valuable produce, certainly existed both previously and *subsequently* to the alleged "spoliations" of Marquis Wellesley; and as a proof that they existed *subsequently*† to the alleged spoliation, there

* The number of the nabob's elephants in 1804, was *thirteen hundred*. When he met lord Wellesley, in February, 1802, he was attended by 600 elephants, all richly caparisoned.

† Mr. Henry Wellesley issued a proclamation, dated 31st August, 1802, for the promotion and encouragement of commerce, and for the establishment of fairs. In this proclamation it is stated, "that the company will send troops for "the protection of merchants, at these fairs, in order that the merchants may resort

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	there is a paper before the house of commons, (Mr Paull's letter to the governor-general, dated December 5th, 1802,) stating, that he expected to export from Oude, in the *ensuing twelve* months, produce of that country of the value of 185,000*l.*
6th. That the revenues of the country were abundant, and daily increasing. Page 1.	(6) This assertion is contradicted by the *uniform* testimony of *every* government of Bengal, *every* nabob who has reigned in Oude, and *every* court of directors by which Oude has been mentioned for many years past.

In a letter from the nabob to the governor-general, received on the 24th October, 1799, (page 22 of No. 3) the nabob mentions "*the failure* "*of his resources*" as one of the circumstances which rendered the reform of his military establishment necessary; in the same letter he says, that "for *four and twenty* years past, the ad-"ministration of affairs in Oude had been in a "*state of disorder.*"

In a letter from colonel Scott, of the 18th March, 1800, (page 119 of No. 3) he says, "the aumil, at an early period of the year, re-"ceives an advance from the Zemindar; but the "final settlement is deferred until the harvest "becomes ripe, when the aumil places guards "upon the crops, and *does not suffer them to be* "*reaped, until* he and the Zemindar have *come* "*to an agreement.*"

In a memorial from Colonel Scott to the Vizier, of the 16th March, 1801, (page 166 of No. 3) Colonel Scott says, "Every day's trans-"actions, in the interior of the country, furnish "fresh proofs that the confusion and abuses "which prevail throughout your excellency's do-"minions, are so *inveterate*, and *daily increase* to "such a degree, that they must, in their effects, "*rapidly impair* the resources of the state. What "can render necessary such a number of troops "as are daily called for to assist in the collection "of the revenues, but the existence of the *vi-*"*cious system* of administration, which *destroys* *all*

"sort thither for the purpose of traffic, at the appointed periods, without fear "or molestation." Mr. Paull, also, addressed a letter to the government custom master, dated Lucknow, 25th October, 1802, upwards of one year *subsequently* to the conclusion of the treaty, in which Mr Paull observes, that "he should ima-"gine the justice of the government, and the *facility* given, *on all occasions, to com-*"*merce*, would authorize the government custom master allowing Mr. Paull to "adopt the mode he suggested, &c."

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"*all confidence* between the ryots and the officers "employed to collect the rents? I learn, from "an officer commanding a detachment at Gobra-"now, furnished at your excellency's *request*, "that the Aumil is exerting himself to seize a "number of zemindars; and that in conse-"quence, they, with their families, and the in-"habitants, *have deserted the villages*, which the "Aumil proposes to *set in flames*. If such vio-"lent measures, for extorting the revenues, are "practised *under the walls* of your excellency's "palace, how *great* must be the *oppression* at a "*distance?* How soon must the country become "exhausted and depopulated? and, under *such* "circumstances, upon what a *precarious* tenure "stands the punctual payment of the subsidy to "the company?"

In a letter to col. Scott, of the 29th Jemaudy oo Sauny, page 141 of No. 3, the Nabob says, "The state of the collections of the country *is* "*not unknown to you;* you know with *what* "*difficulties and exertions they are realised*, and "hence I feel a great degree of solicitude and ap-"prehension."

Farther it appears, by the report of the resident at Lucknow, to the governor-general, dated June 21st, 1798, (page 39 of No. 2) that the district of Bareilly, which had been ceded to the Vizier in 1774, and yielded at that time 60 lacs of rupees, did not produce 36 lacs in 1798; and that Behar, which had been ceded in 1794, and then produced 10 lacs, did not produce four lacs in 1798: "The principal cause of which defalcations," the resident asserts, "must be sought in the *actual* "*oppression and extortion of the renters*."*

In addition to these proofs, it appears that *one* of the greatest difficulties in negotiating the treaty for the cession of territory in place of subsidy, arose from the defalcations in the revenues of the countries to be ceded. The Nabob required, that the company should receive the territories, at the rate

* Vide also lord Cornwallis's letter to the Vizier, dated 12th August, 1793, page 15 of No. 2, in which lord Cornwallis observes, "It is well known, not only "throughout Hindústan, but to all Europe, that, notwithstanding the *prevalence of* "*peace* during so many years, the revenues of your excellency's dominions are "*diminished beyond all conjecture*; that from Rohilcund, which paid at first 80 lacs of "rupees a year, and formerly a crore, *forty lacs* cannot now be collected; and that "*four* lacs *only* are received from Goruckpore, which formerly yielded *twelve*, and "that other mehals are in a state of progressive decline. Does not this alarm your "excellency? Can *any thing* but *ruin* result from such circumstances?"

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	rate of revenue at which the same territories had been received by his father and his brother; and the company insisted upon receiving them at* the rate which *they actually produced.* The "*revenues were not daily increasing*" But if any farther proof were required to shew that the revenues were in a state of rapid decline, it might be drawn from the subsequent paragraphs of the† charge, shewing the state of the country, the revenues of which could not rise under such a system of administration as is represented to have existed.
7th. From such a state of degradation, it became a governor, if at all justified in interfering, to exalt the people of Oude. Page 2.	(7) There can be no doubt of the justice and propriety of the interference of the British government in the affairs of Oude. It has been the *regular practice* of every government of Bengal, authorized and ordered by the company, from the commencement of the British connection with the state of Oude, to the present day. This is proved, not only by the correspondence which has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, at different periods, but it is impossible that the connection *could have lasted,* on the footing on which it has existed, without that interference. The Nabob *depended* upon the company for the defence and support of his government against external and internal enemies; and the company depended upon the Nabob for a great proportion of the resources requisite for defraying their military expenses in Bengal. Besides, as it was well known throughout India, that the Nabob's family *owed* their territory to the generosity of the British government, the British government were considered to be *responsible* for the character and the system of the government, and for the general happiness of the people under the administration of the Nabobs of Oude.
	In all these views, *interference* in the affairs of the Nabobs of Oude was necessary, and was the *uniform practice* of the British government. If the company's government were to be engaged in military operations, to suppress rebellion or insurrection in the Nabob's territories, it became the duty of the British government to take care that the general administration of the Nabob's affairs should not occasion those evils; if the resources of the company, for the payment of the military

* See page 51, 52, and 56 of No. 4.

† See page 1 and 2 of Charge.

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military expenses of Bengal, depended upon the Nabob of Oude, it was the duty of the British government to take care, that the country from which *those resources were to be drawn*, should not be *injured* by a defective system of management; but, above all, it was the duty of the British government in India, to take care that the national character, for humanity, should not be forfeited, by the acts of the Nabobs of Oude; and it was particularly *the duty* of the British government to *interfere*, upon occasions, and in measures wherein their character might be impeached, inasmuch as the *consequence of those very measures*, if resisted by the people, *must have been* the interference and employment of the British troops in support of the nabob's government.

The interference then being justified, not only by the *practice* of former governments (of which see the instances* marked in the margin, and the printed papers) but, *by necessity*, from the nature of our connection with the Nabob's government, the question upon this part of the charge is, whether, in consequence of that interference, the people of Oude have been "*exalted*" from a "degrading state of existence."

Upon this point, see Mr. H. Wellesley's report, page 34 of No. 1, and letter from the governor-general in council, to the court of directors, dated 20th Oct. 1803, page 46 of No. 1, paragraphs 6, 9,

* 1st. Sir John Shore's minute, dated Jan. 13, 1798, pages 15, 17, and 18, of printed papers. Note

2d. The treaty concluded, in Feb. 1798, by sir John Shore, page 19 of No. 1; and sir John Shore's minute, dated 5th March, 1798; page 23 of No. 1, explaining his reasons for concluding the treaty.

3d. Lord Cornwallis's letter to the vizier. dated 29th Jan. 1793; page 12 of No. 2, 24th line, &c. and page 13, lines 44 and 56.

4th. Lord Cornwallis's letter to the secret committee, dated 28th Aug. 1786; page 2 of No. 22, page 15.

5th. Letter from the directors to the government of Bengal, dated 31st July, 1787, para. 88, page 2 of No. 2.

6th. Lord Cornwallis's letter to the court of directors, dated 16th Nov. 1786; page 3 of No. 2 para. 9.

6th. Ditto ditto, to secret committee, dated 4th March 1787, page 4 of No. 2, para. 8.

7th. Court of directors to the government of Bengal, dated 8th April, 1789, page 5, para. 3.

8th. Letter from Bengal to the directors, dated 12th May, 1795, page 22 of No. 2, para. 36.

9th Political letter from the directors to Bengal, dated 22d April, 1796; page 27 of No. 2, para. 42, 43, and 44.

10th. Sir John Shore's minute, Jan. 13, 1798; page 14, and 15, of No. 1, relating to the appointment of the nabob's ministers, by the governor-general.

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9, and 28; and letter from Bengal, to the directors, dated 15th March, 1804, page 52, par. 16; also a letter from the court of directors, in the revenue department, dated 14th Sept. 1803, relative to the settlement of revenues.

It will be found, that the regulations of the Bengal provinces, containing a *fixed system* of law, *administered by regular magistrates, has been introduced* into the provinces of Oude, and that a commencement *has been* made to establish* rights of property, *unknown before*, among the people. If it should be said, that Mr. Wellesley's report proceeds from a partial source, it may be sufficient to advert to Major-General Smith's report, published in the Calcutta government gazettees, and transmitted to England, of the state in which he found the company's provinces in Oude in 1805, *after two* years of war, during one of which the country had suffered from the effects of a bad season, and *an hostile army* had passed through the provinces.

8th. That the said treaty (meaning the treaty between lord Clive and Sujah Uhl Dowlah) in form, language, and tenor, fully shews, that the nabob vizier, Sujah Uhl Dowlah, was, to all intents and purposes, the sovereign of a state perfectly independent. Para. 2.

(8.) When this treaty, with the sovereign "of a state *perfectly independent*," was concluded, the person of the sovereign *was in the possession* of the British government, and his whole country had been conquered by the company's arms. In point of fact, this "*independent sovereign*," and his heirs and successors, have relied upon the company for the *defence* of their country, and the *support* of their government, from that day to this; and by the acknowledgement of the writer of the charge himself, only *three* years elapsed, before this "*independent sovereign*" was obliged, by a *new* treaty, to *limit* the number of his troops. In the subsequent transactions between the British government and the nabobs of Oude, the *dependence* of the government of the latter becomes still *more obvious*.

It appears that, previously to the year 1781, the police was managed, and the revenue collected, by English gentlemen, supported by Sebundy troops commanded by English officers; but at

* In Mr. Henry Wellesley's circular instructions to the collectors, dated 14th July, 1802, para. 9, it is stated "that all persons with whom a settlement may be made "shall *bind* themselves, by a *written obligation*, under such reasonable penalty as the "collectors may think proper to determine, to grant pottas or leases to the Ryots or "under renters of every description, *specifying the amount* they are *respectively to pay*; "and counter engagements shall be executed by the Ryots and under-renters of a "similar term and purport." Vide also para. 10, which *prohibits* the imposing of any duties *beyond* the amounts specified in the leases.

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it is declared, that one of the causes of the revolution was, that vizier Alli *would not admit of the interference of the company's government.* Sir John Shore observes, p. 12, No. 2, "His (vizier Alli's) "conduct fully proves *his* inclination to *maintain* "*his independence* at all risks; on this principle, "he is considered as the *determined enemy* of the "English." And, in p. 18 of No. 1, it is further remarked, "That the *restrictions* which *must* be "imposed upon vizier Alli *would never be borne* "*by him,* but under a *secret* determination to em-"brace the first opportunity of *shaking them* "*off.*"

Sir John Shore also justifies his treaty with Saadut Alli by saying, that it *would admit of the interference* of the British governmentin his affairs; he observes, in page 18 of No. 1, "That "Saadut Alli *must be required* to agree to arrange-"ments which may establish the political security "of the company in Oude upon a solid basis." And, in page 23 of No. 1, he remarks, *first,* "that the treaty with Saadut Alli leaves the *nature* "of the security to be *demanded* by the com-"pany *at their option*;" and, *secondly,* that the "treaty *authorizes* "an *interference* on the part of "the company, if it should be necessary, as far "as may be expedient for the important object of "securing the due payment of the subsidy." Sir John Shore also states, in page 68 of No. 1, "that we are so implicated in our connection "with Oude, that *we cannot withdraw from it,* "and we are so situated in it, that, without a *de-*"*cisive influence* in its administration, we *cannot* "*have any security*;" and, in page 27 of No. 1, "that, as the nabob Saadut Alli owes his accession "to the musnud of Oude to the justice of the "company, he ought equally to respect the "principle which dictated the *decision* in his fa-"vour, and evince his gratitude for the *efforts* "by which it was carried into execution."

To this, add the letter from the court of directors of the 15th of May, 1799, quoted page 6 of the charge, in which the court observes, that the governor-general's, (i. e. sir John Shore's) "mi-"nute, contains a very satisfactory explanation of "the variations between the terms of the *previous* "engagement, executed by Saadut Alli, at Be-"nares, and that of the *definitive* treaty, con-"cluded at *Lucknow.* By the latter, the com-

"pany's

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"pany's influence over the vizier's country appears "to be sufficiently preserved, without the insertion of any article,* *which, in its operation, might "lead to an interference in the collections on the "part of the company*;" and which might "be deemed offensive." (10)

10th. The quotations of the acts of 1784 and 1773.

The author of the charge has evidently quoted these acts instead of the act of 1793, which contains the same provisions; because, by these acts, the government is vested in a governor-general *and* council, whereas by that of 1793, the government is vested in a governor-general *in* council. Upon the assertion, that the transactions in Oude were carried on "without the concurrence, appro- "bation, or consent, or even without the know- "ledge of the council," it will be sufficient to quote the letter from the governor-general in council, dated 20th May, 1805, signed by sir G. Barlow and Mr. Udny, upon the mode of conducting business, in the 15th paragraph of which it is stated, "that a *sense* of public duty, as well "as the respect which the governor-general en- "tertains for the members of the supreme "council, would have precluded the governor- "general from adopting *any* measure of impor- "tance, *without a full* discussion of the subject "with them, and the members of the supreme "council would have considered it to be their "duty to have *formally objected* to any such "course of proceeding."

It may be useful also to advert to the letter from sir Alured Clarke to the nabob, dated the 21st June, 1799, upon the subject of military reform, in page 8, of No 3. and to refer to the letters from the governor-general to the court of directors, in No. 5, upon the subject of reform in Oude, as noted in the margin.†

(11)

* The words in italics, *however important to the argument*, are *omitted* in the charge; but will be found in page 30 of No. 1.

† Vide 1st lord Wellesley's letter to the secret committee as early as the 3d of October, 1798, page 1 of No. 5.

2 Letters from ditto to ditto, dated 21st and 28th of November, 1799, page 1 of No. 1.

3 Letters from ditto to ditto, dated 25th of January and 7th of March, 1800, pages 2 and 3 of No. 5.

4. The Letter from the *governor-general in Council*, signed by sir Alured Clarke and Messrs. Speke and Cowper, dated 31st of August, 1800, page 3 of No. 5.

5. Letter from Secret committee, dated 4th of December, 1800, respecting the negotiation in Oude

6 In the minute of the governor-general, (lord Wellesley) secret department,

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11th. That the means by him, the said marquis Wellesley, employed for the effecting of his designs of encroachment, extortion, and corruption aforesaid, were, first, the making and reiterating of unfounded complaints, and affected apprehensions, with respect to the Nabob Vizier's due payment of the monthly kists. Page 7 of Charge.

That these apprehensions were insincere, unfounded, and false. Page 8 of Charge.

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(11) Upon this subject, it is necessary to refer to page 8 and 9 of the charge itself; in the former of which there are arguments and quotations from the letters of sir John Shore, which point out the probability that the nabob will not pay his kist regularly; and in the latter there is the quotation of a letter from the Secret committee, in which they say they are "not "surprised to find, by the last accounts, that "*an arrear had accumulated in the payment of* "*the kists* to the amount of *eighteen lacs* of "rupees; that lord Mornington having *represented* "however, that *he believes* the Nabob is sin-"cerely disposed to make every possible effort "for the liquidation of this arrear, as well as "for introducing such a system of order and "economy into the management of his finances, "as will enable him to be *more punctual* in his "future payments, they, the secret committee, "entertain a well-grounded expectation, that "every cause of complaint upon this head will "speedily terminate; observing, at the same time, "that the large, *useless,* and expensive military "establishment within the Oude dominions, ap-"pears to them to be one of the *principal objects* "*of economical reform.*"

But, besides these proofs of the *existence of* an arrear in the payment of kists, see page 1 and 2 of No. 3, it will appear, from the quotation above made from the charge, not only that lord Wellesley made *no* "*unfounded, insincere, and false* "*complaints of the non-payment of the kists,*" but that he extenuated the causes of the nabob's irregularity: by a reference to page 7 of No. 3, it will also be found, that lord Wellesley expresses his satisfaction at every instance of the Nabob's regularity.

(12.) Secondly, the making of continual applications to the nabob Vizier, for disbanding his troops, the purport of which applications, together with

(12) The reform of the military establishments in the service of the nabobs of Oude had, *from the commencement* of the British connection with Oude, been one of the *principal* objects of the attention and policy of the British government. It appears to have been a subject of stipulation in the treaty of 1768; and *all* the [illegible] generals, from that period to the present, and *every* court

dated Fort William, 12th of June, 1800, on recording the Oude correspondence, it is observed, "These documents have been already, from time to time, *communicated* to the members in council."

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the persecuting and insulting manner in which they were made, being evidently calculated and intended to disgust the nabob Vizier with his government, and to induce him to abdicate his throne. Page 7.

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court of directors, have directed their attention and negotiations to this object.

The court of directors direct the *reform* of the nabob's troops, and the *increase* of their own troops, in the most positive terms, in their letter of the 31st July, 1787, page 2 of No. 2.

Lord Cornwallis, in his letter to the nabob of the 15th of April, 1787, page 2 of No. 6, recommends the nabob to *discharge* so much of his own army as would allow for the *additional expense* attending the continuance of those effective (meaning the company's) troops.

Sir John Shore stipulated, that they should be reformed in his preliminary treaty with Saadut Alli, at Benares, and omitted the stipulation in the treaty concluded at Lucknow in 1798, *only* because he was apprehensive, that the publication of the treaty containing this article would create disturbance. But it was considered, by sir John Shore, that the stipulations of the definitive treaty afforded *better* means of *reducing* the nabob Vizier's army, than those of the preliminary treaty concluded at Benares. See the letters * and papers upon this subject quoted in the margin.

Shortly after the arrival of lord Wellesley in India, intelligence was received of the intention † of Zemaun Shah to invade Hindûstan, with a view *particularly* to the subversion of the nabob's authority in Oude. When the military arrangements were making for the defence of Oude, it was found that the nabob's troops were not only *inefficient*, ‡ as a military body, but the nabob *declared their fidelity* was not to be depended upon; that they would, in the day of battle, render *more* service to the *enemy* than to *their ally*; that he could not trust his person to their guard, and he actually called for *two* battalions of the company's troops as a guard to his person, *at the moment* at which those troops were *required upon his frontier*.

Besides these facts (*shewing the necessity of the reform*

* Minute of sir John Shore, dated 5th March, 1798, pages 25 and 23 of No. 1. Political letters from Bengal to the directors, pages 27, 28, and 29; also paragraph 38 of page 30 of No. 1, of letter from the directors to the government of Bengal, dated 15th May, 1799.

† See the papers upon Zemaun Shah, page 31 et seq. of No. 2.

‡ See the papers upon Zemaun Shah's expected invasion, and the letters from the Resident, sir James Craig, and others, upon this part of the subject, page 31 et seq. of No. 2.

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reform of the nabob's troops,) and the orders of the company upon the subject quoted above, and stated in the charge itself, page 9, the nabob *called* * *upon* the governor-general *repeatedly*, to assist him in the proposed reform of his troops.

When the plan for the reform of the troops was first communicated to the nabob, he declared "*that* † *the measure proposed was not impracticable, but such as he hoped might be accomplished.*"

He adds a still stronger approbation of the measure, in a letter to the governor-general, dated 24th of October, 1799, p. 22 of No. 3.

The intention to reform the nabob's military establishment was publicly announced ‡ at a very early period (October 1798) of lord Wellesley's administration; and the reform was at all events ordered by the authorities at home, as appears above; and lord Wellesley called § Mr. Lumsden's attention to his plans in December 1798, in a letter which was recorded.

All these plans in reference to Oude, *and in particular the reform* of the military establishment, and the measure of calling upon the nabob to pay additional British troops, to the amount of fifty lacs of rupees per annum, were approved of by the secret committee, in their letter to the governor-general in council, dated 4th December, 1800.

But the charge asserts, that the purport of the applications for disbanding the troops were "*calculated and intended to digust the vizier with his government, and to induce him to abdicate his throne.*"

By a reference to what is above stated, and to the

* See the letter from the nabob to lord Wellesley, in page 9 of No. 3, received 9th of July, 1799, and the nabob's letter, received 24th October, 1799, page 22 of No 3.

Vide also lord Wellesley's letter to the Vizier, dated 9th February, 1800, page 96 of printed papers, No. 3.

See the charge, page 9, in which Mr. Paull states, that "the nabob Vizier had, "in strict conformity to the treaty, not only shewn a willingness to make a "reform in his military establishment, but had *urgently besought* the *company's government* with him thereon to consult, and in *concert* to devise proper objects of reduction, &c."

† See page 6, of No. 3. The nabob appears, by reference to page 9 of No 3, to have dictated these words himself.

‡ Vide the governor-general's correspondence with the secret committee, in printed papers No. 5, already adverted to.

§ See the letter to Mr. L. of December 25, 1798, page 3 of No. 3.

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the papers above referred to, it appears, that the reform of the military establishment, at the moment at which it was proposed, *originated in the nabob's report of the state of inefficiency of his own troops*, and in his *repeated* call upon the governor-general to *assist* him with his advice and sentiments upon the subject. It will also be seen, that when the nabob *first* hinted that he had in contemplation a proposition which he wished to make to the governor-general, the details of the plan for disbanding his troops *had not been communicated to him*."* Indeed, when he absolutely made the proposition to abdicate his government on the 12th of November, 1799, the nabob was *not* acquainted with the details of the plan for the reform of his army, and for the increase of the number of the company's troops in his territories; nor was the resident.

It appears † that the resident received the letter of instructions of the 5th November, 1799, containing the detail of the plans for the reform of nabob's troops, *at the very moment in which he was engaged* in the conference with the nabob, in which his excellency conveyed to the resident *his proposition for abdicating the government*. The cause of the proposition from the nabob, that he should abdicate his government, must therefore be sought for *elsewhere* than in the plans for the reform of the military establishments. Neither is the nabob's proposition, that he should abdicate his government, to be attributed, as stated in the charge, page 9, to the *direct* "interfe-" rence, by the governor-general, in the internal "government, in the household affairs, and in "the appointment of the counsellors and ministers of the nabob Vizier."

Upon this point see the resident's letter to the governor-general, of the 7th September, 1799, page 11, of No. 3; also the governor-general's answer to that letter, in page 16 of No. 3, in which the governor-general *positively refuses* to interfere in the appointment of the nabob's ministers. But if he *had interfered*, he would have followed the *example* of his predecessors, lord Cornwallis

* See letter of September 8th, 1799, paragraph 6, page 14 of No 3.; and colonel Scott's letter, page 69 of No. 3, upon the connection between the proposed reform of the nabob's military establishments, and his abdication.

† See letter from the resident, of the 12th November, 1799, page 27 of No. 3.

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13. "Whereupon "the said marquis "Wellesley, in pursuance of his unjust and unlawful "designs as before "described, eagerly "seizing upon the "proposition so "made by the nabob Vizier, and "falsely ascribing "the said proposition to a sense of "incapacity and inability to govern "in the said nabob "Vizier, did unto "him the said nabob, through the "means of the "said William "Scott, propose "the executing of "a treaty, whereby "to assign over, in "perpetuity, to the "East India company, the sole administration of "the civil and military government "of all the territories and dependencies of the state of "Oude, together "with the full and

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Cornwallis * and sir John Shore, and would have acted in conformity to principles, recognized by the court of directors.

(13) When the nabob † made a proposition to the governor-general that he would abdicate his government, it was undoubtedly the duty of the governor-general to take that plan into consideration, with reference to the interests of the British nation in India. An acquiescence in the proposition of the nabob would have placed the government in the hands of his son, *without* affording to the latter the *means* of *carrying it on*; and would have imposed upon the company the burthen of supporting the government in Oude, with the disadvantage of *diminished* resources, and *diminished* security for the regular payment of the subsidy.

Without adverting to the personal qualities of the two princes, or the grounds of preference of one over the other, the governor-general would have forgotten his duty to the public, if he had allowed the proposition of the Nabob to be carried into execution strictly. But when the nabob proposed to abdicate his government, *some answer* was to be given to his excellency.

The proposition was not a subject of light importance, but *involved* interests of the utmost *magnitude*; and it was the duty of the governor-general to propose to the nabob such a plan, as might be most consistent with the interests of the British nation in India, and with those of all the parties concerned in the fate of Oude. On this ground, the governor-general proposed to the nabob to conclude a treaty, by which the company would have been his successors in the government of Oude, allowing a suitable establishment for the nabob and his family.

The question is, whether it was the duty of the governor-general to propose what he thought best upon this occasion; and whether he persevered un-

* See lord Cornwallis's letter to the court of directors, dated 26th August, 1792, page 6 of No. 2, respecting the *appointment* of Hussein Reza Khan to *succeed* Hyder Beg, as minister: and sir John Shore's minute of the 13th January, 1798, pages 14 and 15 of No. 1, relative to the *appointment* of the nabob's ministers.

† See political letter from the court to Bengal, dated 8th April, 1789, page 13 of No. 6, particularly that part of it relating to the minister Hyder Beg Khan; and to the *right* of making representations to the Nabob "on the subject of his "administration, *whenever* the government *might think it necessary*, and of *proposing* "*such general arrangements* as should appear likely to contribute to the prosperity of both governments."

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"entire right and title to the revenues thereof, to the utter exclusion of his sons, and of every branch of his family." Page 9.

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unreasonably in forcing his proposition upon the nabob's acceptance. Upon this point, see colonel Kirkpatrick's letter to col. Scott, of 27th Dec. 1799, page 67 of No. 3, and of Jan. 2, 1800, page 71, of No. 3, in which the governor-general desires colonel Scott to take up the negotiation for the disbanding the nabob's troops.

But the charge states, page 10, that the nabob was urged to agree to quit "the territories of "Oude for ever, to remove unto, and reside in, "some place within the company's territories, to "be fixed by the governor-general in council, "there to reside; and the said place of residence "not thereafter to change, without the leave of "the governor-general in council, and thus to "renounce his dominions and his subjects, to "disinherit his sons and his family for ever, and "in return to become, in fact, a prisoner, in "some one or other of the company's fortresses, "in the province of Bengal or of Behar."

Upon this point it is only necessary to refer to the printed documents, by which it will be perceived, that the *choice* of the nabob's *residence* in Bengal or Behar was *left to himself*, by the 22d article of the treaty, page 40, of No. 3. See also colonel Scott's letter upon this subject, page 45 of No. 3, in which he expresses a wish, that the choice had been extended, to Benares, and he proposes *to allow* the vizier *to chuse that place for his residence if he should wish for it.* See the memorial upon the 2d article of the proposed treaty, page 50 of No. 3, which contains reasoning against the nabob's choice of Benares; but the reasoning *proves* clearly, *that the choice of his residence was left to the nabob.*

See colonel Scott's letter of December 15, page 53, of No. 3. See page 58 and 61 of No. 3, in which the governor-general states, positively, that the nabob *was to fix the place of his residence.*

In respect to that part of the second article of the proposed treaty, page 40, of No. 3, which requires that the nabob "should not change the "place of his residence without the consent of "the governor-general," it is to be observed, that a person of the consequence, and riches, and having the followers which must have attended the nabob, *could not* reside in any part of India, and *could not* move from one place to another without *much previous arrangement*, and that, at all events, it would

would not have been advisable to suffer a person of his rank and description to move from place to place, at *his own discretion*, in any part of the world, much less within the company's provinces.

(14.) That the nabob vizier, astounded at a proposition so unjust in itself, and so insulting to his feelings, yet so characteristic of the mind and of the views of the proposer, and strenuously remonstrating against the terms of the said treaty which he finally rejected, the said Marquis Wellesley, while on the one hand he renewed with increased arrogance his menaces of interference, encroachment, extortion, and usurpation, did, on the other hand, resort to the use of persuasions the most insincere, insidious, and crafty. He, the said Marquis Wellesley, having to the said William Scott stated, "That the proposition of the nabob "vizier was pregnant with such "immense benefit, "that it could not be "too much encou"raged; and that "there were no cir"cumstances which "should be allowed "to impede the "grand object to "which it led, that "object being the

(14) Upon the charge of "*hypocrisy*," contained in this sentence, it is to be observed, that the writer has *falsely quoted* the paragraph in colonel Kirkpatrick's letter to colonel Scott, of the 21st November, 1799, page 31 of No. 3, and has also *omitted* the paragraph which immediately follows that quoted in the charge. The paragraphs in colonel Kirkpatrick's letter are as follow:

"The propositions of the vizier is pregnant with such immense benefit, *not only to the company, but to the country and inhabitants of Oude*, that his lordship thinks it cannot be too much encouraged; and that there are no circumstances which shall be allowed to impede the accomplishment of the grand object which it leads to; this object his lordship considers to be the acquisition, by the company, of the exclusive authority, civil and military, over the dominions of Oude."

"His lordship does not consider the *formal* "abdication of the sovereignty by the vizier to be "*necessary* to this end; on the contrary, he appre"hends that step (by necessarily raising a question "with regard to the succession) would *involve* "*us in some embarrassments*. His lordship is "rather of opinion, therefore, that the mode of "proceeding on the proposition of the vizier, with "a view to the attainment of the object stated, "must be by a secret treaty with his excellency, "which shall stipulate, on his part, that, from and "after a period to be appointed by this government, "the complete authority, civil and military, of the "dominions of Oude, shall rest in, and be exer"cised by and in the name of the company."

This paragraph *plainly* points out the governor-general's *object* in the treaty; and the *cause* of his disapprobation of the abdication. This disapprobation was certainly *not inconsistent* with a desire to obtain the civil and military government of the country for the company by treaty.

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"acquisition, by the "company, of the "exclusive authority, civil and military, over the "dominions of "Oude;" while, at the same time, he, the said Marquis Wellesley, did instruct the said William Scott to declare to the nabob vizier, that his "abdication "of the government of Oude, "was neither wished for, nor approved of, by "him;" the said Marquis Wellesley thus evincing the soundest *hypocrisy*, united with views the most tyrannical, violent, and cruel. Page 10.

"(15) The immediately interfering in the internal government, in the household affairs, "and in the appointment of "counsellors and "ministers. Page 9.

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(15) There does *not* appear, *throughout* the printed papers, *any instance whatever* of interference, or *even* conversation with any of the Nabob's subjects or servants, excepting by the Nabob's desire.

In respect to the fact mentioned in page 10 of the charge upon a "*paper of requests*," drawn up by the Nabob, it appears, that col. Scott urgently recommended to the Nabob *not* to transmit that paper to the governor-general.

In the course of his duty he reported his conference, and the subject of that conference on this occasion to the governor-general; but it does not appear that he forwarded a copy of the paper *till absolutely forced to do it* by the Nabob, who, in a letter dated the 27th May, 1801, page 227 of No. 3, says, "I expect, from your friend-"ship and regard, that *you will transmit* the paper "to his excellency the most noble marquis Wel-"lesley, in order that, having received his lord-"ship's confirmation, it may be returned without "delay." See in page 224 of No. 3, the argu-ments

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ments used by col. Scott to the Nabob to induce him to *withdraw* that paper.

It appears by col. Scott's letter of the 22d of May, 1801, to Mr. Edmonstone, page 214 of No. 3, that col. Scott was of opinion, immediately on perusing the Nabob's paper, that the intention of the Nabob, by the delivery of this paper, "was to obtain the sanction of the governor-general to seize upon the property of the nobles of his (the Nabob's) court, on pretext of peculation, to confine or banish their persons, and to deprive all those who were supported by his country of the means of subsistence." See also pages 215, 216, and 217, of No. 3, for colonel Scott's opinion upon the articles contained in the "*paper of requests.*"

When the governor-general wrote to the Vizier on the 1st June, 1801, as stated in the charge, page 11, he expected that the Nabob would have agreed to the territorial cession, in lieu of subsidy, according to his *declared consent*, delivered by his minister, (as reported by colonel Scott, in his letter to the governor-general, of the 4th of May, 1801, page 20 of No. 3,) and *repeated* in conversation with colonel Scott, as reported in his letter of the 14th of May, 1801, page 207 of No. 3; but the Nabob having *subsequently refused* to consent to the territorial cession, and having broken off the negotiation, *because the company would not consent to his unreasonable demands*, as stated in his "*paper of requests*," the governor-general, considering that it might be necessary to take security for the payment of the subsidy under the eleventh article of the treaty of 1798; and that, in that case, it would also be necessary to conciliate the minds of the Nabob's principal subjects to the measures which might be adopted, authorised colonel Scott, on the 15th of June, 1801, to communicate to the Nabob's principal subjects this "*paper of requests*," *if he should deem it necessary*. Upon this point, the only question is, whether the governor-general was so far bound to keep that paper secret, by his letter of the 1st of June, 1801, to the Vizier, as quoted in the charge, as to be *precluded* from making it public *under any change of circumstances whatever*.

16. The pouring into the country of

(16) Upon this part of the subject it has already been shewn, that the disbanding of the Nabob's

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the Nabob-Vizier's troops in such numbers, and of expense so enormous, and the adding thereto the amount of new unfounded claims, together with charges for troops, which troops had no existence in fact; thus heaping demand upon demand, until the revenues of the Nabob-Vizier became inadequate to the payment, and having at last compelled him to make an avowal of such inadequacy, seizing upon that avowal as the ground for demanding from him a cession in perpetuity of one half of his territory, as a compensation for the non-payment of the sum so unjustly, and in such direct violation of the treaty of good faith, of honour, and of honesty, demanded. Page 8.

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Nabob's troops was rendered necessary by the *report* of the Nabob *himself of their inefficiency*, and was authorized by the treaty, and by the orders of the court of directors. The question was, whether the Nabob's troops, *being disbanded*, they were to be replaced by the company's troops, or the country was to *remain without defence?* Upon this point it appears, by the printed papers, that the number of troops allotted to be stationed *permanently* in the Nabob's territories, with a view to their defence against *external* enemies, and to the support of his excellency's *internal* government, did not *much exceed* the number collected in his territories in the years 1798 and 1799, for the *sole* purpose of defending them against the expected invasion of Zemaun Shah; that it will also be seen, in the printed papers,* that the resident, and commanding officers, sir James Craig, and general Stuart, *were much embarrassed by the want of troops* to comply with the demands of the Nabob, and his Aumildars, for assistance in the collection of the revenues.† The number of the troops, therefore, cannot be stated *to have been too large*.

In respect to their expense, it appears that the estimates‡ were made out in the *usual manner*, by the military auditor-general, and that the Nabob had credit for 889 men, (*besides* officers) *above* 13,000 men, to whose services he was entitled, under the treaty of 1798. In the estimate of the expenses of additional troops, the company took credit for the regiments, supposing them to be complete to their establishments: the native regiments certainly were complete; the European regiment of dragoons, and one regiment of infantry, might not have been so; but as the Nabob *had credit* in his *ordinary* establishment, under the treaty of 1798, for 889 men (besides the officers) *above* the number to which he *was entitled*, it was not deemed necessary to *depart* from the *usual mode* of calculation, and to adopt *new* principles of framing these estimates upon this occasion.

In

* See letter from sir J. Craig, to col. Scott, pages 48 and 49 of No. 3. Vide pages 72, 74, and 75, of No. 3, on the same subject.

† Vide page 133 of No. 3, for a statement of the difficulties attending the collection of the revenue; also 203 on the same subject. Vide also page 141, and 166 of No. 3.

‡ See page 93 of No. 3, for the mode of forming the estimates; see page 168, and 196 of No. 3, on the same subject.

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In respect to the assertion in this part of the charge, (page 11) that col. Scott had "seized "upon a great part of the territories from which "the nabob's revenues were derived, it is only necessary to remark, that" this assertion is *totally* and entirely* *without foundation: no such seizure was ever made.*

On the 29th of Nov. 1800, colonel Scott transmitted to the governor-general, a letter which he had received from the nabob, dated 29th Jemandy col Sanee, page 141 of No. 3, in which the nabob stated a probability *that the revenues of the country would fail.*

The governor-general, in answer to this information, required territorial security in lieu of the subsidy, in a letter addressed to col. Scott, dated Jan. 22, 1801, page 145 of No. 3. This letter contained *two* propositions; *one*, that the nabob should cede his whole territory to the company, under an arrangement nearly similar to that which had been proposed to him, when he had wished, in Nov. 1799, to abdicate his government; the *other*† proposition was, that he should cede to the company, territory of such value as should be sufficient to defray the expenses of the subsidy, under the treaty of 1798, and of the additional troops. The nabob first refused to adopt *either* of the propositions; but afterwards consented to the *second* proposition, through his minister, in a message to col. Scott, on certain conditional stipulations, as reported in a letter to the governor-general, by col. Scott, on the 4th of May, 1801, page 202 of No. 3. The nabob *repeated this consent* in a conference with colonel Scott, as reported to the governor-general, in a letter dated the 14th of May, 1801, page 207 of No. 3. The negotiations proceeded upon this basis, embarrassed, however, by a "*paper of requests*," or stipulations, proposed by the nabob, the nature of which has already been discussed; till at length the nabob *refused* to consent to the territorial cession, *unless* the stipulations proposed by him in the "*paper of requests*" were admitted.‡

The

* See pages 255, 256, 257 of No. 3, upon this part of the subject.

† See the governor-general's letter, page 105 of No. 3, to colonel Scott; and page 148 of No. 3, to the nabob, relative to the company's right to demand territorial security. Vide, also, pages 188 and 189 of No. 3, which contain the arguments on which the right of territory, in lieu of subsidy, are founded.

‡ See a letter from the governor-general to the nabob, dated 5th April, 1801, page 185 of No. 3, on the demand of a territorial cession in lieu of subsidy,

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The nabob renewed the* negotiation on the 1st of July, 1801, for the territorial cession in lieu of subsidy, on the basis of his proceeding upon a pilgrimage; the negotiation continued to turn upon this point, and upon a demand of the governor-general to introduce an efficient† police into the nabob's territories, to be under the direction of the company's servants, until the conclusion of the treaty, on the 10th of Nov. 1801.

It will be observed, from this recital, that the demand for territorial security *originated* in the nabob's declaration, of the probability that the funds for the payment of subsidy *would* ‡ *fail.* Under this circumstance, the nabob was bound by treaty *to provide security* for the payment of the subsidy; but the *claim* of the British government did not *rest solely* upon the stipulations of the treaty of 1798; the security of the nabob's government, and the safety of Oude itself, in which the company's territories were so immediately implicated, *required* that the funds, for the payment of the troops, should be placed *beyond the risk* to which they were liable, *as long* as the territories, *from which those funds were to be drawn,* remained in the hands, and under the management, of the nabob and his aumildars. On this ground the governor-general did not cease to urge the nabob to place those funds beyond the risk of failure; and when the nabob appeared inclined either to reject the proposition for territorial security, *after he had admitted the principle,* or to embarrass that proposition with stipulations, which it would have been highly injurious to the honour of the British nation to grant, the governor-general thought it proper to bring the question to a conclusion, by ordering, *in the event of the nabob's rejecting both propositions, or any admissible modification of them,* that the whole territory should be assumed, till the subject could be decided by the authorities in England. The governor-general's instructions, on this occasion, may be found in page 16, of No. 4, and are dated the 19th Sept. 1801.

The

* See page 230 of No. 3.

† Vide lord Wellesley's declaration, communicated by Mr. Wellesley, pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, of No. 4.

‡ Vide page 33 et seq. of No. 4.

§ See page 8 of charge, in which the fact is admitted, that the nabob "*made an* "*avowal of such inadequacy.*"

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The treaty, (which was concluded at Lucknow, on the 18th of Nov. 1801,) and all the arrangements connected with it, *were approved* of by the secret committee of the court of directors, in their letter of the 19th Nov. 1803, page 58 of No. 1. On the 4th Dec. 1800, the secret committee of the court of directors express their *approbation* of the measure of *increasing* the company's troops in Oude, and of *increasing* the subsidy to be received from the nabob to the amount of 50 lacs of rupees per annum. At that period, the government at home must have had before them the governor-general's propositions to the nabob for the cession to the company of the whole territory of Oude, in consequence of the nabob's proposed abdication, as reported in lord Wellesley's letters of the 28th of Nov. 1799, 25th Jan. 1800, and 7th of March 1800, pages 3, 4, and 5, of No. 6. They had also before them the governor-general's letter to Mr. Lumsden of the 23d Dec. 1798, pages 2 and 3 of No. 1, in which his lordship states his opinion, that the company ought to succeed to the power and possessions of Almas Ali Khan, in the Doab.

The following opinion* of one member of the secret committee, appears also fully to *confirm the policy* of the treaty concluded at Lucknow, in 1801.

" I am duly imprest with a sense of the *disor-* " *ders which prevailed in Oude*, and the *deep* " interests which the East India company had in " their suppression; I am also sensible that, " from the *vicious administration* of the nabob, " his subjects were *deprived* of the *benefits* which " it is probable they will experience under the " British government."

It is also to be added, that the nabob appears to be perfectly satisfied with the treaty, and (as appears by the letter from the governor-general in council, dated 28th March, 1805, to the court of directors) has given the most *substantial* proofs of his attachment to the company's interests.

(17.)

* Vide Mr. Bosanquet's minute, dated 22d December, 1803, entered on the proceedings of the secret committee.

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17. Appointment of colonel Scott to be resident at Lucknow, being "a representative entirely worthy of the person whom he was chosen to represent," and "*secret consultations*" held with him by lord Wellesley.

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(17) In respect to that part of the charge (page 8) which refers to colonel Scott, it will be sufficient to refer to page 4 of No. 3, in which it will appear, not only that the governor-general held no "secret consultations as to his ultimate designs "with regard to Oude;" but that, being at fort St. George at the time at which it was thought necessary to reform the nabob's military establishments, colonel Scott was fixed upon as the officer most capable of assisting Mr. Lumsden, the resident, with his advice on the distribution of the company's troops to be employed in Oude upon the occasion, and in consequence of the reform of the nabob's troops. Colonel Scott was afterwards appointed to succeed Mr. Lumsden as resident, when that gentleman *resigned the office*; and as colonel Scott went to Lucknow from Calcutta, during lord Wellesley's absence at fort St. George, in 1799, his lordship could never have had an opportunity of *seeing* colonel Scott from December 1798, until the close of 1801. In respect to the reflections against colonel Scott's character, it may be stated, that this officer had served with distinguished honour in confidential employments, under generals Stibbart, Sloper, lord Cornwallis, sir R. Abercrombie, and sir A. Clarke, and had, upon *every occasion, received the approbation of his superiors*,* *particularly* that of lord Cornwallis, *by whom he was recommended* to lord Wellesley: colonel Scott is *dead*.

18. Employment of Mr. Henry Wellesley. Page 12.

(18) Mr. Henry Wellesley was employed in the negotiation, because there was reason to believe that the nabob, *after having admitted the principle of the territorial cession*, delayed the conclusion of the treaty, in expectation of the governor-general's arrival at Lucknow. As his lordship did not propose to negotiate this treaty in person, and, at all events, as his arrival at Lucknow was likely to be protracted to a distant period, by which the conclusion of the treaty would have been *delayed so late in the season*, that great loss would have been sustained, either by the company or the nabob, in the transfer of the territory, his lordship thought proper to depute† his brother, Mr.

* Vide page 16 of No. 6, extract of Bengal political consultations, 3d June, 1799.

† Vide pages 241 and 243 of No. 3, and pages 18 and 19 of No. 6, particularly Mr. Edmonstone's private letter to colonel Scott, dated 1st July, 1801.

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Mr. Wellesley, to represent him in the negotiation, and to *bring these delays to a conclusion.*

It will appear, accordingly, by a reference to the papers in No. 4, that, after the arrival of Mr. Wellesley at Lucknow, few difficulties occurred in the negotiation, excepting those which must have been expected in an arrangement of such extent and importance.

But it appears, that the governor-general is charged, not only with having been guilty of an illegal act in the employment of Mr. Wellesley, but also with "murder" through Mr. Wellesley's agency.

Upon this subject it appears, that in the territories ceded by the nabob to the company, under the treaty of 1801, there existed certain zemindars, or landholders of noted turbulence, as recorded in pages 7, 133, 138, and 139, of No. 3. These zemindars were in possession of "*fortresses,*" as they are called in page 1 and 2 of the charge, and "*mansions*" and "*retreats*" in page 13 of the charge. They had *long* been in the habits of *resisting*, with arms, the authority of the nabob's government; and the army under Almas Ali Khan had been kept up *solely* with a view of enforcing the collection of the revenues, due to the nabob by these zemindars. They had frequently resisted Almas, with success, in their "*fortresses, mansions*, or *retreats*."

When Mr. Wellesley came to regulate the territories ceded under the treaty of 1801, he thought it expedient to take into the company's* hands, the collection of the sayer, or land customs, which had been the cause of *great oppressions* on the people, while in *the hands* of the zemindars. *Compensation*† was offered in lieu of the advantages which the zemindars derived from these collections, but *they refused to make any settlement*, took to their "*fortresses, mansions,* "*and retreats,*" collected their troops, and prepared

* In Mr. Wellesley's circular instructions to the collectors, dated 14th July, 1802, it is stated, that "all engagements entered into with government are to be exclusive of sayer, and of all other collections, not connected with the land revenue hitherto levied under the denomination of zemindary and jannahdary duties, the whole of which will be taken exclusively into the hands of government, at the expiration of the engagements for the present fuslee year; and as government will in future pay all *pensions of every description from its own treasuries*, no deduction whatever will be admitted on these, or any other accounts."

† Vide Mr. Wellesley's report on the settlement of the ceded provinces, page 34 of No. 1.

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pared themselves to *resist, in arms, the authority* of the company's government. They were afterwards attacked, and their forts taken from them and destroyed.

It is perfectly true, as stated in the charge, that the revenues of the countries ceded by the nabob in November, 1801, were augmented under the administration of their government, by Mr. Wellesley; but so far* was this increase occasioned by the "*imposition of new and unprecedented burthens upon the people,*" that this very tax of the sayer, or land customs, for which *compensation had been given to the Zemindars,* was afterwards *remitted entirely*.

Without adverting to the terms which have been used in the charge against the personal character, as well as the public measures of lord Wellesley, and without remarking that these terms are utterly inapplicable to transactions, the *sole object* of which was to *benefit* the East India company, and to *improve* the security, and preserve the British nation in India, it will be sufficient to observe, that the result of the facts and arguments contained in Mr. Paull's charge, only serve to prove, that *increased* subsidy, *increased* troops, and *increased* interference, external and internal, have always formed the basis of our treaties with the state of Oude, according to the exigencies of the occasion, and according to the conduct of the nabob of Oude, the position of whose dominions left the company no *alternative,* as far back as lord Clive's treaty in 1765, but to *defend them* in the name of the nabob, to take them into our own possession, or, by leaving open the frontier of Oude, to *expose our own* possessions and power to *imminent peril*. These successive alterations have often been dictated, and always, until the present moment, approved by the court of directors; and, in the *present instance,* have been regularly approved, through the ordinary organ of correspondence on such subjects, namely, the secret committee. Throughout this charge an attempt is made to fix upon lord Wellesley, by the use of *gross* and *abusive terms,* imputations of personal

* In the preamble of Mr. Wellesley's proclamation to the inhabitants of the ceded provinces, transmitted to the collectors on the 14th of July, 1802, it is declared, that "It is the intention of the British government to adopt such a plan "for the settlement of the land revenue as may be most conducive *to the prosperity of "the country, and to the happiness of the inhabitants.*"

Mr. Paull's Charge.

Observations upon Mr. Paull's Charge.

personal criminality, which it is *impossible* to derive from any fact which can be stated with the *appearance of probability.*

His object evidently was, *under an exigency of a most pressing nature,* to *promote* the improvement of the interests of the company, and of the nation in Oude, and the security of that important frontier, by the better government of the country, and by the enlargement and consolidation of our military resources and power. He pursued these objects uniformly, and *with a zeal* which flowed *entirely from a high sense of public duty.* It is impossible to assign any other motive for his conduct, which would have been *very different* if *his views had been of a personal nature.* He *also* believed himself to be acting with the *full approbation* of the government at home in *every* part of the transaction. The *language* employed in the charge, as far as it respects lord Wellesley personally, is, therefore, entirely unfounded; but *as* proceeding from such a source, is wholly undeserving of notice.

ABSTRACT *of the* CHARGE *laid before the House of Commons, by Mr.* PAULL, *relative to* SASNEE, BIDJEGHUR, *and* CUTCHOURA.

That marquis Wellesley was appointed governor-general of India, in the month of October 1797, that he took possession of that government in the month of May, 1798, and continued to exercise it, until the month of August, 1805.

Forts possessed by Hindû Rajahs, &c.

ARTICLE 1st.—That in the countries, which lord Wellesley unlawfully extorted from the Nabob of Oude, there were several tributary chieftains called Rajahs, who were descended from the antient Hindû princes, and who had possessed, from time immemorial, certain forts and towns, *independent of government, and which their sovereign could neither alienate nor destroy.*

Lord Wellesley's determination to oppress and ruin the Rajahs.

ART. 2d. —That lord Wellesley, on taking possession of the provinces ceded by the Nabob of Oude, did determine upon the humiliation of the said Rajahs, the ruin of their families, and the seizure of their forts and towns.

Increase

Increase of rents demanded by Lord Wellesley.

ART. 3rd.—That, for a series of years, the said Rajahs had been accustomed to rent of the Nabob Vizier, or his Aumils, the lands surrounding their hereditary estates, which were again let by them to the cultivator; that lord Wellesley, contrary to every principle of equity and humanity, did, through the means of his brother, whom he had illegally appointed lieutenant-governor of the ceded countries, and through other unlawful agents, require of the said Rajahs, an enormous increase of the rents, which they had before paid, thereby driving them to oppress the cultivators, and to reduce that useful class of people, to wretchedness and want.

Rajahs pronounced to be Rebels by the British government, to which they owed no allegiance.

ART. 4th.—That, taking advantage of the reluctance of the said Rajahs, to submit to his oppressive requisitions, lord Wellesley declared all those who should not accede to his proposals, to be in a state of rebellion against the government; and he called in British troops to enforce his unjust demands, although the said Rajahs owed no obedience to the government, over which his lordship presided.

Majority of the Rajahs compelled to submit.

ART. 5th.—That the greater part of the said Rajahs, some of them overawed by troops, which surrounded their lands, and prepared to assail their houses, and others actually attacked and subdued, were finally compelled to submit to the most abject and humiliating conditions.

The Rajah's estates confiscated.

ART. 6th.—That those Rajahs, who resisted these oppressions, were treated as rebels, and their estates confiscated for the use of their conquerors.

Rajah Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Sasnee, &c.

ART. 7th.—That, among the said Rajahs thus persecuted, and ruined by lord Wellesley, and his illegal agents, was Rajah Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Sasnee, and Bidjeghur, a Hindû prince, of eminent personal bravery, and private worth, possessing an extensive district, two strong forts, and able to bring 20,000 men into the field.

Lord Wellesley's demands upon Rajah Bugwunt Sing.

ART. 8th.—That the said Rajah Bugwunt Sing, having for a long time formed the land revenue, and the duties of the surrounding districts, under one of the great aumils of the nabob vizier, for regular terms of three years, according to the practice in the said vizier's territories, lord Wellesley did, in pursuance of his premeditated and oppressive extortions, require of the said Rajah Bugwunt Sing, an enormous increase of the rents; did insist upon separate engagements for the rent of the land revenue, and of the duties respectively; and did refuse to enter into any agreement, for either, for a longer period than one year.

Remonstrances of Rajah Bugwunt Sing.

ART. 9th.—That the said Rajah did, in the most conciliating manner, state his objections to the last two conditions specified in the foregoing charge; and that the collector of the company's revenues, at the district of Etawah, did write to,

to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, expressing his hope, that Bugwunt Sing would be induced to agree to the separation proposed by lord Wellesley, should the period of limitation be extended to three years instead of one.

War commenced by Mr. Wellesley, against Rajah Bugwunt Sing.

ART. 10th.—That the said lieutenant-governor, Mr. Henry Wellesley, did, without any attempt to conciliate or persuade the Rajah, immediately apply to the commander in chief of the army for a large body of troops, which was accordingly furnished, and which, on the 12th of Dec. 1802, took up a position before the fort of Sasnee, where the Rajah then was, and thus commenced an unjust and cruel war against that chieftain.

Siege of Sasnee.

ART. 11th.—That the attack was continued with various success, until the 7th of January, 1803, when a detachment of the assailants, setting fire to the town, and thus extending their vengeance to the harmless villagers, fell upon a party of the Rajah's troops, and slew great numbers of them.

Attempt to storm the fort of Sasnee—flight of the Rajah, &c.

ART. 12th.—That, on the 15th of January, an unsuccessful attempt was made to storm the fort, which brought great discredit on the British arms; that more vigorous exertions were afterwards made, that a further dreadful slaughter of the Rajah's followers ensued, and that, on the night of the 12th of February, the Rajah, unable to oppose any effectual resistance, fled, together with many of his adherents, from the fort of Sasnee, and took refuge in the country of the Mahrattas.

Fugitives slaughtered.

ART. 13th.—That others of his adherents, having sought refuge in his fort of Bidjeghur, were, to a man, cut to pieces by the British troops who surrounded it.

Preparations for storming the fort of Bidjeghur.

ART. 14th.—That, on the 13th of February, the commander in chief having posted the British army before Bidjeghur, in such a manner as so prevent the garrison from escaping or receiving succours, and after having summoned the fort, upon the promise of sparing the lives of the garrison, and having refused to grant to the commanding officer of the garrison a few days to obtain his master's consent, made preparations for storming the fort; and that, on the night of the 27th of February, the commanding officer of Bidjeghur, made his escape with some of his followers, the rest having been killed or taken prisoners.

The Rajah driven from his country, and his possessions confiscated.

ART. 15th.—That the forts of Sasnee and Bidjeghur being evacuated, were taken possession of by the company; and thus was a Hindû prince, of great worth and courage, driven in exile as a rebel, his faithful followers dispersed among strangers, or wantonly slaughtered; and his possessions confiscated, solely because he was unwilling to consent to the unjust extortions of an usurped government.

Charge

Charge relative to KAKPOOR ADKEERIN, *Zemindar of* CUTCHOURA.

The Zemindar Cutchoura, another victim of lord Wellesley's tyranny.

ART. 1st.—That another unfortunate victim of lord Wellesley's tyranny was the Zemindar of Cutchoura, a Hindû prince, of venerable ancestry, of great courage and possessions, and, for many years, the renter of large districts under the principal aumil of the nabob vizier of Oude.

The Zemindar consents to lord Wellesley's oppressive requisitions.

ART. 2d.—That lord Wellesley, in his pursuance of his premeditated plans of humiliation and oppression towards the people of the extorted countries, did impose upon the Zemindar of Cutchoura an enormous increase of rent, which, after some respectful hesitation, on the part of the rajah, and some imperious threats on the part of lord Wellesley's agents, were agreed to; the terrified rajah having consented to "*acquiesce in any terms which might be proposed.*"

Indignities offered to the rajah and his people.

ART. 3d.—That, in conformity to the oppressive and humiliating terms imposed upon the said rajah, he was about to evacuate his fort of Cutchoura, when, in consequence of the insolent conduct of the person who came to receive charge on the part of the company, and of a gross outrage committed by some of the company's troopers, the soldiers of the said rajah became unwilling to deliver up the fort, and prepared to resist.

Reply of the Commander-in-Chief to the Rajah's letter.

ART. 4th.—That the commander in chief, with the British army under his command, immediately taking up a position before the fort of Cutchoura, made preparations for an assault, when the rajah wrote to the commander in chief a respectful letter, complaining of the indignities which he and his people had suffered from the officers and troops of the company, and testifying the greatest regret for the causes of the misunderstanding which had taken place; but that that letter, so well calculated to excite, not only the clemency, but the good will, of the humane and the just, was replied to in terms of severity and haughtiness; and the rajah required to submit to the most degrading and barbarous terms.

Commander-in-Chief proceeds to attack the Fort of Cutchoura.

ART. 5th.—That these terms, so unworthy of a British general, not being complied with, the commander-in-chief, on the following day, proceeded to attack the fort.

Flight of the Rajah, &c.

ART. 6th.—That the said rajah, in a state of extreme despondency, did, with his whole family, and several thousands of his followers, rush out of the fort with an intention of forcing their way through the surrounding army; that the rajah thus effected his escape, and that, in the slaughter which afterwards ensued, the rajah's second son, his dewan, four of his principal commanders, and a great number

number of private men, were killed.

The Rajah driven from his Country, and his possessions confiscated.

ART. 7th.—Thus was the rajah Kakpoor Addkeerin, Zemindar of Cutchoura, with his family and followers, driven from his country, numbers of his vassals wantonly massacred, and all his possessions confiscated for the use of his rapacious destroyers.

Lord Wellesley responsible for all the above mentioned acts.

ART. 8th.—That all these proceedings, so disgraceful to the British name, were committed under the pretext of rebellion on the part of persons who owed no allegiance or submission to the company's government, "*but who* "*were in law, and in fact, the sub-* "*jects of the nabob vizier of Oude*;" and that the said proceeding having been carried on either by lord Wellesley himself, or by persons whom he had illegally appointed, and by whom he was regularly informed of the progress of the said proceedings, and he having formally approved the same, is himself justly chargeable with the criminality of the said acts.

ART. 9th. — Lord Wellesley, therefore, has in all and each of the above acts daringly contemned the parliament, the king, and the laws; and has, therein, been guilty of high offences, crimes, and misdemeanours.

Observations on the CHARGE *laid before the House of Commons, by Mr.* PAULL, *relative to* SASNEE, BIDJEGHUR, *and* CUTCHOURA.

Forts possessed by Hindû Rajahs, &c. &c.

ART. 1.—Much of the justice of the accusations contained in the following articles of Charge must depend exclusively on the equity of those proceedings between the British government and the nabob of Oude, which terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, in the year 1801.

As the merits of that treaty cannot be briefly discussed, and as they are fully substantiated in the papers upon that subject now before the House of Commons, it is unnecessary to enter into any argument, in this place, to prove the justice or the policy of that arrangement; these points having been proved elsewhere, the following observations will be founded on the assumed facts, that the treaty of Lucknow, of 1801, is both just and politic, and that every provision which it contains is legally binding on the contracting parties.

These facts being assumed, the next point to be examined, in refuting the accusation contained in this article of charge, is the nature of the authority which the Nabob of Oude possessed over the Hindû Zemindars alluded to by Mr. Paull, and the right which his highness had to transfer the territories within which they were situated.

Accord-

According to the terms in which Mr. Paull describes the Zemindars in question, the natural conclusion would be, that they were unquestionably the Aborigines of the provinces of Oude, and that the forts and towns alluded to had been left in their possession in conformity to some federal engagement, or compromise entered into with their ancestors by the Mussulmans, at the time of the Mohammedan conquest of Hindûstan; that, in consequence of those stipulations, they still retained a variety of privileges and immunities; and that, although they paid a tribute to the Vizier, still, within their own demesne, they were entirely independent of the Nabob's authority.

A short account of the origin and progress of these Zemindars, in the provinces of Oude, will be sufficient to shew, that the facts with respect to them are widely different from the inferences above stated.

The Hindû Zemindars, specified by Mr. Paull in the article of charge, are of the tribe called *Jauts*: this extraordinary tribe attracted notice in Hindustan, for the *first time*, about the year 1700 of the christian era; when, having emigrated from a *remote* spot (about 500 miles distant) on the banks of the Indus, in the lower parts of the provinces of Moultan, and being *accustomed* to the *humble occupations of husbandry*, they were *allowed* to settle themselves peaceably in those parts of the Doab, of the Jumna and Ganges, where their descendants have since resided.

In the course of a few years, becoming more numerous, they ventured to attack the caravans proceeding to Delhi with supplies for the royal army; and, having met with great success in their first attempts at depredation, they at length became so formidable as to require the presence of the imperial troops to keep them in awe.

Their subsequent progress was inconceivably rapid, and, during the civil wars carried on by the successors of the emperor Aurungzebe, the Jauts found means to secure a large portion of country to themselves, in which they built forts, and accumulated great wealth.

That characteristic propensity to plunder, which originally accompanied them in their emigration, has descended in full vigour to their posterity; who, emulating the deeds of their ancestors, are to this day a notoriously daring, and lawless banditti.

The predatory habits of this people had, for many years, been greatly favoured by the increasing indecision, weakness, and corruption, which prevailed throughout the administration of the Vizier's provinces, until at length some of them had acquired such an ascendancy, as to bid open defiance to the authority of their sovereign; and to practice, with impunity, a variety of extortions and oppressions on the inhabitants of the districts in which they resided, as well as on all travellers and merchants passing through those parts of the country.

The title of Rajah is an Hindû distinction which some of them have assumed, and to which they have no more real right, than their ancestors had to the contents of the imperial caravans which they were in the habit of plundering.

Adverting to these historical facts, it is evident that the zemindars

dars in question did not possess any privileges or immunities peculiar to themselves; that their forts and towns (as described by Mr. Paull) were not independent of the Nabob's government; and that they cannot justly be considered in any other light than (as Mr. Paull himself, in a subsequent part of this charge, observes) "*in law* "*and in fact the subjects of the* "*Nabob Vizier of Oude;*" and, consequently, entirely amenable to his highness's authority.

There is no maxim of the law of nations more universally received, than that, in every absolute sovereignty, like that of Oude, the reigning prince alone is to be considered as invested with all the powers necessary to make a valid contract; he is the organ of the whole state or nation, and what he does must be considered as the act of the nation itself; and, although he is not the owner of the public property, his alienations of it are valid.

Upon this principle, so clearly laid down by the ablest writers on the law of nations, it cannot be denied, that the transfer of the territories, in which these Zemindars resided, was an act, in every point of view, legal and binding on all parties; that the power over those districts which the company acquired by that transfer, constituted, *bonâ fide*, a lawful and not an usurped sovereignty; and that the company derived from thence a clear and indisputable right to exercise, if it thought proper, every function of government upon the same absolute principles to which the inhabitants of those countries had always been subject, under their former sovereigns.

The forts and jagheers, which those Zemindars possessed, were certainly holden by them, and by their ancestors, upon sufferance from the Nabobs of Oude; or rather in defiance of the declining authority of those princes; and the districts, adjoining their jagheers, were rented by them, liable to any increase of rent which the Nabob's managers might think proper to require.

It would be absurd, after the facts which have been stated, to question the *right* of the Nabob of Oude to dispossess these Zemindars of their forts, supposing him to have had the strength, as well as the inclination to do so; and, with respect to the lands which they rented, every body, who is acquainted with the affairs of Oude, must know that nothing can be more arbitrary or oppressive than the manner of fixing and collecting the rents in every district under the management of the Nabob's officers.

It therefore does not follow that, if the indecision or the weakness of the Nabob's government had abstained from the exercise of an unquestionable right, in allowing the Zemindars in question to retain, in their own hands, the forts alluded to, it should, on that account, have been necessary for the company's government to sanction the same unwise and dangerous proceeding; while it is equally clear that, with respect to the assessment of lands, the British government had acquired, by the treaty of Lucknow, a perfect right to revise the rates at which those lands had before been granted, and to regulate the future tenure of them in such manner as should appear to be consistent with the combined happiness and interests of the subject and the state.

Lord

Lord Wellesley's determination to oppress and ruin the Zemindars.

ART. 2.—The foregoing observations are sufficient to shew the nature of the right which the company had acquired by the treaty of Lucknow with respect to the Hindû Zemindars resident in the ceded provinces; and as to the accusation alleged in this article of charge, it is totally devoid of foundation: no plan was ever formed, or sanctioned, by lord Wellesley, for the purpose of oppressing or injuring any class of the inhabitants of the provinces ceded to the company by the Nabob Vizier; on the contrary, all his lordship's arrangements, with respect to those territories, were founded on an anxious desire to meliorate the condition of that people, by cultivating the resources, and securing the tranquillity of the ceded provinces; and by introducing, throughout those districts, that mild, just, and approved system of jurisprudence and revenue, which, under the auspices of the British power, had already contributed so much to the improvement and happiness of other parts of India; and in the particular cases adduced by Mr. Paull, in this charge, it should be observed, that no compulsory measures whatever were resorted to, by the British government in India, relative to the evacuation or reduction of the forts in question, until after the conduct of the chieftains in possession of them had placed those chieftains in the relation of rebels against the government; and had required, for the purpose of establishing tranquillity in those particular provinces, as well as of affording a salutary example to other refractory subjects, that their power of resistance should be completely destroyed.

It may here be proper to remark, that, with respect to Bugwunt Sing, the zemindar of Cutchoura, (whose case is the first stated in this charge,) that refractory usurper had long been an *outlaw*, neither respecting the nabob's authority, nor that of the Mahrattas, but plundering all persons indiscriminately.

Increase of Rents demanded by lord Wellesley.

ART. 3.—The arrangements proposed by lord Wellesley to the zemindars, or land-holders of the ceded provinces, were, upon the best information which his lordship was able to collect on the subject, just and moderate; and the object of those arrangements was, not to curtail the fair and ample profits of the zemindar, but to regulate and define the rights and privileges of his tenure; and, by that means, to protect the inferior farmers, or cultivators of the lands, from the rapacity and oppression to which they had before been subject; and to realize to the government that proportion of the revenue which had always been fraudulently excluded from the nabob's treasury by the peculation and corrupt practices which universally prevailed among his highness's officers, and the principal land-holders. It had been the practice, under the nabob's government, for the great land-holders to enter into engagements with the cultivator, at the beginning of the year; these engagements were generally moderate, in order to induce the Ryot, or cultivator, to cultivate as large a proportion of land as his means would allow; when

when the crops became ripe, a new engagement was exacted from the cultivator, founded on a calculation of their actual value; in the case of non-compliance, on the part of the cultivator, a guard was placed over the crops, and they have sometimes been suffered to be burnt up by the sun, but have more frequently been cut by direction of the land-holder, and appropriated entirely to his own advantage.

Lord Wellesley's objects were directed to the entire exclusion of all such rapacious oppression, and, as it was difficult to ascertain immediately the precise value of each district, lord Wellesley preferred limiting his engagements with the land-holders to a short period of time.

With a view to effecting the best practicable settlement of all these affairs, at the earliest possible moment, lord Wellesley appointed a certain number of gentlemen to act as commissioners for that purpose on the spot, and his brother, Mr. Henry Wellesley, was placed at the head of that commission. Mr. Wellesley's appointment is recognised in a letter from the secret committee of the court of directors, acknowledging the great services of that gentleman in his capacity of lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces; and the other members of the commission were all civil servants of the company, distinguished for their talents, integrity, and local knowledge. Adverting, therefore, to these facts, it is difficult to understand how lord Wellesley can, in this instance, be open to the charge of premeditated rapacity and oppression, through the means of corrupt and *illegal agents.*

Zemindars pronounced to be rebels by the British government, to whom they owed no allegiance.

Art. 4.—That the Hindû rajahs, as well as all the other inhabitants of the ceded provinces, had *legally* become the subjects of the British government, and, consequently, that they did owe an allegiance to that power has already been established in reply to the first article of charge; and the particular cases in which it became necessary to employ British troops to enforce that allegiance, will be hereafter examined, in the course of this discussion, upon their own respective merits.

Majority of the Zemindars compelled to submit.

Art. 5.—No abject or humiliating conditions were ever imposed by lord Wellesley on the rajahs, or zemindars, of the ceded provinces.

Those salutary measures, which were indispensable to the happiness and tranquillity of the country, and to the just administration of its revenues, were, in the first instance, proposed by the British government, and were never enforced by threats or violence, excepting in those few cases of criminal resistance, and open rebellion, which will be hereafter examined.

Estates confiscated.

Art. 6.—None of the zemindars did resist the measures proposed by lord Wellesley, excepting Bugwunt Sing, and Khakoor Addkeerin, zemindars of Sasnee and Cutchoura, who broke into open revolt, and carried on military operations against the government, which required the presence of the commander-in-chief, and the greater part of the British troops, stationed in Oude, to subdue; the forfeiture

forfeiture of their possessions was the necessary consequence of their unprovoked defection.

Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Sasnee.

ART. 7.—Bugwunt Sing, the zemindar of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, from being the proprietor of a small zemindary, gradually raised himself to opulence and consideration by the arbitrary exactions which the possession of two strong forts (which the weakness of the former government had allowed him to hold unmolested) enabled him to levy on travellers and strangers, passing through his district.

Lord Wellesley's demands upon Bugwunt Sing.

ART. 8.—It has already been stated, that motives of equity towards both parties deterred lord Wellesley from entering into precipitate engagements for a long period of time, with the zemindars of the ceded provinces, because it was evidently impossible for the British government, without considerable experience, in those districts, to ascertain the terms upon which such engagements ought to be made. No increased demand was made upon Bugwunt Sing but what was founded upon the just principles already described; and with respect to the separation of the duties from the land revenue, it was a measure which the company's collector of revenue, in that district, stated, in an official letter to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, to be, "*in his opi-" nion, in every point of view, " advisable, and which ought " to be* POSITIVELY INSISTED UPON."

Remonstrances of Bugwunt Sing.

ART. 9.—The observations in reply to the foregoing article sufficiently explain why the objections of the rajah were not admitted by the British government.

War commenced by Mr. Wellesley against Bugwunt Sing.

ART. 10.—The lieutenant-governor was fully apprized of the views and objects of government, with respect to the settlement of the ceded provinces, and he knew that any departure from the just and moderate demands which had been made upon the zemindar of Sasnee was inadmissible, while he had every reason to expect that the perverseness and obstinacy of Bugwunt Sing would prompt him to resist those demands to the last extremity; and it therefore appeared to him that speedy and effective measures, in this instance, might obviate the necessity of employing them in others, and, at the same time, it could not be doubted that a submission, on the part of government, to the contumacious opposition of this refractory zemindar, would induce many others to prefer claims which would not be granted without a dereliction of the authority and plans of the government. Under these circumstances, Mr. Wellesley resolved to lose no time in applying to the commander-in-chief of the army for military assistance.

Siege of Sasnee.

ART. 11—Hostilities having become unavoidable, the fort of Sasnee was invested, and it is true, as Mr. Paull alleges, that the operations against that place were carried on with various success from the 12th of December till the 7th of January. On the 7th Jan. 1803, it it was reported to colonel Blair, at that time commanding officer of the British troops before Sasnee, that

that a large body of the enemy's cavalry had taken post in front of the western face of the fort, upon which he immediately directed a sufficient detachment of the British troops to go out and reconnoitre. This party, in advancing round the fort, found that the kuttra, or village, in the front of the fort, had been entirely abandoned by the enemy's people, and as it was considered to be a post of importance to the operations of the siege, it was accordingly set on fire and destroyed. Shortly after this, a part of the British detachment being attacked by a large body of the enemy's cavalry from the fort, an engagement ensued, which terminated in the entire defeat of the enemy's party, and in the slaughter of a good many men.

These occurrences are stated by Mr. Paull as wanton acts of cruelty, but there is no doubt that they will appear, to any dispassionate and competent judge on the subject, to be the natural result of just and necessary precaution on the part of the British government.

Attempt to storm the Fort of Sasnee —flight of the Zemindar.

ART. 12—In an official letter from the adjutant general of the British troops to the chief secretary of the supreme government, dated January 1803, it is stated that "his excellency (the commander-in-chief) is happy to be enabled to say that the failure, which unfortunately occurred" in the attempt to storm the fort of Sasnee on the 15th instant, "is in no measure to be ascribed to any want of gallantry or exertion in the troops, but solely to the shortness of the ladders, which, from the heavy pressure of the men in ascending, sunk many feet in the mud. It appears, from the report of the leading officers, that the seapoys were nearly fifteen minutes upon the ladders, struggling to gain the top of the wall, and all the time exposed to a heavy fire, which they bore with the greatest steadiness and resolution."

Mr. Paull has correctly stated, that, after the failure on the 15th of January, the exertions of the British army were increased; and that, on the night of the 12th of February, the fort of Sasnee was evacuated by the flight of the rajah and his followers, it is, however, at the same time, an incontrovertible truth, that those exertions were never, in any one instance, carried beyond the bounds of justifiable warfare, and that no steps whatever were adopted, by the British government, against rajah Bugwunt Sing, but such as were provoked by his own hostile and rebellious conduct, and rendered indispensable by the paramount consideration of self defence.

Fugitives slaughtered.

ART. 13.—As it appeared to the commander-in-chief to be extremely probable that a great part of the garrison of Sasnee might, upon quitting that fort, endeavour to fly to Bidjeghur, and, by reinforcing Bidjeghur, enable it to hold out a longer time against the British troops, his excellency took every precaution to prevent the success of such an attempt; and, accordingly, it appears from the official letters of the adjutant-general, that the few who did attempt that plan were opposed and killed by the British cavalry.

Pre-

Preparations for storming the Fort of Bidjeghur.

Art. 14.—In an official letter from the adjutant-general, to the chief secretary to government, it is stated, that "the killadar, or "commanding officer of the fort "of Bidjeghur, was summoned "to deliver up the place, under "the promise of the lives of the "garrison being spared; and he "was given to understand an im- "mediate compliance might enti- "tle him to the favourable consi- "deration of government.

"To this an evasive reply was "returned, requesting a delay of "a few days, in order that he "might be enabled to obtain the "orders of Bugwunt Sing, whose "servant he was, and without "whose sanction he could not sur- "render the fort.

"As they kept up a heavy fire "from the fort, from the first "appearance of our troops before "it, and people were observed "busy in repairing the works, and "cutting our embrazures, his ex- "cellency concluded the request "for a few days delay was merely "a feint to gain time, and accord- "ingly directed it to be noticed to "the killadar, that no message "would in future be received, "which was not accompanied by "an offer of the immediate sur- "render of Bidjeghur."

The British troops continued to be occupied in their attack upon Bidjeghur until the night of the 27th of February, when the fort was evacuated; the adjutant-general, in an official letter of the following day, states, "that several "of the garrison were killed in "attempting to effect their escape, "many were taken, but the "principal leaders have escaped.

"The flight of the enemy was "early perceived by the advanced "parties, and every exertion "made to intercept them, but, "owing to the uncommon dark- "ness of the night, assisted by "heavy rain, the majority got "off."

Bugwunt Sing driven from his country and his possessions.

Art. 15.—The falsehood and injustice of the charges, which are accumulated in this concluding article, will obviously appear from the statements contained in the observations on those which precede it.

The power which the British government exercised on this occasion was lawful and not usurped; just and moderate proposals were amicably made, in the first instance, to the zemindars of Sasnee, by the British government; pacific negotiation proving, however, of no avail, military preparations became necessary, and the British government was at length reduced to the disagreeable expedient of commencing active hostility against the zemindar.

It is abundantly evident, from all the official details connected with this subject, that, in the progress of the operations against the forts of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, no wanton severity was exercised, in any instance, against either the zemindar or any of his followers; that the evils to which they were exposed were the necessary result of their own unprovoked aggression, and that the British government would have been criminally negligent of the interests committed to its charge, if it had acted with less promptitude and decision in this instance of formidable opposition to its legitimate authority.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* CHARGE *relative to* KHAKOOR ADDKERIN, *Zemindar of* CUTCHOURA.

Zemindar of Cutchoura, another victim of Lord Wellesley's tyranny

ART. 1.—The relations subsisting between the zemindar of Cutchoura, the nabob of Oude, and the British government, were exactly similar to those which have been described in the case of Bugwunt Sing; and the company was therefore justly entitled to require, from that zemindar such an arrangement of the territory which he occupied, as should appear to the company's government to be indispensable to the due administration of affairs in that part of the country.

The Zemindar consents to Lord Wellesley's requisitions.

ART. 2.—An amicable negotiation was opened between the zemindar of Cutchoura and the agents of the British government, for the sole purpose described in the reply to the foregoing article: the zemindar expressed himself ready to acquiesce in any terms which might be proposed to him, and an agreement was accordingly concluded, in which it was stipulated that the fort of Cutchoura should be evacuated and delivered up to the British power on the day following the conclusion of that agreement.

Indignities offered to the Zemindar and his people.

ART. 3.—Within a few hours of the time when the fort of Cutchoura, according to agreement, was to have been delivered up, the garrison of that fort decidedly refused to send out the guns, conformably to stipulation; and shewed such strong symptoms of hostility, that it was deemed advisable to advance a body of British troops towards the fort without delay; upon the appearance of these troops, the zemindar immediately admitted a detachment of the company's seapoys into the outer part of the fort: the part of the fort to which these troops were admitted was surrounded by high walls; and, after having been delayed there for several hours, under various pretences, a gun was run out from the upper fort, loaded with grape, which raked the passage in which the seapoys were drawn up; and the parapets of the walls on each side were immediately lined with about 800 well-armed men, when a message was received from the zemindar, that if the seapoys did not immediately retire, the whole would be put to death. The officer commanding these troops, seeing no possibility of maintaining his position, very prudently retired, and the seapoys were allowed to pass out unmolested.

No insolent or improper conduct whatever was exercised on the part of Mr. Russell, the gentleman who was sent to receive charge of the fort from the zemindar, nor was any outrage committed on any of the zemindar's people by the British officers or soldiers.

During the time that the British troops continued in the outer part of the fort, every persuasion was offered by the zemindar to induce Mr. Russell, and the two European officers in command of the sepoys, to enter the inner fort, unaccompa-

nied by any sepoys; but they, distrusting his intentions, refused to comply, unless attended by the troops: at the zemindar's request, however, a native officer of the company's seapoys was sent to him, who met with very unbecoming treatment, and who, upon his refusing to bring up the gentlemen before alluded to, and to order the seapoys to retire, was threatened that he should be put to death.

Reply of the Commander-in-chief to the Zemindar's letter.

ART. 4.—The facts which have been stated in reply to the foregoing article, are certainly sufficient to justify the position which the British troops afterwards assumed before the fort of Cutchoura. The assertions contained in the zemindar's letter to the commander in chief, of his having been treated with indignity by Mr. Russell, and of hostilities having been begun by the British troops, are stated in an official letter from the adjutant-general to the chief secretary to government, under date the 7th March, 1803, to have had *no foundation in truth.*

The whole of the zemindar's letter to the commander-in-chief consisted of misrepresentation and falsehood, and the commander-in-chief would certainly not have been justified in admitting it as a satisfactory explanation of the treachery and violence which had been manifested by Khakoor Addkerin: his excellency, therefore, considered it to be his duty to require the immediate and unconditional surrender of the garrison of Cutchoura.

Commander-in-chief proceeds to attack the fort of Cutchoura.

ART. 5.—Khakoor Addkerin, having thus wantonly violated the agreement which he had concluded with Mr. Russell, the agent of the British government; having himself commenced hostilities, by his treatment of the British troops who went to receive possession of the place, and still refusing to deliver up the fort, which he had already bound himself to evacuate, no alternative was left for the commander-in-chief, but to proceed to the attack of Cutchoura, with the army under his command, which he accordingly did on the 8th of March, 1803.

Flight of the Zemindar, &c.

ART. 6.—On the night of the 12th of March, 1803, the enemy rushed out of the fort, with an intention to force their way through the posts by which they were surrounded; they were immediately attacked by the advanced parties, and were pursued with great slaughter.

The loss which Khakoor Addkerin sustained, on this occasion, was the unavoidable consequence of his own rashness and perfidy.

The Zemindar driven from his country, and his possessions confiscated.

ART. 7.—This article is sufficiently answered by the reply to the preceding one.

Lord Wellesley responsible for all the above-mentioned acts.

ART. 8.—The duty of allegiance towards the British government, on the part of the persons alluded to in these charges, has been established by the observations at the commencement of this paper; and the legality and competency of the agents employed by the company's government, in its transactions with the zemindars in question, are sufficiently manifest from the statement contained in reply to the 3d art. of the preceding

ceding charge, relative to Bugwunt Sing. It is therefore presumed, that it would be difficult to substantiate the criminality alleged against Lord Wellesley in either of the foregoing cases, upon the grounds which Mr. Paull has though proper to assume for that purpose.

Abstract *of the* Charge *laid before the House of Commons by* Mr. Paull, *relative to the* Nabob of Furruckabad.

Lord Wellesley's appointment and accession to the government of India.

That marquis Wellesley was appointed governor-general of India in the month of October, 1797, that he took possession of that government in the month of May, 1798, and continued to exercise it until the month of August, 1805.

Situation, population, and revenues of Furruckabad.

That Furruckabad is a principality of Hindústan, adjoining the north-western boundary of the province of Oude, containing upwards of 1,300,000 inhabitants, and yielding a land revenue of about 130,000*l.* sterling.

Treaties between the Nabob of Furruckabad and the Nabob Vizier.

That the nabob of Furruckabad maintained no other troops than such as were for purposes of state; that several treaties had, at different times, been concluded between the nabob of Furruckabad and the nabob vizier of Oude, stipulating that the vizier should be responsible for the defence of the territory of Furruckabad; and that the nabob of Furruckabad should, in return for that protection, pay to the vizier the annual sum of four lacs and 50,000 rupees, about 50,000*l.* sterling.

Treaties guaranteed by the Company.

That these engagements were guaranteed to each part, respectively by the British government in India.

Interference of the Company's servants in the affairs of Furruckabad.

That the servants of the East India company, influenced by unworthy motives, interfered in the internal affairs of the principality of Furruckabad in a manner which was disapproved both by the nabob vizier and by marquis Cornwallis, (during his lordship's first administration in India) and that, in consequence, it was agreed between the parties, that the English resident at Furruckabad should be recalled, and that no other should afterwards be appointed.

That, by this arrangement, perfect good understanding was established between the several parties, and continued without interruption until the month of Nov. 1801.

Ter-

Territories extorted from the nabob Vizier.

ART. 1. That marquis Wellesley, in violation of express instruction from the East-India company; in defiance of the solemn resolutions of the House of Commons, and in subversion of every principle of equity and good faith, having extorted from the nabob vizier of Oude a large portion of his dominions and revenues, did, among other branches of the said revenues, extort from the nabob vizier his claim and title for ever to the annual subsidy payable to his highness by the nabob of Furruckabad.

Lord Wellesley's determination to depose the nabob of Furruckabad.

ART. 2.—That marquis Wellesley having thus seized upon the aforesaid tribute, did afterwards, in opposition to the principles of the guarantee which had been promised to the nabob of Furruckabad, by the East-India company, and in contempt of all the obligations of duty imposed on his lordship by the provisions of the legislature, and by other authorities, in England, "*conceive the intention, and* "*form the determination, of wrest-*"*ing, from the nabob of Furruck-*"*abad, the whole of his authority,* "*revenues, and territory.*"

Instructions to Mr. Henry Wellesley.

ART. 3.—That marquis Wellesley, having long formed this determination, did, without the knowledge or consent of his council, on the 21st of March, 1802, issue to his brother, the hon. Henry Wellesley, instructions, for that purpose, founded on pretences the most unjust and iniquitous.

Efforts to obtain the consent of the Nabob, and measures to be adopted towards his friends and advisers.

ART. 4.—That marquis Wellesley, wishing to disguise this unjustifiable usurpation, did direct his brother to endeavour to prevail on the nabob of Furruckabad to consent to the transfer of his principality to the British government; and, at the same time, foreseeing the probability that the nabob would resort for advice to the old counsellors and friends of his family, his lordship authorized Mr. Henry Wellesley to guard against their influence, either by bribing them to acquiesce in the measure, or by threatening them with expulsion from their country, if they should oppose it.

The nabob and his uncle directed to proceed to Bareilly.

ART. 5. That marquis Wellesley did treat the nabob of Furruckabad with a degree of indignity due only to an inferior vassal, in ordering the nabob and his highness's uncle, Khenud Mund Khan, to repair to Bareilly, a place out of the limits of the said nabob's territories, in order to receive the commands, of the governor-general, through his lordship's brother, who resided, at that time, at Bareilly, in the illegal capacity of lieutenant-governor of the provinces lately extorted from the Vizier of Oude.

First proposal to the nabob's uncle.

ART. 6.—That marquis Wellesley having, by this humiliation, prepared the minds of the nabob and of his uncle, for the insulting proposals which he was about to make, did actually propose, through his brother and agent, Mr. Wellesley, to Khenud Mund Khan, the entire transfer of the civil and military administration of Furruckabad to the British government; falsely asserting, that the British government, in assuming the management

nagement of the country, proposed no advantage to itself beyond the security of its just rights and interests, and the interest of those dependent on the state.

Khenud Mund Khan bribed to betray his nephew.

ART. 7.—That marquis Wellesley, as an inducement to the nabob's uncle to betray the interests of his nephew, assured him that the British government would not suffer his (Knenud Mund Khan's) interests to be neglected, and thus, by the promise of future reward, bribed Knenud Mund Khan to become a traitor to his own nephew.

First proposal to the nabob to transfer his possessions to the company.

ART. 8.—That marquis Wellesley having gained over Khenud Mund Khan, whose influence in the province was not inferior to that of the nabob, did afterwards make the same insulting proposal to the nabob himself for the transfer of all his possessions to the British government, availing himself of the undue advantages which arose from the youth and inexperience of the nabob; from his defenceless situation, from the distance at which he was separated from his subjects and friends; and from the circumstance of his being completely in lord Wellesley's power, surrounded by a large military force in the dominions recently usurped by the British government.

Modification of the governor-general's first proposal to the Nabob.

ART. 9.—That lord Wellesley, finding the nabob justly averse to this surrender of his rights, did then propose to his highness that he should be continued on the Musnud with all honor, consigning over the civil and military administration of the province to the company's government, and that, whatever balance of the revenues collected should remain, after defraying the sums already chargeable on the nabob, under the guarantee of the company, should be paid into the nabob's treasury for his highness's own use.

The nabob compelled to sign the treaty.

ART. 10.—That marquis Wellesley, disregarding the equitable and temperate remonstrances of the nabob, and refusing his just request to consult his relations and friends on the occasion, did, with cruel importunity, urge the nabob to comply with these oppressive requisitions; and did, finally, on the 4th of June, 1802, in direct violation of every principle which ought to have governed his conduct, *compel* the nabob to sign a treaty, ceding, in perpetual sovereignty to the East-India company, the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies.

Lord Wellesley seizes on the whole of the revenue of the province, allotting an inadequate provision for the nabob and his family.

ART. 11.—That marquis Wellesley, notwithstanding the previous assurances which had been given to the nabob, under his lordship's authority, viz. that the British government entertained no exclusive views of self interest in the proposed arrangement; and that the balance of the revenues collected, after defraying the sums already chargeable on the nabob, under the guarantee of the company, should be paid into his highness's treasury, did, afterwards, by means of the aforesaid treaty, extort

extort and seize upon the whole of the revenues of the province of Furruckabad; allotting to the nabob, his family, and his annual pensioners, a sum not exceeding 43,000*l.* while the amount retained by the company, under the same arrangement, was upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling.

Appointment and salary of the English resident at Furruckabad.

ART. 12.—That marquis Wellesley, adding insult to injury, did appoint, as resident at Furruckabad, the secretary of his brother, the hon. Henry Wellesley, who, as well as Mr. Wellesley, had aided his lordship in his extortions; and that he granted to the said secretary a salary, suite, and allowances, exceeding those granted to the nabob himself.

The nabob insulted, injured, oppressed, despoiled, and deposed.

ART. 13.—That marquis Wellesley did thus unlawfully, wickedly, and cruelly, in open violation of the most sacred obligations of duty, insult, injure, oppress, despoil, and, in fact, depose a young, defenceless, and friendly prince, extorting from him all his revenues and his dominions, and reducing him, and the whole of his illustrious family, to a state of vassalage and dependance.

That, in all and each of the above acts, marquis Wellesley has daringly contemned the parliament, the king, and the laws, and has therein been guilty of high offences, crimes, and misdemeanours.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* CHARGE *laid before the House of Commons, by* MR. PAULL, *relative to the* NABOB OF FURRUCKABAD.

Territories extorted from the Nabob Vizier.

ART. 1.—The merits of the case to which this charge relates must, in a great degree, depend upon those of the general question concerning the justice and policy of lord Wellesley's treaty of 1801 with the nabob Vizier of Oude, and therefore, of course, cannot be justly estimated without a reference to the details connected with that treaty.

The first object of the treaty of 1801, with the nabob of Oude, was to dissolve entirely the useless and dangerous rabble which composed the Vizier's military force, and to substitute, in lieu of that force, a sufficient proportion of the company's troops to defend the territories of his highness, and of all those dependent on him for protection.

If the justice and good policy of the treaty with the vizier be admitted, it cannot then be denied, that, in consequence of that treaty, it became an absolute duty of the company's governor to protect the dominions of the nabob of Furruckabad, who, previously to the conclusion of that treaty, had been entirely dependent on the vizier for his defence against all enemies, external and internal; and that the com-

company was fairly entitled to receive from the nabob of Furruckabab, for such protection, the subsidy which he had bound himself by treaty to pay on the same account to the nabob of Oude. It is also to be observed, that the company's government had always been responsible to the nabob of Furruckabad for the protection of his dominions, by having become guarantee of the treaties subsisting between his highness and the nabob vizier. Under this obligation alone, the company was bound, upon the dissolution of the nabob vizier's army, to provide an adequate force for the defence of the province of Furruckabad. The absolute duty, therefore, of defending the territory of Furruckabad having been transferred from the nabob Vizier to the company, it is difficult to conceive how that can be deemed extortion which was merely to indemnify the company for the expense to which that transfer had rendered it exclusively liable. The tribute paid by the nabob of Furruckabad to the nabob Vizier, was solely in consideration of military aid; and was no more than, upon a moderate computation, it must cost the company to afford the same protection to the nabob of Furruckabad.

As Mr. Paull's charge appears principally to rest upon the supposed hereditary independence of the nabob of Furruckabad, it may be right to observe, that, although the internal administration of affairs was conducted by the officers, and under the immediate authority of the nabob of Furruckabad, that province was always considered to be, in fact, a dependency of the dominions of the nabob vizier, and the occasional interference of the vizier, and of the British government, in its capacity of guarantee, in the administration of affairs, was practised and admitted during a long period of years.

Lord Wellesley's determination to depose the nabob of Furruckabad.

Art. 2.—If the principles laid down in the foregoing observations be just, it is evident that the charge, contained in this article, cannot be applicable to the conduct of lord Wellesley in his negotiations with the nabob of Furruckabad; for, if that chieftain had before been a dependent tributary to the nabob of Oude, he now stood in the same relation towards the British government, and the British government could not justly protect him in the exercise of authority without providing effectual means for precluding the abuse of it. At all event, no plea of the nabob's independence, nor any political relations, however peculiar, could preclude the governor-general from forming his own opinions as to those arrangements which were most desirable, relative to the administration of affairs in the province of Furruckabad, nor require that his lordship should abstain from communicating those opinions to the nabob, and recommending them to his highness's adoption. No predetermination upon the subject was ever formed by lord Wellesley; all his lordship's proposals to the nabob were submitted to him in the form of friendly recommendation, calculated to promote his own happiness, and ensure the prosperity of his dominions; and were finally acceded to by the nabob under a written avowal of his conviction that "*what had been settled was for his own good.*"

In-

Instructions to Mr. Henry Wellesley.

ART. 3d.—An impartial examination of the governor-general's instructions, of the 21st of March, 1802, to the honourable Mr. Wellesley, on the subject of Furruckabad, will clearly prove that Lord Wellesley had not predetermined to impose on the nabob of Furruckabad the terms alluded to in this article of charge;—the dispatch, of the 21st of March, goes no further than to explain, to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, the grounds of the governor-general's opinions relative to the future administration of the affairs of Furruckabad; and to direct the lieutenant-governor to proceed upon such amicable negotiations with the nabob as might appear to him best calculated for the introduction of an improved system of government in his highness's territories.

As to the instructions of the 21st of March having been issued without the knowledge and consent of the supreme council, it is sufficient to remark, that those instructions were written at a time when the governor general was at a distance of ——— miles from the presidency of Fort William; and, consequently, that it was impossible to submit them to the council in the manner which is usual, when the governor-general is resident at the seat of government. The governor-general is authorized, by law, to quit the seat of government whenever it shall appear to him that the public interests require him to do so; and he is legally empowered to act, during such absence from the presidency, without reference to his council; being himself personally responsible for all acts done at such times, in his individual capacity.—Lord Wellesley's proceedings relative to Furruckabad were communicated to the supreme council in the same manner as all acts of his lordship's government, relative to the other parts of the provinces ceded to the company, by the nabob vizier, and were regularly recorded at Fort William as soon as it was practicable to make the proper official communications for that purpose.

Efforts to obtain the consent of the Nabob, and measures to be adopted towards his friends and advisers.

It is certainly true that lord Wellesley directed his brother to endeavour, by every means in his power, in his negotiations with the nabob of Furruckabad, to obtain the nabob's consent to the arrangement, proposed by his lordship, but it is equally true that it never was in lord Wellesley's contemplation to compel the nabob, against his will, to submit to the measures which were recommended to his acceptance. If the nabob had obstinately rejected the proposals which were made to him by the governor-general, it would then have become the duty of the governor-general to have insisted on such a reform of the internal administration of the affairs of Furruckabad, as should have secured the British power from those evils which it was likely to experience from the corrupt management of a territory, situated, as Furruckabad is, with respect to the company's provinces.—Every principle of humanity towards the nabob's own subjects, as well as of justifiable self-preservation, would have required that the British government should, in that case, demand such a reform in the nabob's administration; but that demand would never have been extended

to an unjust encroachment on the nabob's authority or possessions.

As to the old counsellors, and friends of the nabob, the governor-general had every reason to believe, that his highness was surrounded by advisers of the most depraved habits, and vicious dispositions; and that, under the influence of those interested associates, the nabob could not be expected to acquiesce in any radical reform of his government, unless means should be adopted to combine their individual interests with the accomplishment of that arrangement. His lordship, therefore, gave a discretionary power to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, to conclude such engagements in favour of those persons as he might deem to be expedient, unless the state of affairs in Furruckabad should take such a turn as to render the removal of those persons from the province a matter of necessity; with a view to the possibility of this latter case, the governor-general suggested, that a timely intimation might be successfully applied to deter those persons from the injurious exercise of their undue influence.

The Nabob and his uncle directed to proceed to Bareilly.

ART. 5th.—The nabob of Furruckabad, together with his uncle, Khenud Mund Khan, who had administered the affairs of that province during his highness's minority, had met lord Wellesley at Cawnpoor, and had accompanied his lordship to Lucknow, immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of 1801 with the nabob vizier.—The deplorable state of the internal administration of the province of Furruckabad, rendered lord Wellesley extremely anxious to avail himself of that opportunity to establish the future condition of that province, upon principles calculated to improve its prosperity, and to secure the interests of the company in that quarter. The extreme pressure, however, of other important business, prevented the accomplishment of that object during the residence of the governor-general in the upper provinces, and his lordship, in consequence, determined to commit the negotiation to the conduct of the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces; and, accordingly requested the nabob of Furruckabad, and his uncle, to meet the lieutenant-governor at Bareilly, for the purpose of concluding the arrangements in contemplation. This request of the governor-general was cheerfully acceded to by both the nabob and his uncle, and was certainly never viewed in the light of an indignity, until an erroneous construction was put upon it in the Charge to which this is a reply. One principal object in conducting the negotiation at Bareilly was, to exclude the opposition of those interested and vicious advisers by whom the nabob was surrounded in his own territories.

With respect to the legality of Mr. Wellesley's appointment, as adverted to in this article of charge, it is sufficient to observe—first, that as it was of a temporary, and extraordinary nature, no objection to it can be founded on the acts of parliament for filling the civil offices in India; secondly, that it was upon principles exactly similar to several appointments made by lord Cornwallis, upon the coast of Coromandel, in the year 1792: and, thirdly, that the secret committee of the court of directors, in

in a letter dated the 19th of November, 1804, on the subject of the appointment in question, express the happiness which they feel "in approving the conduct, and "acknowledging the services, of "Mr. Wellesley.

First proposal to the Nabob's uncle.

ART. 6th.—The accusation contained in this article of charge is totally without foundation: the transfer of the civil and military administration of Furruckabad, to the British government, was never hinted at by Mr. Wellesley in any communication with Khenud Mund Khan, (the nabob's uncle) until after Khenud Mund Khan had expressly pointed it out to Mr. Wellesley, as one of the only three modes of settlement which suggested themselves to his mind.

Khenud Mund Khan bribed to betray his nephew.

ART. 7th. — This article of charge is as completely without foundation as that which immediately precedes it: no assurances were ever made use of by Mr. Wellesley to induce Khenud Mund Khan to depart from the strict line of his duty towards the nabob of Furruckabad. Khenud Mund Khan, in a previous communication to the governor-general, had complained of the difficulties with which he had to contend, in the administration of the affairs of Furruckabad, and had earnestly desired to be relieved from that arduous situation, expressing, at the same time, his hope, that he might be indulged with the provision conditionally assigned to him at the time of his taking charge of the affairs of the province.

In confirmation of this just and reasonable expectation on the part of Khenud Mund Khan, he was assured, by Mr. Wellesley, that the liberality of the British government would not allow his interests to be neglected; but not until after Khenud Mund Khan had explicitly declared to Mr. Wellesley his sentiments relative to the new arrangements between the nabob of Furruckabad and the British government.

First proposal to the Nabob to transfer his possessions to the company.

ART. 8th.—There is not the slightest shadow of foundation for the allegations contained in this article of charge: the concurrence of Khenud Mund Khan in the arrangements proposed by the British government was his own spontaneous act, and, although he declared to Mr. Wellesley his conviction as to the necessity of those arrangements, yet it is a fact, as stated in an official letter from Mr. Wellesley to the governor-general, that Khenud Mund Khan "did not afford him any assistance towards obtaining the nabob's consent to the same measures.

The Nabob was of an age to judge of the consequences of his own acts; no stratagem whatever was attempted by the British government either to deceive, or intimidate him; the proposals of the Governor-general, with every equitable and proper argument in support of them, were submitted to his highness's consideration, without any other precaution to secure the adoption of them than the exclusion (as far as was practicable) of the intrigues of those interested and abandoned characters, who, it was notorious, had always been instrumental in misleading the judgment, and perverting the

the principles of the young Nabob.

Modification of the Governor-general's first proposals to the Nabob.

ART. 9.—The proposals specified in this article of charge; namely, that the Nabob should be continued on the Musnud, and the surplus of the revenues be paid into his highness's treasury, was certainly made to the Nabob at one time during the progress of the negotiation; but it was afterwards mutually agreed between the contracting parties, that a liberal stipend from the company's treasury would be more for his advantage than a precarious dependence upon the revenues of Furruckabad.

The Nabob compelled to sign the Treaty.

ART. 10.—It has already been stated, as one of the objects of the Governor-general in this negotiation, to exclude the interference of those connections of the Nabob, whose corrupt views were known to be equally injurious to the true interests of the Nabob and of the company; the justice and policy of such a precaution is too obvious to require any comment.

With respect to the cruel importunity with which Mr. Paull states the Governor-general's oppressive requisitions to have been urged upon the Nabob, it will be sufficient to remark, that the negotiation between his highness and the Lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces commenced by a personal interview on the 5th of May, 1802, and that the treaty of cession was not concluded until the 4th of June following; a very sufficient time for deliberation on both sides; and as to the compulsion of the Nabob to sign the treaty in question, no other argument need be adduced, than that the negotiation was closed, on the part of the Nabob, by a letter to the Lieutenant-governor, in which the Nabob expresses his good will towards the British government, and his conviction "*that "what has been settled is for his "good.*"

Lord Wellesley seizes on the whole Revenue of the Province, allotting an inadequate provision for the Nabob and his family.

ART. 11.—It has already been stated, in answer to the 9th Article, that it was mutually agreed between the contracting parties, that a liberal and fixed stipend from the company, would be better for the Nabob, than a precarious dependence on the surplus of the revenues of Furruckabad; and the truth of that statement will obviously appear from the following fact; namely, that the surplus of the revenues of the province of Furruckabad had never exceeded 62,366 rupees, or about 7,800*l.* sterling in any one year, but had frequently not amounted to so much; whereas the fixed stipend granted by the company to the Nabob was one lac and 8,000 rupees, or about 13,500*l.* sterling, subject to no diminution whatever. The allowances to the family, attendants, pensioners, &c. of the Nabob, previously to the treaty of cession of 1802, amounted to 1,01,097-0-0 rupees or about 12,000*l.* sterling per annum, while the annual sum allotted for the same purposes, under the treaty of 1802, is 1,87,407 rupees, or about 21,000*l.* sterling.

If the surplus revenues of Furruckabad amounted afterwards to a larger sum than they had ever done under the Nabob's government, it could only be owing to the equitable

and

and wise system of the British administration, an effect which could not have been produced had not the civil and military government of the country been transferred to the company, and therefore all such increase must be considered as the just and indisputable right of the British power.

Appointment and salary of the English resident at Furruckabad.

ART. 12.—The Governor-general in council, in consequence of an official representation from the Lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, under date the 7th of June, 1802, deemed it advisable to appoint an agent to reside at Furruckabad, on the part of the British government; the gentleman selected by the Governor-general in council for that purpose was, as Mr. Paull states, the same who had acted as secretary in the ceded provinces, under Mr. Wellesley, and was nominated, on this occasion, by the Governor-general in council, solely on account of his intimate acquaintance with the affairs of that part of the country. The Governor-general in council never had the smallest reason to suppose that the appointment of Mr. Mercer could be in any degree offensive to the Nabob of Furruckabad; and the allowances of that gentleman were fixed, by his lordship in council, in strict conformity to those principles which regulate the allowances of all the company's civil servants employed in similar occupations.

The Nabob insulted, injured, oppressed, despoiled, and deposed.

ART. 13.—A reference to the particulars stated in reply to the foregoing articles of charge will be sufficient to refute the general and indefinite accusation contained in this article, in as much as they prove, that no insult or injury whatever was offered by lord Wellesley to the Nabob of Furruckabad; that the arrangements concluded with that chieftain were the result of deliberate and amicable negotiation; that the pecuniary circumstances of the Nabob, and of his family, were considerably meliorated by the new treaty; and that his highness himself unequivocally declared, in an official letter to the Lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, his highness's conviction that the arrangement which had taken place "*was* "*for his (the Nabob's) good.*"

REMARKS *upon the* TREATY *between the* BRITISH GOVERNMENT *and the* RAJAH OF BHURTPOOR.

The Rajah of Bhurtpoor is one of the principal chieftains of the tribe of Jauts, and possesses a considerable territory,* and several forts, in the vicinity of Agra and Muttra, on the south-west, or right bank of the Jumna.

At an early period of the war with

* Yielding about twelve or fifteen lacks of rupees per annum.

with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, the Rajah of Bhurtpoor was the first of the petty chieftains of Hindustan who manifested a desire to connect his interests with those of the company. A treaty of alliance was, therefore, concluded with the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, on the 29th of September, 1803, by which it was stipulated, 1st. That perpetual friendship should be maintained between the company and the Rajah; 2ndly. That the friends and enemies of either, should be the friends and enemies of both; 3rdly, that the British government should never interfere with the concerns of the Rajah's country, or exact any tribute from him: 4thly, that the contracting parties should afford to each other the aid of troops, in the event of an invasion of their territories by an enemy.

By this treaty, the Rajah of Bhurtpoor was guaranteed in the independent possession of his territories, and was permanently relieved from the payment of his accustomed tribute to the Mahrattas, and from the apprehension of exactions and encroachments on the part of any foreign state.

After the conclusion of the treaty, lord Lake was joined by a party of horse belonging to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor. This auxiliary corps continued to serve with the British army until the close of the campaign against Scindiah; and was present at the battle of Laswaree, on the 1st of November, 1803.

In addition to the advantages which the Rajah acquired by the treaty, a *voluntary* and *gratuitous* cession of lands (yielding a revenue nearly equal to one-third of the ancient possessions of the Rajah) was made by the company to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, for the purpose of confirming his confidence in the justice and favor of the British government.

About the period of the retreat of colonel Monson's detachment, (May, 1804,) a correspondence was detected between the Rajah of Bhurtpoor and Holkar, the object of which was directed to the entire subversion of the British power in that quarter of India, by the union of the resources of the state of Bhurtpoor with those of the enemy; and by engaging, in their cause, all the neighbouring chiefs over whom they exercised any influence or authority.

Copies of the intercepted correspondence were submitted to the governor-general in the month of July, 1804; but his lordship was of opinion, that the just principles of policy, as well as the characteristic lenity and moderation of the British government, required that some indulgence should be manifested to the Rajah.

Lord Wellesley was also of opinion, that the Rajah was only an instrument in the hands of others, and the guilt of the conspiracy was justly to be ascribed to his counsellors and servants; and that, although it might be consistent with mercy to manifest a proper degree of consideration to the weakness and incapacity of the Rajah, justice and policy equally required that a severe example should be made of the actual authors of the conspiracy. From the dates of the intercepted letters, it appears that the treacherous correspondence commenced within a short period of time after the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between the company and the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, by which he was entirely relieved from his de-

pendence

pendence on Scindiah and M. Perron, and secured in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of an *independent prince*, and at the moment when he was actually receiving, at the hands of lord Lake, the most substantial proofs of the disinterested friendship of the British government.

Instructions were accordingly issued to lord Lake, under date the 22d of August, 1804; and his lordship was directed to assure the Rajah, in the most distinct terms, of the determination of the British government to adhere, with undeviating faith, to the existing treaty: at the same time, lord Lake was ordered to declare to the Rajah, the unalterable determination of the British government not to interpose, in any manner, the authority of the company, either in his civil or military government; to warn the Rajah of the ruin in which he would be involved, by the circumstance of the detected correspondence between the state of Bhurtpoor and Jeswunt Rao Holkar; to inform him, that the indulgence and consideration which had been manifested towards him, would not be extended to the inferior agents of the conspiracy; and to effect a removal, from his presence and councils, of all the agents who were concerned in the traitorous correspondence with the enemy.

It may be proper to add, that at no period of time since the conclusion of the treaty of alliance with the Rajah, did the British government even interfere, in any manner, with the civil or military government, or with the personal concerns of the Rajah. In fact, the company never had even an agent at the residence of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor.

The advance of Holkar, at this period of time, induced the commander in chief to delay the communication of the governor-general's instructions to the Rajah of Bhurtpoor; and to defer, to a more suitable opportunity, the discussion of the Rajah's recent transactions. On lord Lake's arrival at Agra, therefore, in the month of September, 1804, he continued to observe the most pacific disposition towards the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, although it was notorious that he had afforded every possible aid and assistance to the enemies of the company, and that he had been actively employed in exciting to rebellion several chiefs in the company's provinces who were connected with his family.

One of the persons employed for this purpose by the Rajah, was an agent who had been dispatched to the British camp for the ostensible purpose of conferring with lord Lake respecting the junction of the Bhurtpoor's troops, and other subjects in which the Rajah had expressed his desire to communicate with the commander in chief.

At this period of time, lord Lake considered it to be expedient to require the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, to send to the British army the military force which the Rajah was bound, by the fourth article of the existing treaty, to furnish to the British government during the continuance of hostilities.

This demand was at first evaded on the most unsatisfactory pretences; and at last the Rajah made no reply to the communications of lord Lake, containing a repetition of his demand for the due execution of the Rajah's engagements.

Such was the state of our relations with the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, when lord Lake proceeded, in the

month of October, 1804, to Delhi, in pursuit of Holkar. His lordship, therefore, left instructions with general Fraser, (commanding the army destined to act to the westward of the Jumna,) to refrain, if possible, from engaging in hostilities with the state of Bhurtpoor; but at the same time to repel any aggression, on the part of that state, with vigour and decision.

Under these circumstances, on the receipt of lord Lake's dispatches, detailing the conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, together with his lordship's arrangements, the governor-general, on the 13th of November, 1804, considered it to be proper to issue fresh instructions to the commander in chief, for the purpose of securing the public interests from the hazard to which they might be exposed by the defection of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor.

Lord Wellesley was of opinion, that, if considerations of security should not require the punishment of the Rajah's treachery, considerations of policy suggested the expediency of forbearance, notwithstanding the provocation which the company had received.

The expediency of attacking the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, or of overlooking his conduct, depended, in a material degree, upon the operations which it might become necessary to adopt against Holkar. The governor-general, therefore, left the decision of these questions to the commander in chief, (lord Lake,) whose local situation would enable him to form the most just opinion on this subject.

Previously, however, to the receipt of the governor-general's instructions, under date the 13th of November, 1804, the hostile conduct of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor precluded the practicability of continuing on terms of amity with that chief. In the battle of Deeg, on the 13th of November, 1804, between the British troops and the forces of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the Rajah of Bhurtpoor *commenced hostilities against the company*, under circumstances of treachery that are scarcely to be paralleled, and when Holkar's troops were pursued to the glacis of the fortress of Deeg, (which belonged to the Rajah, the ally of the British government) opened a destructive fire of musquetry and cannon on the victorious British troops. At that time the garrison of the fort of Deeg consisted entirely of the troops of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor; and this act of treachery and unprovoked violence not only prevented the total destruction of Holkar's force, and the *certain termination* of the campaign, but occasioned a heavy loss of officers and men in the British army; and enabled the enemy (Jeswunt Rao Holkar) to carry off many pieces of artillery, which would otherwise have then been captured by the British troops, and which were afterwards captured, at the point of the bayonet, at the sieges of Deeg and Bhurtpoor.

The cavalry of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor also assisted the forces of Holkar in the battle of Deeg.

From this period of time, Holkar and the Rajah of Bhurtpoor were openly and avowedly confederates in the war, and their interests were completely identified. In fact, from this period, Holkar depended *exclusively* upon the Rajah of Bhurtpoor for the supply of money, and every branch of military resource; his infantry found

an asylum, first at Deeg, and then at Bhurtpoor; and, his cavalry derived their supplies from the town and territory of Bhurtpoor. The prosecution, therefore, of hostile operations against the Rajah of Bhurtpoor became the most effectual means of extinguishing the remnant of Holkar's military power.

On the 20th of December, 1804, therefore, the governor general issued instructions to lord Lake, to proceed immediately to reduce the whole of the Rajah's tetrritories, and to annex them to the British dominions. At the same time, lord Lake was desired to address letters to all the petty chiefs in that quarter of India, explaining the principles of the company's conduct towards the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, and assuring them of the determination of the British government, to respect the independence of all contiguous states.

Previously, however, to the receipt of the governor-general's instructions of the 20th of December, 1804, lord Lake, adverting to the governor-general's instructions of the 13th of November, 1804, and to his general powers of political and military control, resolved (as soon as he received intelligence of the Rajah's treacherous and violent conduct at Deeg) on the immediate attack of the forts in the Rajah of Bhurtpoor's country, upon which the Rajah's strength and resources principally depended; in one of which the remnant of Holkar's artillery was captured, and which were now garrisoned by Holkar's, as well as the Rajah's, troops. The resolution which lord Lake adopted on this occasion, was entirely approved and confirmed by the governor-general's instructions of the 20th of December, 1804.

It is unnecessary, in this place, to state the military operations which were carried on against the Rajah of Bhurtpoor. It will be sufficient to remark, that, towards the close of the month of February, 1805, the experience of the difficulty, danger, and distress, which had attended his connection with Holkar, induced the Rajah of Bhurtpoor to abandon the cause of that chieftain, and to seek the sources of security and prosperity in the renewal of his alliance with the British power.

The Rajah was fully aware, that, notwithstanding the obstacles which had opposed the success of the British arms against Bhurtpoor, the exertion of the British forces must ultimately be successful, and that the utter destruction of his power must be the consequence of our success. His military resources, and his pecuniary funds, had also been greatly diminished by the large supplies which it was necessary to grant to Holkar. The Rajah of Bhurtpoor addressed a letter to lord Lake,* dated the 25th

* It appears to have been reported in England, that some propositions for a negotiation of peace had been made to lord Lake, by the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, immediately after the capture of Deeg. No such propositions was ever communicated to the governor-general, or appear in any of the public or private dispatches of the commander in chief. Since the conclusion of peace with the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, lord Wellesley had reason to believe, that after the capture of Deeg, an agent of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor sent a private letter to Mr. Mercer, the governor-general's agent residing with the commander in chief, which, however, contained no proposition of

25th February, 1805, indirectly acknowledging the treachery of his conduct, expressing an earnest desire to be restored to the friendship of the British government, and offering, under proper encouragement, to proceed to the British camp. After some preliminary discussions, his agents were accordingly admitted to lord Lake's camp, before Bhurtpoor, on the 10th of March, 1805; and a treaty of peace was finally concluded with him on the 17th April, when the Rajah's son was sent to lord Lake's camp as an hostage; and, as a formal act of submission, delivered to lord Lake the keys of the fort of Bhurtpoor. On the same evening, Holkar was compelled by the Rajah to leave Bhurtpoor. On the 8th of April, (all the military stores requisite for the resumption of the siege of Bhurtpoor having previously arrived), the army, under lord Lake, moved to the position from which the commander in chief had resolved to recommence the operations of the siege of Bhurtpoor; but the necessity of renewing the siege having been precluded by the submission of the Rajah of Bhurtpoor, the battering train, and all the unnecessary stores, were subsequently dispatched to Agra.

The terms of the treaty of peace with the Rajah were as follows:—

The Rajah to pay to the company twenty lacs of rupees, by instalments; the whole to be discharged within the space of four years: the last instalment, however, to be remitted, if the intermediate conduct of the Rajah should be satisfactory to the British government. The Rajah to assist, to the utmost of his power, in repelling any attack upon the British possessions; and never to hold any correspondence with the enemies of the British power, or to be in any way connected with them.

The Rajah never to entertain in his service any subject of Great Britain or France, or any European, without the sanction of the British government.

As a security for the performance of the treaty, one of the Rajah's sons to remain constantly with the officer commanding the British forces in the soubahs of Delhi or Agra; and the fortress of Deeg to continue in the occupation of a British garrison until the British government should be satisfied of the Rajah's fidelity and attachment.

The British government to guarantee the Rajah in the permanent possession of his ancient territory; the Rajah consenting (as the condition of his right, eventually to claim the aid of the British power) to submit to the arbitration of the British government, any difference which may occur between him and any other state or chieftain.

The treaty was ratified by the Governor-general in Council, on the 4th of May, 1805.

any description, nor any expression of contrition, on the part of the Rajah for his past conduct.

Mr. Mercer referred the agent to the commander in chief, as the proper channel for receiving any communications from the Rajah; and it is probable that the communication did not appear to lord Lake to merit any notice, or to tend to any admissible settlement. Lord Lake certainly possessed full power for accepting any proper conditions of peace with the Rajah.

REMARKS *upon the late arrangement with the* NABOB *of* SURAT.

MOYEN ODEEN, the grandfather of the present Nabob, was an adventurer, who, in the year 1748, possessed himself of the castle of Surat, which, at that period of time, was governed by officers in the name, and under the authority, of the Moghul.

At that period of time the government of Surat was divided into two branches, viz. the *Killedaree*, or military command of the castle; and *Haukemee*, or civil administration of the city. Moyen Odeen, in the course of time, obtained the civil administration of the city; but was afterwards expelled, and retired to Bombay.

In 1757, the interference of the English was first solicited; and Moyen Odeen, after the occurrences of various events, was reinstated in 1758: A treaty was concluded in 1759 between the company and Moyen Odeen, vesting in the company the right to appoint a deputy to the Nabob, for the administration of affairs; and also the exclusive charge and custody of the fleets and castle; which arrangement was afterwards confirmed by several imperial firmauns from the Moghul, or issued under his authority. Under these firmauns,* which are noted in the margin, the company was authorised to "advise with the Nabob, Moyen Odeen, in the goverment of the city, in the manner most condusive to the good of the place, and the honour of his majesty, (meaning the Moghul), by assisting one another;" "Again,† "particularly to look to the peace "of the inhabitants, and the preser- "vation of his majesty's (the "Moghul's) castle." Also,‡ "to "take care of his majesty's castle, "and the preservation of the "trade in those seas." These orders were followed by an imperial firmaun, under date the 4th September, 1759, with a grant of the government of the castle of Surat, together with a dustuk, or order, on the 25th of August, 1759, committing the charge of the Moghul's fleet to the company, with an assignment§ for its maintenance.

Moyen Odeen died on the 27th of February, 1763. There were several competitors for the Nabobship, any of whom might have been established without difficulty; but the preference was given to Cootub Odeen, (son of the deceased Nabob,) who was installed, on the 14th of March, 1763, by virtue of the company's authority *alone*, and without any regard, at the moment of installation, or at any subsequent period, to the autho- rity

* Order under the seal of the Vizier of the Moghul, dated 2nd Shaaban, 6th year of the reign.

† Order under the seal of the Nabob, Nizam ul Moolk, addressed to Mr. Spencer, the English chief at Surat.

‡ Order under the great seal of the Nizam ul Moolk, dated 1st Zekeideh, 6th year of the reign, (24th of March, 1759).

* This assignment amounted to *two* lacs of rupees, which, however, has not yielded the company more than *one lac* per annum. In fact, the company has incurred an annual expense of about *two lacs* in addition to the assignment above stated since the year 1759, in providing for the security of Surat. The revenues of the city of Surat, and its dependencies, are estimated at about *five lacs* of rupees per annum, or about £63,000.

rity of the Moghul, whose supremacy appears no longer to have been acknowledged during the administration of Cootub Odeen.

Cootub Odeen died in 1790. The supreme government *decided* that the eldest son of the deceased should succeed to the Nabobship. Cootub Odeen left two sons; the eldest named Nizam Odeen, and the youngest Nasser Odeen. The Moghul's authority being now (in 1790) merely nominal, (after various intrigues on the part of Sindia, who had assumed the exercise of the imperial power), the accession of Nizam Odeen was not confirmed from Delhi; and, after a delay of two years, the supreme government directed the investiture of Nizam Odeen by *the sole authority* of the company's goverment; under which, Nizam Odeen held the Nabobship, from the 29th of December, 1792 until the 8th of January, 1799, the period of his death.

On the death of Nizam Odeen, in 1799, it became necessary for the company to *again decide* the *right* of succession to the administration of the city of Surat. After having given the fullest attention to the correspondence of the Bombay government, the governor-general in council took into consideration, 1st, The terms of treaty concluded in 1759 with Moyen Odeen, which appeared to be a personal engagement with that Nabob, *and did not extend to his heirs*; 2ndly, The power which had devolved to the company, as governor of the castle and commander of the fleet at Surat; 3dly, The reservation to the company, by the treaty of 1759 of the power of appointing a deputy to the government of the city, vested with the full administration of the civil affairs of the city; 4thly, The participation reserved to the company in the revenues of the city; 5thly, The right of the company (in consequence of the lapse of the power of the Moghul) *exercised* in the two preceding instances, 1763,* and 1792, of investing the Nabob by the sole authority of the company; 6thly, The consequent right of the company to annex to the investiture, and to the support of the Nabob, such conditions as might be necessary for the good government of the city, and the prosperity and welfare of the inhabitants; 7thly, The further right and duty of the company, in consequence of *the lapse of every other power of internal government*, to provide an adequate administration of government for the city; 8thly, The necessity of providing adequate protection for the city of Surat against foreign attack, to which it was greatly exposed.

In reviewing these questions, the nature of the arrangement to be made, in filling the vacant seat of the Nabob, appeared to be determinable by the actual state and condition of the city of Surat, and by considering the effect and operation

* *Nabobs of Surat.*

1st. Moyen Odeen, 1758, with whom the treaty of 1759 was made: the treaty not general, and not extending to his heirs.

2nd. Cootub Odeen, son of Moyen Odeen, placed on the musnud by the company, 1763.

3rd. Nizam Odeen, son of Cootub Odeen, placed on the musnud by the company, 1792.

4th. Nasser Odeen, son of Cootub Odeen, and brother of Nizam Odeen, placed on the musnud by the company, under the new treaty, concluded the 13th of May, 1800.

ration of the preceding systems of government. The defenceless state of Surat, for many years past, had afforded the *most serious* grounds of apprehension,* while it was evident, from the frauds, exactions, and mismanagement in the collection of the revenue, the avowed corruption in the administration of justice, and the entire inefficiency of the police, as manifested in the different tumults, which had occurred in the city, and particularly a dreadful riot in 1795, (which occasioned the greatest alarm for the safety of the city), that the Nabobs were as incompetent to conduct the internal government of the city, as to provide for its external defence. It was obvious, therefore, that these important objects could only be obtained by the company taking the civil and military government of the city into their own hands. With these views, the supreme government, on the 10th of March, 1800, determined to invest Nassar Odeen, the nearest relation of the deceased Nabob, with that dignity, and to support him in it, under such conditions as were requisite for the great objects before stated; and accordingly the government of Bombay was directed to explain the grounds of the intention of the supreme government to Nasser Odeen, and to deliver to him certain articles of agreement, his acquiescence in which was to constitute the condition of his succession under the protection of the company.

If Nasser Odeen should consent to the articles of agreement, the government of Bombay was directed to place him in the station of Nabob; but if he should refuse acquiescence, the Bombay government was directed to withhold its sanction to his succession; assuming, in the interval, the administration of the government of the city and its revenues in the same manner as if Nasser Odeen had ratified the articles of agreement. If that case had occurred, the government of Surat would, of course have been exercised under the company's authority, until the orders of the government in England could have been received.

These articles of agreement amounted, in number, to seven, and included the Nabob's *heirs, successors, &c.* making the new treaty a permanent agreement.

The first article stipulated, that the friends and enemies of one, should be the friends and enemies of the other.

The second article provided for the civil and military administration, on the part of the company, of the city of Surat.

By the third article, it was stipulated, that the Nabob should be treated, on all occasions, with the same respect and distinction as his predecessors.

It was stipulated by the fourth article, that the company should pay to the Nabob, his heirs and successors, first, one lac of rupees per annum, and, in addition, one-fifth† of the revenues of Surat, after deducting the charges of collection,

* See lieutenant-general Stuart's minutes.

† The revenues estimated by Mr. Ramsay, 28th of March, 1799, are,

Rupees	5,94,550
Deduct proposed allowance to the Nabob	1,00,000
	4,94,550
Deduct charges of collection, say twenty per cent	98,910
Remains	3,95,640

collection, and the sums payable to the Mahrattas. The residue of the revenue to be at the disposal of the company.

The fifth article provided for the Nabob and his officers examining the accounts, for the purpose of having full satisfaction in respect to the revenues of Surat.

The sixth article stipulated for the establishment of courts of justice; and the seventh article for securing the Nabob, his relations, and immediate servants, from the authority or process of the courts.

Under these instructions, the governor of Bombay, Mr. Duncan, proceeded to Surat; and the treaty was concluded with the Nabob, Nasser Odeen, on the 13th of May, 1800, and ratified by the governor-general in council.

The approbation of these transactions by the government at home, will appear upon reference to the documents at the India House.

As far as lord Wellesley's government is concerned, it will be sufficient to observe, that in 1800 he found, that the *right* of investiture to the office of Nabob of Surat, had been *assumed* by the company, in consequence of the extinction of the power of the Moghul; and had been *actually exercised* by the *sole* authority of the company, in both the instances of vacancy of the musnud, which had occurred immediately previous to the year 1800.

The right of investiture, necessarily implied a right of appointment in any case of vacancy, subject to such rules of discretion as might be required by the relative pretensions of the several claimants, and by the peace, security, and welfare of the populous* city of Surat. In exercising his discretion, with respect to a right *already assumed and exercised* by the company, lord Wellesley selected for the office of Nabob, the nearest relation of the preceding officer of that description; and prescribed, as the conditions of investing and supporting him in office, such terms as were requisite to enable the company to secure the due collection of the revenues, the administration of justice, the persons and properties of the inhabitants, the internal order of the city, and its external defence;

Deduct *one* fifth for the Nabob	79,128
Remains for the company	3,16,512

to defray all the civil and military expenses. The reinforcement of military force which was deemed necessary in 1800, was one company of European artillery, two companies of European infantry, and one regiment of native infantry; the expense of the last *alone* is upwards of *three lacs* per annum; and the company's expenses, before the treaty concluded by the Bombay government in 1800, exceeded the funds by *two lacs* of rupees annually. It may fairly be stated, that the company has been actuated by the most disinterested motives, in imposing on itself the duty of the civil and military government of the city. On the other hand, the Nabob's revenue will be about one lac and eighty thousand rupees; the personal expenses of the late Nabob were, one lac and thirty-seven thousand rupees; and, under the orders of February, 1797, (provided the government of Bombay could have concluded an agreement with the reigning Nabob,) the Nabob would have had about one lac, seventy-seven thousand rupees, (1,77,000) to defray durbar charges, his own personal expenses, and the maintenance of the families of his predecessors, &c. The Nabob, therefore, (adverting to the increasing defalcations in his revenues,) will be a gainer, in point of pecuniary funds, by the new treaty.

* Population in 1796, 800,000 souls.

defence; all of which had been injured or endangered by the preceding administration of affairs at Surat.

Lord Wellesley also provided amply for the maintenance and personal dignity of the Nabob; securing to that officer a larger proportion of the revenues than had been enjoyed by his predecessors; and lord Wellesley also extended to the new Nabob, the great advantage of including his heirs within the limitations of the treaty; thus establishing the regular succession of the Nabob's family under the protection of the company.

It appears that all these objects have been attained, as far as could be practicable, within the period of time which has elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty; that good order and happiness have been restored to the people of Surat; and that the city has been in a state of the highest prosperity since the operation of this, and other arrangements, which have been adopted for its government.

It does not appear that the notice given in the House of Commons refers to the arrangement which lord Wellesley made with the Mahratta powers, (the Guickwar and the Peishwah,) respecting their claims upon the revenues of Surat.

It is sufficient, therefore, to state, that these claims having greatly contributed to disturb the peace of the city, and to vex and molest the inhabitants, by exactions and interruptions of trade and commerce, an adjustment of the claims, both of the Guickwar and of the Peishwah, was affected in the treaty with the Guickwar, and in the treaty of Bassein.

By this adjustment, the city of Surat has been relieved from the vexatious interposition of the Mahratta power; a territory, in the vicinity of Surat, has been acquired by the company, which greatly facilitates the government of the city, and contributes to the welfare of the inhabitants; all conflict between the powers and authorities of parties in the government has ceased; and the whole civil and military administration of the city is vested in the hands of the company, and exercised by its officers without interruption from any other authority.

It should be further observed, that the security of the great city of Surat, is not only essential to the existence of the company's trade on that side of India, but that the British empire in India would be greatly endangered by the loss of Surat: the secure possession of that city is, therefore, an object of the utmost importance, although the revenue is now confined within narrow limits.

Lord Wellesley has hitherto been deemed entitled to the gratitude of his country, for his interposition in favour of the British interests at Surat; no person acquainted with Bombay can deny the merits of this arrangement in all its branches.

(Copy.)

To the HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

The resolutions of your honourable court, passed on the 18th of May, 1804, and of the general court of proprietors passed on the 22d of the same month, on the subject of the military operations in India, during the late war with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, were received at Fort William in the month of October, 1804.

2. I request your honourable court to accept my humble thanks for the honour which you have been pleased to confer upon me by your resolution, and to submit to the honourable the court of proprietors my dutiful sense of the favour, by which they have distinguished my conduct in the discharge of my public duty during the important crisis of the late war.

3. In pursuance of the commands of your honourable court, the resolutions of thanks to his excellency the right honourable lord Lake, commander in chief; to major-general the honourable Frederick St. John; to major-general the honourable sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. and to the officers and men employed in Hindûstan, and in the Deckan, were published in general orders to the army, and in an Extraordinary Gazette of the 26th of October, 1804, of which a copy is annexed to this letter.

4. Your honourable court will observe, that the resolutions by which your honourable court, and the court of proprietors, have been pleased to signify your approbation of my conduct, are not published in those orders.

5. I have never been required to offer a greater or more painful sacrifice to public duty, than that by which I renounced the satisfaction of publishing, in India, the marks of approbation and honor conferred upon me by your honourable court, and by the court of proprietors; but it appeared to me to be necessary to submit the high personal distinction which I should have derived from such a publication, to more important considerations of the public safety, and of the interests of the company, and of the nation in India.

6. The determination expressed in those resolutions to withhold all judgment upon the original justice, necessity, and policy of the war, could not have been published in India by a formal act of this government, without conveying an universal impression of doubt and ambiguity respecting the stability of every arrangement connected with the progress and success of our arms. The premanency of all the treaties of peace, partition, subsidy, and alliance, must have been exposed to hazard by such a public declaration, proceeding from the high authority of your honourable court, and of the court of proprietors, and announced by your government, in India, to all your subjects, dependants, and allies.

7. The public, and formal reservation of your judgment upon the justice of the war, necessarily would have involved the possibility of your future condemnation of the cause in which the British arms had been employed. It could not be supposed, that either your honourable court, or the court of proprietors, would estimate the justice of our cause by the sole con-

consideration of the success of our arms. The prosperous result of the war; therefore, could not have removed the doubts of its justice, arising from the reservations expressed in your resolutions; and the irresistible inference in the minds of all the native states, would have been, that your honourable court, and the court of proprietors, might, ultimately censure the whole transaction; while the general fame of your equity and magnanimity would have precluded any supposition that, in condemning the justice of our cause, you would retain the fruits of our success, or enjoy the benefits of the peace, while you repudiated the necessity and policy of the war.

8. The wisdom and prudence of your honourable court will anticipate the confusion, and disorder, which must have arisen among the native powers, if any doubt had been cast (without your express commands) by the public authority of this government, upon the stability of a settlement of peace, concluded with the utmost degree of solemnity, at the close of a most awful contest in arms; embracing the interest of every principal state in India, and establishing a comprehensive system of alliance and political relation over every region and province of Hindûstan and the Deckan.

9. If the origin and policy of the war shall ultimately be condemned, and the treaties of peace, partition, subsidy, and alliance, shall finally be abrogated by the commands of your honourable court, those commands will be issued in such terms, and accompanied by such arrangements, as will render the execution of your orders an additional bulwark to the public safety, and a fresh security to the public faith, during whatever interval of time your honourable court may be pleased to suspend your determination. It would neither be consistent with the welfare of the honourable company in India, nor with the respect due to your high authority, that one of your servants, for the gratification of personal ambition, by the ostentatious display of the honors which you had been pleased to confer upon him, should pursue a course which might embarrass the free and deliberate exercise of your wisdom and justice, in a matter of the utmost importance to the national interest and honor; or that, by a premature and unseasonable publication of your favourable acceptance of his services, the same servant should risk the main object of those services, and endanger the immediate security of a great political system of arrangement, which it may possibly be your future pleasure to confirm.

10. With these sentiments I have reluctantly determined to deny myself the honor of publishing the resolutions of your honourable court, and of the court of proprietors, conferring personal distinctions upon my conduct, until I shall be satisfied that these marks of your favour towards me, can be announced in India without injury to your interests, or embarrassment to your ultimate decision.

11. The votes of both houses of parliament being entirely silent, respecting the origin, policy, justice, and necessity of the war, and expressing no reservation on any of those important topics, I have published all the resolutions of the lords and commons in general orders,

orders, without any apprehension of the dangers described in the preceding paragraphs of this letter.

12. I trust that your honourable court, and the court of proprietors, will receive, with favour, the repeated expression of my sincere gratitude for the honor which you have pleased to bestow upon me, and of my deep concern, that the object of your liberal, generous, and public-spirited views, in conferring those high distinctions upon your principal servant in India, has been suspended by his conscientious sense of his duty to you, to the company, and to the nation.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

A true Copy.

Fort William,
March 22, 1805.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* STATE *of the* PRESS *in* INDIA.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

The order of the court of directors for restricting public meetings in India, which was published at Calcutta in April last, has lately appeared in some of the daily papers here, and has furnished certain persons with a fresh occasion to declaim against those regulations for controlling the conduct of the newspapers in that country, which were enacted by the governor-general in council, during the administration of marquis Wellesley.

Much as the other measures of that administration have been misrepresented by the combined malice of ignorance and faction, there is not one of them, respecting which the public have been so grossly deluded, as that of this enactment for regulating the publication of newspapers. Taking advantage of that natural and laudable jealousy regarding the liberty of the press, which is cherished in England, on a national feeling, and which is justly considered as one of the most powerful bulwarks of public freedom, the calumniators of lord Wellesley have laboured to engage this generous feeling in their cause, by representing his lordship as an enemy to the glorious privilege from which it sprung; yet, the indulgence and forbearance which his lordship has shown to these calumniators themselves, who, in the atrocious libels which they have published against him, have so grossly abused this privilege, will be sufficient to convince the public, how much his principles and disposition have been belied, and how much averse he must be to put the law in force, even against the *abuse* of that right of free discussion, the existence of which, in its purity, he knows to be essential to the conservation of those constitutional liberties, of which we venture to pronounce he will ever be found the firm and strenuous supporter.

The restrictions on the press in India, even had they originated with lord Wellesley, would not have been inconsistent with that love of a rational and enlightened freedom, which, we are confident, animates his heart; because, those political rights, which give life and energy to a free government, cannot be introduced amongst a people who place their happiness in the privilege of being allowed to live under a mixed system of theology and jurisprudence, which is not only incompatible with such rights, but which excludes the possibility of their exercise. Sir William Jones, whose zeal in the cause of

liberty, and whose knowledge of the peculiar genius, character, institutions, and interests of the people of India, are equally known to the public, entertained precisely the same opinion, in regard to the introduction of any of the maxims or rights of English freedoms amongst the natives of Hindûstan. In a letter to the late lord Ashburton, on the subject of his celebrated pamphlet, on the principles of a free government, he happily expresses, in a single sentence, his determination to adhere to those principles, and his conviction of the impossibility of introducing them into India.—"As to the doctrines," says he, "in my tract, *though I shall certainly not preach them to the Indians,* who must, and will be governed by absolute power, yet I shall go through life with a persuasion, that they are just and rational, that substantial freedom is both the daughter and parent o virtue, and that virtue is the on l source of public and private felicity."

The restrictions in question, however, were not first enforced by lord Wellesley. The principle on which they are founded, of suppressing the publication of all animadversions on the conduct of government, existed in the original constitution of our Indian government, as it was established in 1784. That principle was considered essential to the security of a government which ruled over thirty millions of people, who entertain not the most remote idea of political liberty, who look on any opposition to the sovereign power of the state as an act of rebellion, and whose respect for, and obedience to, that power, is always proportioned to the degree of vigour and dignity with which its authority is maintained. It has accordingly been the practice of our Indian government, under the sanction of the court of directors, to put that principle in force, where an occasion occurred on which it appeared to have been intentionally violated. In the administrations of marquis Cornwallis, and of lord Teignmouth, the mildness and moderation of which is the perpetual theme of panegyric amongst the enemies of lord Wellesley, two editors of newspapers, who had published observations offensive to the government, where ordered on board ship, at a short notice, and sent to England.

The punishment of these persons, however, at the discretion of the governor-general in council, whilst the principle on which it was justified remained undefined, and unknown to the public, could not effectually repress the practice of occasionally commenting, in the newspapers, on the conduct of government, of magistrates, and of other public officers. Some persons, of warm, enthusiastic dispositions, and, possibly, with good in tentions, might, from a real ignorance of the existence of such an authority in the government, have innocently infringed its rules: whilst others, of more sober minds, might plausibly question the justice of coercing the personal liberty of Englishmen, upon a discretionary authority which had never been established by any positive enactment of the government by whom it was exercised.

With a view to remedy this defect, and to prevent all future misunderstanding and complaints respecting the exercise of this authority, lord Wellesley framed, on the principle which had thus been acted on, a distinct set of regulations for subjecting newspapers to the control and superintendence of govern-

ment. These regulations he caused to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; they afterwards received the unqualified *approbation of the court of directors*; and that approbation has now been further testified, by extending the principle of the regulations to public meetings.

Hence it is evident, that so far as lord Wellesley is personally concerned, he stands completely exonerated from all responsibility whatever, for having published the regulations in question. But of that advantage we are persuaded he would disdain to avail himself, in regard to a measure which his public duty, indeed, enjoined, but the justice and sound policy of which his own enlightened judgment fully confirmed. To that justice and policy, therefore, we beg to direct the attention of the public.

It has been already stated, that the natives of India have not the remotest idea of political liberty. The whole frame of their civil polity is constructed on principles which have immoveably established amongst them habits of thinking and acting utterly repugnant to all those sentiments and feelings which constitute the moral elements of a free government, and which can alone render a people fit to estimate and to enjoy the benefits and blessings which such a government confers. To that system of polity, however, interwoven as it is with all their immemorial customs and religious prejudices, the people of India are so invincibly attached, that both justice and policy not only forbid all attempts to interfere with it, but powerfully recommend its preservation. On these considerations, parliament passed the act for establishing that constitution of government, for our Indian Empire, by which it is at present ruled.

That constitution places the executive and legislative authorities of the state in the Governor-general in council, in whom it has also vested certain judicial functions. The acts of the Governor-general in council, are subject to the ultimate decision of the court of directors, and the board of control, but in India they are absolute and uncontrollable. A subsequent act of parliament, following up the same general principle of adapting the nature of our government in India to the peculiar customs, manners, feelings, and prejudices of its native subjects, provided that the property of the natives, in their own soil, should be secured to them in perpetuity, by precluding all Englishmen from purchasing, or farming lands; that the land-rents, or revenues of the state, should be permanently settled, and fixed at a moderate standard; and that both our Hindû and Mohammedan subjects should each be protected in the free and undisturbed exercise of their respective religions, and should be governed by their own respective laws, administered to them in the mild spirit of English jurisprudence, by Englishmen regularly instructed in those laws, and assisted by native lawyers :— Such is the manner in which England has acted towards conquered people; and such are the principal rights and privileges which those people enjoy under the English government.

The benefit derived from those rights, it will readily be allowed, must be felt by the natives of our Indian dominions, as a real source of prosperity and happiness; consequently, the introduction into India, of any new right repugnant to them, could not but be viewed with the

the utmost abhorrence. The exercise of a free press, would justly be considered, by the natives, as altogether inconsistent with that respect and awe with which they are accustomed to look up to the sovereign power of the state, as holding out to the turbulent a direct incitement to rebellion, and as being subversive of that subordination and order, which we have established in their country, and to which they know and feel they are indebted for all the blessings that they now enjoy. Hence, therefore, it is an act of justice and sound policy, to restrain, in India, the exercise of a privilege, which, in its full latitude, could not fail to destroy the growing prosperity and happiness, and to alienate the allegiance of our native subjects, on which it must be manifest the existence of our power in that country depends.

But those ignorant, and interested visionaries, who contend for the liberty of the press in India, will still insist that Englishmen, residing in that country, cannot in justice be debarred from the exercise of it. Let us, therefore, enquire who, and of what description, those Englishmen are, for whom a right is claimed of discussing questions of state, and of opposing the measures of government in India, through the medium of the press.

Our readers are aware that, by the statute law of the land, no person can either go to India, or reside there, without a special permission from the company, excepting the officers of his majesty's army serving there, and of the courts of judicature. The number of British-born subjects, therefore, in that country, is extremely limitted. By the last returns, they amounted to 31,000 persons. Of these 22,000 are soldiers, who are of course governed by military law, and who cannot, without a violation of that law, exercise the political right of deliberating, and of publishing, their deliberations, on the measures of government, which it is their duty not to attack, but to defend. The civil officers of government, of all descriptions, amount to about 2000, but they cannot, any more than the civil officers of government in England, oppose publicly the government which they serve. Another class of people, about 5000 in number, consist of free merchants, and free mariners, who reside in India, under the privilege of a covenant with the company, by which they bind themselves, and two sureties, in certain specified sums of money, not to travel on the continent of India, beyond the company's territories, and not to infringe, in any manner, the orders and regulations of the governments in that country.—The officers and practitioners in the courts of judicature, at the three presidencies, amount to about three hundred; and the remaining 1700, consist of adventurers who have smuggled their way to India on board of foreign ships, or in the capacity of gentlemen's servants, on board our ships of war and Indiamen. Of these adventurers, some find employment as subordinate clerks in the public offices, some as shop-keepers, some in various trades, a few as printers, and about twenty as editors and writers of newspapers. All these persons reside in India contrary to the law, and by the indulgent sufferance of the government.

Now, with respect to the class of free merchants and mariners, it is indisputable that they can carry with them to India no civil right whatever, except that which is ex-

expressed in their covenant with the company, of exercising the privilege of free trade, subject to the laws and regulations of the government. The officers and practitioners in the court of Judicature, though under the protection of their respective courts, cannot possess the right of acting in violation of the regulations of a government, which regulations parliament has decreed should in India have all the force of law. As to the unlicensed adventurers, it is clear that persons living in India, contrary to the law of England, and by the mere sufferance of the government, can possess no privileges but such as that government shall in its indulgence thing fit to grant them.

It is, therefore, evident that the English community in India possess no political rights whatever. Nor can any man who goes to that country, with his own free will, justly complain of not being suffered to exercise privileges which he enjoyed in England, and which he had the legal power of continuing to enjoy, if he chose it.—When he left England, he made a voluntary surrender of public rights for private advantages. By this exchange, he did not nullify those rights, but he rendered the exertion of them impracticable, by having chosen to reside in a country, in which the constitution that sanctions those rights does not exist, and the government of which was framed, *not for Englishmen*, but for a people who cannot comprehend the meaning of such rights, and whose interest and happiness depend on being secured in the undisturbed enjoyment of a system of laws and customs, with which it is utterly impossible for the rights in question to exist. But the tribe of needy, literary adventurers, who have set up this yell about the liberty of the press in India, scorn the limits of place. "They consider their privileges as part of themselves, and cannot be lost by departure from their country; they float in the air, or glide under the ocean."

Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam.

We will venture to assert, that, excepting this interested tribe, no persons who have resided in India, under marquis Wellesley's government, ever experienced the smallest obstruction to the legitimate objects of their pursuits in that country, or ever considered it as a grievance, that the editors of newspapers were not allowed to oppose and abuse the measure and conduct of government. Nor did those adventurers themselves feel the want of a free press on any public principle, but because it disappointed the gratification of their own base appetites. The cause of all this clamour, therefore, is, to use the language of lord Bacon, "that there passeth over out of this realm, a number of eager and unquiet scholars, *whom their own turbulent and humorous nature presseth out to seek their adventures abroad*; and that they are nourished rather in *listening after news*, and intelligences, and in whisperings, than in any commendable learnings; and, after a time, when either their necessitous estate, or their ambitious appetites importune, they fall on devising how to do some acceptable service *to that side which maintaineth them*; *so as ever when their credit waxeth cold*, straightways out cometh a libel, pretending thereby to keep in life the spirit of the state."

CHRONICLE.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* MAY, 1805.

To Doctor James Anderson, P. G. &c. &c.

I was favoured with your kind letter of the 10th instant, and the other prints which accompanied it, for which I return you my best thanks; and in answer, as far as in my power, to the confidence you are pleased to honour me with, I will communicate to you the plan which, in my most humble opinion, would appear best calculated, in the actual circumstances, to form a permanent establishment of vaccination in this country, less expensive to government than the plan now pursued, and more conducive to the great end of the institution,—the extermination of Small Pox.

The system which you have suggested, of establishing in every village, one or more persons, who should practise vaccination among the inhabitants, for an equal ration of the grain crop, as that allotted to the barber, washerman, carpenter, and other servants of the village, may become very practicable in future, when vaccination is more universally known, and the inhabitants in general, a little more familiarized with it; but in the actual circumstances, when distrust and other prejudices which have, till now, opposed its progress, and have not yet given away, it would not, I apprehend, be accompanied with the success which may be expected from it, when these difficulties exist no more.

It would appear to me more advantageous, if the system you propose was established, gradually; and in order to obtain this end, by little and little, I would propose, instead of the plan now pursued, to establish in every talook, or in every cutcherry in which there is a tasildar, one or two writers more, the one under the title of head inoculator, and the other, under that of assistant inoculator, whose office should be to introduce, and carry on without interruption, under the direction and overseeing of the tassildar, the practice of vaccination among the inhabitants of the talook assigned to them, for a determined pay, like that allowed to the ordinary writers in the several cutcherries.

Two practitioners should be placed in each station, in order that the matter of vaccine may always be kept alive, by a succession of inoculated persons—and the tassildar should be ordered to take care that the vaccinators under their overseeing, should have, in succession, patients enough to prevent any risk of losing the matter.

The inoculators should successively run over the several divisions of the talook assigned to them, and inoculate, without distinction of casts, all the subjects to be found in every village; visit their patients on

on the eighth and fifteenth day after inoculation—give in every month their accounts of the number of persons successfully vaccinated to the tassildar, who should verify and transmit them to the collector of the district, under whose special protection the practice must be put.

In order to increase the confidence of the inhabitants, the inoculators should be chosen, as far as practicable, among persons universally known in the talook, in which the practice is to be introduced and carried on.

The persons who are prevented by the prejudices of their cast, from communicating the disease to every individual without distinction, such as Bramins, who could on no account be prevailed upon to approach and touch pariah, and other persons of low cast, should be excluded from the employ of inoculator; and in order to procure respectable men among the other casts, a pay of no less than four or five pagodas per month, should be given to the head inoculator, and two or three pagodas to the assistant inoculator. — The tassildar should be attentive, that the inoculators in his talook are active, and carrying on the practice without intermission.

It is not necessary to observe, that if this project was adopted, it would become indispensable to have the protection and concurrence of the collectors of revenue, or other persons in office, to forward its success; at the same time, there is little doubt, that in case they were desired to use their conciliating and persuasive influence in the business, that the practice would soon become general over all the country.

There are hardly two years elapsed since vaccination was begun to be introduced amongst the natives, during which short period, notwithstanding the prejudices and other obstacles which opposed its progress, more has perhaps been done than in many states of Europe, in which no such difficulties existed. If the project I have the honour to present to you, were adopted and pursued yet two years more, the practice till now successfully carried on only in some districts, would become general, its advantages would be more universally known, the motives of distrust would, during that period, give way, and after that time, or perhaps before, the system of establishing an inoculator in each village, on the conditions which you have pointed out, would become practicable, and the practice of vaccination cease to be a charge to government.

However, even in that case, it would be advantageous, and perhaps indispensably necessary, to have in each district a central place, in which the practice should be carried on without interruption, and to which the inoculators of the several villages could resort, to procure fresh and genuine matter when they are to inoculate persons in their village, for you will agree with me, that the small population of villages in this country, will never be sufficient to afford a succession of patients any length of time, to keep alive the matter of cow-pock—it would be well if the inoculator could, once every year, inoculate the children born in the course of that year, and for this purpose, it becomes necessary to have always fresh matter in the neighbourhood to be supplied with. At all events, as the plan I propose promises to be accompanied with a considerable

a considerable reduction of the actual expenses, and is more conducive than that which, till now, has been pursued for its diffusion, it may be tried, I believe, without inconvenience, in those districts in which vaccination has proved most successful, as in this, and in Mysore, and if it is accompanied with success, it may be adopted hereafter, for the whole country.

At the same time, if the plan I have the honour to propose were adopted, it would be necessary to have instructions circulated among inoculators, by which they should be made acquainted with the nature and several stages of the disease, and able to distinguish a genuine from a spurious case—I take the liberty to inclose a translation in Tamul, on the subject, extracted from Dr. Ring's work on vaccination, which may, perhaps, prove acceptable to you, since it contains the principles laid down by the Jennerian Society, to know the several stages of the disease, and to distinguish the genuine from the spurious cases. I got them translated into the Canara language as well as Tamul, for the usage of practitioners in Mysore, as well as in this country.

DUBOIS, *Missionary*.

Kodivaily, near Satimungalum,
April 25, 1805.

To the Rev. Mr. Dubois.

Favoured with your letter of the 25th, I am obliged to acknowledge, with thanks, the ready and distinct attention you have given to my request, in thus communicating, without reserve, what appears to you the best mode of conducting vaccination, at the present period.

The extensive and intimate knowledge of the genius and disposition of the people of the country, acquired by constant application, and long residence among them, stamps in my estimation your ideas on the subject with great value: and, I have no doubt, that in case the collector of your district should think proper to recommend the plan which you have proposed, that it would be very readily adopted.

The unequal progress of vaccination, which I have sometimes taken occasion to remark, is a tolerable proof, that one mode or system will not answer equally for all parts of the country; and therefore it seems advisable to attend to the proposals of persons of local residence, that what is most practicable for each district, may be distinctly known.

The translation of the vaccine symptoms into the Tamul and Canara languages, I consider of the greatest importance, as it can never be admitted that much good has been done, until the people are so intimately acquainted with the genuine appearances, and peculiar nature of the vaccine, as to apply to operators, or operate themselves spontaneously, and without any coersion or fee whatever, besides the desire of avoiding a more loathsome disease.

As you think the Bramins cannot be employed in vaccinating, on the account of the impossibility of bringing them into contact with the other casts, all of whom are held in lower estimation, it would on that very account, in my humble opinion, be the more necessary to initiate them in the practice; that they might at least be enabled to inoculate each other.

It is the Bramins chiefly who can conciliate the minds of the people

people to this practice; as yet there are not a hundred practitioners of all casts on the whole coast, whom you acknowledge to have done a great deal in the course of two years; and I think your idea of two operators to assist each other, may prove advantageous; but the publication of vaccine symptoms in the native languages, promises the greatest utility, that the people at large may learn to know the disease, which will naturally give them, who are any ways intelligent, an interest in every thing regarding it, and gradually lead them to observe the disappearance of small-pox. Accounts have just reached me, that a learned Bramin has discovered, in an obsolete puranum, mythological stories of a disease similar to the vaccine.

Considering your knowledge of the country, and genius of the people, to be better than my own, I will only further observe, that the superintendence of the tassildar, who I believe is the immediate collector of the revenue, may be more efficient than that of the curnum, or head man of the village. The only objection which I have to this, as an improvement, is an apprehension that he might sometimes be induced to use coersive measures; but whether a specific monthly pay to the operators, or a reward in proportion to the numbers inoculated are preferable, time only and experience can determine.

The central stations which you propose may answer the same purpose as the vaccine superintendant in populous places, who have hitherto preserved the disease, and instructed native practitioners who, at their recommendation, are warranted by the superintending surgeon of the division.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1805.

Fort William, April 25, 1805.

A letter from Captain Royle, to Colonel Blair, commanding at Agra, of which the following is a copy has been received by major Armstrong, from lieutenant-colonel the honourable G. A. F. Lake, military secretary to his excellency the right honourable the commander-in-chief.

To Colonel Blair, commanding at Agra.

SIR,

Having yesterday received information that Koosial Rao was here with three guns, and a force of from 3 to 4,000 men, cavalry and infantry, and making the collections of this district, I resolved to attack him; for which purpose I marched with the detachment, from Syoo, about three o'clock this morning. On the appearance of the Agra cavalry, the enemy opened their guns, and when the columns of infantry appeared, the fire became heavy and destructive; I, therefore, after a few rounds from the guns, ordered the infantry to advance, which I am glad to say, they did in good order, considering the ground they had to go over. The enemy were strongly posted, having the fort of Adawlut-Nuggur in the rear, and deep ravines in front. I am, however, happy to say, the infantry overcame these obstacles, and their exertions were crowned with success. Having taken the whole of the enemy's guns, tumbrils, bullocks, &c. and put their infantry

and

and cavalry to flight; colonel Polhman, with the Agra horse, pursued the fugitives for a considerable distance, (four or five coss) and killed great numbers of them, and took upwards of twenty stand of colours, with great numbers of European musquets, matchlocks, &c. Our loss, I fear, has been severe; lieutenant Carrington has lost a leg, and several Sepoys are wounded.

I am greatly obliged to lieutenant and adjutant Cragie, for his exertions and good conduct in bringing the six companies of the 2d battalion, 24th regt. into action, as also to lieutenant Bowen, for the gallant manner in which he led on the left wing of the 1st battalion 25th regt.; and for the judgment and good conduct he displayed in dislodging a party of the enemy, who had taken post in a village, on the left of our line, as we advanced. I am happy to assure you, the conduct of the European commissioned and non-commissioned officers met with my highest approbation: I am greatly obliged to colonel Polhman, for the assistance he afforded me in taking the command of the horse, and the judgment he evinced in the pursuit of the enemy. Ensign M'Kulloch is also entitled to my best thanks, for the good order in which he brought up the two irregular battalions; and it affords me the highest satisfaction to assure you, that every corps, artillery, cavalry, regular and irregular infantry, are entitled to my best thanks, for the good conduct they displayed this morning; and when you consider our regular infantry having only been embodied five months, I trust their behaviour will entitle them to your approbation. I - all, to-morrow, have the honour to forward to you a list of the killed and wounded, with a return of the guns, ammunition, and bullocks, taken this day.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed) W. H. ROYLE.
Capt. com. the detachment.

Camp near Adawlut-Nugger,
April 7, 1805.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the detachmant under the command of Captain W. H. ROYLE, *in the action before Adawlut-Nuggur, on the 7th of April.* 1805.

Camp at Adawlut-Nugger,
April 8, 1805.

Killed—Natives: 1 havildar, 1 naik, 8 sepoys, 1 Golandauze, 2 troopers, 1 bheesty, and 5 horses.

Wounded—Europeans: 1 lieutenant.—Natives: 1 subadar, 2 duffadars, 2 havildars, 1 naik, 23 sepoys, 1 bheesty, 1 naib-russaldar, 1 nessujee, 4 troopers, and 7 horses.

Missing—1 horse.

Officer wounded—Lieutenant W. H. Carrington, severely.

Return of Ordnance and Stores, captured from the enemy, on the 7th of April.

Camp Adawlut-Nugger,
April 8, 1805.

3 brass guns, callibres not known; 3 tumbrils filled with ammunition, &c.

Published by command of his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief. Sec. to the Govt.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last, about three o'clock, P. M. the government house, occupied by the commander

of the forces, was struck by lightning, which instantaneously demolished the upper part of the east-front, and forced, with great violence, the walls through the roof of the adjoining house, belonging to K. Chandler, esq. but occupied by brig.-major Colebroke. The general, at the time of the accident, was sitting in a back veranda; but providentially received no other injury than the effects of surprise so tremendous a shock, from the thunder-gust which succeeded, produced.

His aid-de-camp, lieutenant Wemyss, fortunately escaped unhurt, although sitting in the apartment which appears first to have been struck, over which were pieces of ornamental masonry raised, according to Dutch taste, considerably above the roof, and, as lightning is known to strike the highest and most pointed objects in its way, it is presumable this masonry received and threw off the electric fluid to the adjoining house, where evident traces of its course were visible.

The roof falling in filled the room with fragments of stone, beams, &c. and drove Mr. Wemyss against a door with great violence, from the desk at which he was sitting.

A servant of brig.-major Colebroke, who lay ill in an apartment adjoining the general's house, (into which the ruins fell) miraculously escaped with slight bruises, although the bed was battered to pieces.

We are happy to add, that no lives were lost, and no injury to any individual, except a boy of the general's, who was slightly hurt.

Fort William, April 23, 1805.

The following heads of intelligence, compiled from official and authentic documents, received by his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general, from his Excellency the right hon. the Commander-in-chief, are published for general information.

Major-general Smith, with a detachment of cavalry under his command, having effected the expulsion of Meer Khan from Rohilcund and the Doab, rejoined the army of the right hon. the commander-in-chief before Bhurtpore, on the 23d of March. Meer Khan, having re-crossed the Jumna, had arrived at Futtypore Seekre, two days before general Smith's arrival at Bhurtpore. This chieftain had been abandoned by his troops, with the exception of a small body of cavalry. The whole of his infantry and artillery quitted his service about the period of his incursion into the Doab, and have since been employed by other chieftains. Meer Khan himself is gone off in search of employment, attended only by a few hundred predatory horse.

On the 29th of March, his excellency the right hon. the commander-in-chief, with a column of cavalry under his lordship's personal command, and a column of infantry under lieutenant-colonel Don, marched at two o'clock in the morning, to surprize the cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, which was encamped at the distance of a few coss from Bhurtpore. The apprehension of being surprized had induced the enemy to encamp in several separate divisions, and the operations of the British troops were directed against two of his principal encampments. His lordship, with the cavalry, took a circuitous direction to the right, under the hills; whilst lieutenant-colonel Don, with the infantry, proceeded to

to the left, by the direct road to the position of the enemy. The enemy, having received information from his hircarrahs of the approach of the British troops, was prepared for flight when lord Lake reached his camp. The enemy, however, suffered some loss in his retreat, from the fire of the column of infantry, and, notwithstanding the rapidity of his flight, a charge was effected by the British cavalry, in which about two hundred of the enemy were destroyed. A quantity of baggage and cattle, consisting chiefly of about fifty camels, one hundred horses, two elephants, and twenty hackeries, was captured by the British troops. Lord Lake, after pursuing the enemy to a considerable distance, returned to camp at eleven o'clock on the same morning.

On the 1st of April, lord Lake received intelligence, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar, having retired to a greater distance from the British army, had assembled the greater part of his troops and baggage at a position, eight coss from Bhurtpore, in the direction of Futtypore. Lord Lake, in the expectation that the vigilance of the enemy would be diminished, in consequence of the distance to which he had removed, determined to attempt to surprize his camp. His lordship accordingly marched at one o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April, with the whole of the cavalry, the horse-artillery, and the reserve of the army, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's camp before the dawn of day; Jeswunt Rao Holkar had received intelligence of lord Lake's approach bot two hours before his lordship had reached the vicinity of his camp, and had sent off a part of his baggage. The enemy was posted round a high village, with his front covered by cultivated fields, surrounded by high enclosures. It was still dark, but the fires of the enemy enabled lord Lake to make his disposition for the attack, without waiting for daylight.

The cavalry formed in two lines, moved round to the right, whilst the reserve and the horse artillery, under lieutenant-colonel Don, was ordered to gain the left of the village with as much expedition as possible. The cavalry advanced at a trot, and when arrived within a short distance of the enemy, the right squadrons of each regiment in the first line were ordered to charge, supported by the remaining squadrons, and by the second line. The enemy, on seeing the advance of the British troops, made every possible exertion to escape, but was charged, with success, in various directions, and suffered great loss. The British cavalry continued the pursuit to a considerable distance; and did not desist until the enemy was entirely dispersed. The enemy is said to have lost upwards of one thousand men on this occasion.

Upon the return of lord Lake to camp, a body of infantry, with colours, was observed moving in the direction of the Jungle, which surrounds the town of Bhurtpore. This body of infantry was immediately charged by a squadron of his majesty's 8th dragoons, under colonel Vandeleur. Upon the approach of the squadron, and after a few of the enemy had been cut down, the remainder threw down their arms, and were made prisoners.—The colours of this corps were captured, and it proved to be a body of Meer Khan's infantry, which,

which, having quitted that chief, was proceeding to offer its services to Runjeet Sing.

Lord Lake returned to camp at one o'clock, p. m. after a march, including the pursuit of the enemy, of upwards of fifty miles.

A detachment, composed of the 1st battalion of the 25th native regiment, six companies of the 24th native regiment, one battalion of irregular infantry, and the Agra irregular horse, the whole commanded by captain Royle, marched from Agra on the 26th of March to dislodge Hernant, the chelah of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, who, with the remains of Holkar's infantry and guns, and a body of Holkar's cavalry, under Bapoojee, had occupied a position between Bharee and Dholpore. Captain Royle's detachment, after a march of twelve coss, came up with the cavalry of the enemy under Bapoojee, on the 31st of March, and succeeded in completely defeating this corps. On the 6th of April, captain Royle received information, that the principal body of the enemy, of which he was in pursuit, had taken up a strong position under the walls of the fortified town of Adawlut-Nuggur. This body of the enemy consisted of between three and four thousand men, cavalry and infantry, and three guns. Captain Royle arrived at Adawlut-Nuggur at eight o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, and found the enemy advantageously posted, having the fort of Adawlut-Nuggur in his rear, and his front and flanks covered by deep ravines, occupied by troops.

Captain Royle, with great spirit and judgment, immediately formed his detachment for the attack, and, advancing under a very heavy and well-directed fire from the enemy's artillery, and from his troops stationed in the ravines, compelled the enemy to abandon his guns, and to retreat with the loss of all his artillery and baggage. The Agra horse, under colonel Pohlman, pursued the fugitives to the distance of five coss from Adawlut-Nuggur, and killed great numbers of them. On this occasion were also captured upwards of twenty stands of colours, and a great number of musquets, of European manufacture, matchlocks, pikes, &c. &c. The conduct of the troops in this action was highly exemplary, and especially that of the newly-raised battalions of the 24th and 25th regiments of native infantry, which had not been embodied for more than a period of five months.

His excellency the right hon. the commander-in-chief having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his encampment before Bhurtpore, on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inability of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace, on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after some negotiation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor-general. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th of April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the honourable Company the fortress of Derg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the

British

British government, after the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of twenty lacs of rupees to the Company; of this sum, three lacs of rupees are to be paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to lord Lake, on the 11th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.

Lieutenant-colonel Holmes, of the Bombay establishment, with a valuable convoy of provisions and stores from Guzerat, and treasure to a large amount, for the use of the Bombay army under major-general Jones, marched into camp before Bhurtpore, on the 10th of April. Colonel Holmes had marched from Guzerat to Bhurtpore, without having met any material interruption; and since he passed Kotah, he had not seen any enemy.

It appears, by the most authentic accounts, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar it reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person; and even these are nearly disarmed, and harassed, by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the commander-in-chief.

The dominions of the Company in Hindûstan are in a state of tranquillity, and the bands of robbers, which had disturbed certain districts of the north-western provinces, has been expelled.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief sec. to the gov.

BENGAL *Occurrences for* JUNE, 1805.

General orders by his Excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council. Fort William, May 24, 1805.

The Governor-general in council has determined, that the two battalions of Bengal native volunteers be reduced, and that the right hon. the commander-in-chief be requested to issue orders for that purpose as soon as may be practicable. The right honourable the commander-in-chief will also be pleased to issue orders for attaching the native officers and Sepoys of the reduced volunteer battalion, as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur for them in the establishment of corps, to such of the regular native battalions as the right hon. the commander-in-chief may think proper. The operation of this order cannot be extended to the division of the volunteer battalion now serving at Prince of Wales's Island, under the command of major Dick, until the arrival of that division at Fort William.

The Governor-general in council is pleased to direct, that in future, whenever any of the regular corps of native cavalry, or of native infantry, or of parts of those corps, of this establishment, shall be reduced, the supernumerary native commissioned and non-commissioned

sioned officers, occasioned by such reduction, shall continue to receive the pay and batta of their respective ranks, according to the situations of the corps to which they may be posted, and in which they may be serving. They are to be borne on the strength of the corps to which they may be posted as "supernumeraries," until vacancies occur for their being received on the establishment of those corps, or of any other corps, to which the commander-in-chief may think proper to remove them.

The right hon. the commander-in-chief will be pleased to publish to the army such rules as his excellency may think proper and necessary for carrying the preceding orders into effect, and for preventing the indulgence thus granted to the supernumerary native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

L. Hook, *Sec. to the gov.*

Supreme Court.

Yesterday commenced at the supreme court of Judicature, the first session of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, and also an admiralty session. The charge was delivered by the hon. sir Henry Russell, in a concise and energetic speech.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Public Department, May 29, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of June, is Sicca Rupees 100,000. Of this sum, Sicca Rupees 14,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the General Register of 1792-3, No. 4575 to No. 4581, both inclusive, on Thursday the 27th of June, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners on the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

Thos. Brown, *Sec. to the gov.*

Fort William, Military Department, June 12, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the batta, and other allowances, for 1805, and the pay, for May, of the troops at the presidency, and at the other stations of the army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Tuesday the 18th instant.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

L. Hook, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Fort William, Public Department, June 12, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurer and acting marine paymaster will be furnished with cash to enable them to discharge the salaries and allowances of the civil and marine departments, for April last, on or after Tuesday the 25th instant.

By command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

Thos. Brown,
Sec. to the Govt.

In order to render more effectual the intention of the general order which was published, under date the 14th August, 1804, on the subject of obtaining accurate information

tion relative to the routes by which there may be occasion for the marching of troops; his lordship in council has been pleased to subjoin the following additional regulations on that subject.

1st. In movements of troops, directed from head-quarters, an officer shall not be appointed to survey the route to be marched, unless it be so directed in the order for marching.

2d. In case of movement, by order of officers commanding divisions and field detachments (not being in consequence of directions from head-quarters) the officer ordering such movement shall exercise his own discretion in directing, or not, a survey of the route to be marched, on the principle of measuring those roads only which have not been already accurately surveyed.

3d. That the allowance for this duty shall be considered sufficient to cover the expense of employing people to run the perambulator; and the officer to whom that instrument may be entrusted, shall be held responsible for its preservation.

4th. That in keeping a field book, it shall be understood that the estimation of distance, by time, will only be admitted in cases when no perambulator could be procured on indent.

5th. That when the arrival of a corps, or detachment, at its destination, in the usual course of time, may have been prevented by frequent and unusual halts upon the road; the quarter-master-general shall be authorized in granting a certificate to the officer, who may have kept a journal of the march, to deviate from the G. O. which directs the allowance to be drawn from the commencement to the end of the march, and to certify that the officer is entitled to draw the allowance for the number of days only, on which the troops did actually march, or make the usual halts allowed by the regulations.

6th. That the marches of corps, or detachments, being concluded, the quarter-master-general shall be authorized to direct the perambulators, and compasses, which have been used, to be returned at the public expense, to the stations, from which they were originally drawn.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

June 3, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. discount.	8	8	9	0
Old eight per cents. ditto	3	8	4	0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	3	0	3	8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. . pm.	3	8	3	0
Ditto, for two years. .	0	8	0	4

June 10, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. discount.	9	4	9	12
Old eight per cents. ditto	3	4	3	12
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	3	0	5	8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. . pm.	3	8	3	0
Ditto, for two years. .	0	8	0	4

June 17, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. discount.	9	4	9	12
Old eight per cents. ditto	3	4	3	12
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . .	3	0	3	8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cents. . pm.	3	8	3	0
Ditto, for two years. .	0	8	0	4

June 24, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. discount.	9	0	9	8
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	2	8	3	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cents. . pm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for two years. .	0	12	0	8

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Judicial Department, June 13, 1805.

Heera Lol, late darogah of the Tannah of Cuity, in the zillah of Burdwan, having been convicted before the provincial court for the division of Calcutta, of extortion and of other misconduct, his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council has been pleased to declare the said Heera Lol to be incapable of holding any office, hereafter, in the service of government.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in council.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Sec. to Govt. Jud. Dept.

Dirasut Ullah, late dagorah of Tannay Ranny Ranny Sunkole, in the zillah of Dinagepore, having been convicted before the provincial court for the division of Moorshedabad, of extortion, and of other violation of his public duty; his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council has been pleased to declare the said Dirasut Ullah to be incapable of holding any office, hereafter, in the service of government.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council.

G. DOWDESWELL,
Sec. to Govt. Jud. Dept.

Notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals of contract will be received at the office of the secretary to the military board, on or before the 25th July, for supplying sloops for the transportation of troops, stores, provisions, &c. from Calcutta to ship at Diamond harbour, Kedgeree, and Cox's Island; and from the ships at those places to Calcutta, on the following terms and conditions:

1. Sloops for the conveyance of troops must be furnished at the written requisition of the town-major, and for the conveyance of stores and provisions at the written requisition of the garrison store-keeper of Fort William.

2. The town-major's requisition shall specify the number of men for whose conveyance sloops are required, and the places at which they are to embark and disembark; and the contractor is to supply tonnage at the rate of twenty-five bags, of two factory maunds each, for each European, and fifteen bags for each native.

3. The garrison store-keeper's requisition shall specify the description and quantities of stores or provisions for which he requires conveyance, and the places at which they are to be loaded and unloaded; and the contractor is to provide the required tonnage according to the calculations subjoined.

Rice ....
Doll ....
Salt ....
Boot-gram............
Peas.................
Tamarinds............
Turmerick ....
Garlick..............
Onions ....
Sugar ....
Tobacco..............
Tobacco, mixed with goor
Wheat................
Churah...............
Biscuit..............
Flour ....
Firewood.............
Sweetmeats and Raisins,

} Two factory maunds of each of these articles to be considered as equal to a bag.

Chillies,

Chillies, - - - - 2 seers equal to 1 bag,
Tea, - - - - - 30 ditto, ditto to do.
Caboos, large, - - - - - ditto to 15 do.
Cooking box, - - - - - - ditto to 6 do.
Water-jar - - - - - - - - ditto to 14 do.
Pipe of 120 gallons, - - ditto to 14 do.
Ditto of 60 ditto, - - - ditto to 7 do.

All other articles, not above enumerated, will be allowed as two factory maunds weight to a bag.

4. The proposals are to specify at what rate, per bag, tonnage (whether for men, or stores and provision) will be supplied to, and from, each of the following places, during the south-west monsoon, that is, during the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September, and during the north-east monsoon, that is, during the months of October, November, December, January, and February, according to the following forms:

	To & from Diamond Harbour.	To & from Kedgeree.	To & from Cox's Island.
First rate, for the months of October, November, December, January, and February, per bag of two factory maunds.			
Second rate, for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, and September, per bag of two factory maunds.			

5. The sloops shall be ready in twenty-four hours after a written demand shall have been made to the contractor by the town-major, or garrison store-keeper; in failure of which, the town-major, or garrison store-keeper, shall be at liberty to hire vessels on the best terms they can; and the excess, if any, of such terms above the contractor's rates, shall be made good by the contractor.

6. The sloop shall be liable to be detained at Calcutta during forty-eight hours, and with the ships five days, without any additional charge: should they be detained longer, or be ordered to Barrackpore, demurrage will be allowed, during such extra detention, or during the time of the sloop's going to, and returning from, Barrackpore, at the rate of one Sicca rupee per day, for every hundred bags of tonnage that shall have been required.

7. Should a sloop at any time be required, the regulated tonnage of the men, or the articles ordered on board of which shall not amount to 600 bags; the contractor will, nevertheless, be allowed to charge for a sloop of 600 bags, in the same manner as if the regulated tonnage of the troops, or stores sent, had amounted to 600 bags.

8. That when troops shall be sent to, or brought from, any of the places before-mentioned, provisions, &c. for six days, shall be conveyed for the men, without any additional expense or charge.

9. The proposals must specify the rates of freight required, when it shall happen that any of the sloops employed in conveying troops, provisions, or other articles, to any of the above places, shall return

return with the same, or with other freight than that taken down.

10. The contractor must bear all charges, on account of ballast and tonnage.

11. If any sloops be loaded with gun-powder, and shall by accident blow up, the company will pay the value of the sloops to the contractor, which value shall be adjusted on arbitration.

12. The freight will be paid in cash, at the end of every month, for the business done in the month, after the bill shall have been audited by the military auditor-general, the written requisitions of the town major, and garrison store-keeper, to be tasked as vouchers, to each bill; to which must also be added, the certificate of the town-major, or garrison store-keeper, that the sloops required had been actually supplied.

13. A list of the sloops in the employ of the person, or persons, who may propose for this contract, shall accompany the proposals. The sloops tendered for service must be in good condition and well found; they shall be subject to the inspection of the town major, or garrison store-keeper, or any person appointed by them, and subject to their rejection or approval.

14. The contractor shall be responsible for the honesty, care, and diligence of the sloop's crews, and shall make good any loss clearly resulting from their fraud or negligence.

15. The terms of the contract to be for three years, from the 1st of August, 1805.

16. A deposit of ten thousand rupees, in company's paper, will be required as security.

By order of the military board,

A. Greene, *Sec.*

Military Board Office, June 21.

Fort William, July 6, 1805.

Dispatches (of which the following copies are published for general information) have been received by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, from the lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

J. Lumsden, Esq.
Chief Sec. to the Govt. at Fort William.

Sir,

1. I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, copy of a letter, under date the 2d instant, from lieutenant Deane, commanding the honourable company's cruizer, Les Freres Unis, conveying the account of his having engaged the ship Calcutta, on the 22d ultimo, and captured that vessel, after a contest of forty minutes.

2. I have already had the honour of detailing to his excellency, the mode in which the Calcutta had been manned and armed, and the great injury that the Eastern trade had sustained from the piratical freebooter who commanded her. I am happy to inform you that this man, the brother of the Rajah of Sambas, was killed in the action.

3. The difficulties of access to the Calcutta, stationed in a strong position, and supported by two large China junks, several miles up the river of Sambas, contribute greatly to the honour of the achievment, and reflect great credit on lieutenant Deane's abilities, valour, nd persever ance.

4. Lieutenant Deane has served under my order nearly five years, during which period of time, I have invariably experienced in him every qualification of a valuable officer,

officer, and a series of conduct that has uniformly entitled him to my highest approbation. I therefore take the liberty of recommending lieutenant Deane to the most favourable notice of his excellency in council.

5. The able support that lieutenant Deane received from captain Lynch, commanding the ship Belisarius, is highly creditable to the public zeal and intrepidity of that officer, and corresponds with the favourable report that I have, on frequent occasions, made to his excellency respecting the meritorious conduct of captain Lynch, in volunteering for the public benefit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) R. T. FARQUHAR,
Lieut.-Gov. of Prince of Wales's Island and its dependencies, and agent to the Gov.-gen.

Fort Cornwallis,
Prince of Wales's Island,
June 12, 1805.

To R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Lieut.-Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, and its dependencies.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that I left Rhio, on the 9th of April, at night, in company with the Belisarius and Warren Hastings, captain Scott, who wished much to proceed with us to Pontiana, where we anchored on the 14th, and delivered your letters, and presents, to the sultauns of Pontiana and Mompawa, who were much pleased, and expressed themselves highly sensible of the honour done them.

Having gained every information respecting the Calcutta, and a party of Chinese in seven boats to attend us up Sambas River, where the ship was said to be lying, I put to to sea with the Belisarius on the morning of the 16th, and on the 18th anchored abreast of the river. On the 19th, after much trouble, and the loss of two hundred bags of rice, which captain Lynch was obliged to throw overboard, we succeeded in getting the ship over the bar, and proceeded up the river. On the 21st, at night, we seized five Chinese, who informed me the Calcutta was at anchor about four or five miles up the small river of Sambas, and that two China junks, and six large prows, were moored near her, and all well provided with guns to prevent any thing passing. Having gained this information, and not having a good opinion of the Chinese in their boats, determined me to attack them with both vessels; and at eleven A. M. on the 22d, I weighed and stood up the small river, followed by the Belisarius. At a quarter before noon, I saw the ship, with a junk and three large prows moored on each side of her, and so close as to prevent a vessel going between them: immediately we got near, they began to fire from all the vessels, which was not returned by me, until within pistol shot, when I anchored and commenced the action upon as many as we could get the guns to bear. In forty minutes we had sunk two prows, and silenced the ship, junk, and remaining prow, that was moored on her larboard side; the others kept up a brisk fire, until they were driven from their guns overboard, by the boarding party. At a quarter after

after two, P. M. we took possession of the ship, two junks, and two prows, the other two made their escape up the river.

Captain Lynch was prevented, by the narrowness of the river, getting so near as he could have wished; nor could he, although every exertion was made, get a gun to bear upon the enemy until the close of the action.

I am happy to inform you, that our loss is very small, considering the number of guns we had, at one time, playing upon us, having only one European killed, and four Europeans and two Sepoys wounded, who, I am happy to say, are all recovered. The Serang of the Belisarius was shot through the leg in boarding, who has since died of his wound.

I could not, in justice, close this without expressing my entire satisfaction of the officers and ship's company for their steady behaviour during the action, particularly lieutenants Wheatall and Phillips, and Mr. Lord, in being so active in boarding.

The loss on the part of the enemy must have been very considerable, having found ten men dead on board the ship, and eighteen on board one of the junks. I have not been able to ascertain the number on board the other vessels. The pirate, brother of the Rajah of Sambas, was wounded in two places, but effected his escape in a small boat. I have since been informed that he died of his wounds.

We have had great difficulty in getting the Bellisarius and Calcutta over the bar, which was not effected until captain Lynch had thrown overboard two hundred and ten bags of rice, and a great quantity of ballast out of the Calcutta. We returned to Pontiana Roads on the 2d of May, in order to repair our damages, and put the Calcutta in a state for sea, and sailed again for this place on the 16th.

I am sorry to inform you, that we were prevented from returning through the straits of Banca, owing to the disabled state of the Calcutta, which we have been obliged to tow all the way.

I sailed from Malacca, on the 22d of May, and anchored off Fort Cornwallis this morning.

The following is an account of the guns in the different vessels, viz.

Calcutta, twelves, nines, sixes, and fours, - -	26
Two junks, ditto, ditto, -	22
Six prows, ditto, ditto, -	12
Total number -	60

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) Robert Deane,
Lieut. Command.

H.C. Cruizer Les Freres Unis,
Prince of Wales's Island,
2d of June, 1804.

A TRUE COPY.
(Signed) W. E. Phillips,
Sec. to the Lieut.-Gov.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council.

Thomas Brown,
Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders by Government, Fort St. George, June 14, 1805.

The right honourable the governor in council is pleased to direct, that after the 1st of August next, the honourable company's allow-

allowances, usually paid to his majesty's troops by the subordinate pay-masters, shall be discharged by the deputy-paymaster-general of his majesty's troops at the presidency, to whom regimental paymasters are in future to forward their abstracts for companies allowances, for the purpose of enabling the deputy-paymaster-general to make up his accounts accordingly.

His lordship in council has been pleased to appoint major John Campbell, of his majesty's 33rd regiment, to be deputy-paymaster-general of his majesty's troops.

Head-Quarters:----Columbo, *June* 2, 1805.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 1.—Major-general Wemyss, the commander of the forces, is pleased to publish the following circular letter to the army on Ceylon.

CIRCULAR.

War Office, May 28, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, two printed copies of his majesty's warrant for increasing the advantages and improving the situation of the medical officers of the army, bearing date the 22d instant.

Agreeably to the directions of the said warrant, the pay of the surgeon of your regiment will, from the 25th of December last, inclusive, be borne on the establishment, at the nett daily rate undermentioned, viz.

	Nett daily rate.
	s. d.
Surgeon gross daily rate 12s reduced by the usual deductions to - -	11 4
Assistant surgeon -	7 6

But as the augmentation of the pay of the surgeon, viz. 1*s.* 11*d.* a day is granted to him for the express purpose of enabling him to keep a horse for the better performance of his regimental duties, he will, of course, not be entitled to the above difference except upon a special certificate from the commanding officer, of his having actually kept a horse for public service, during the period for which the charge shall be made; the paymaster will therefore insert in the column,—allotted for the pay of the surgeon, only the former rate of 9*s.* 5*d.* a day, and he will charge the difference in a distinct sum, under the same head of service, taking care to have it supported by the certificate above-mentioned. It being, however, intended to place the surgeon of infantry, on the same footing with the surgeon of cavalry, who contributes no more than 8½d. a day, towards the maintenance of his horse, an allowance will be made for the horse kept by the surgeon of infantry, at the same rate, and in the same manner, as that granted for the horse of the adjutant; deducting the above proportion of 8½d. a day, this allowance being, of course, charged for the same period as the augmentation of his pay.

Should the surgeon of your regiment, by length of service, have acquired a title to any of the farther advantages mentioned in the fourth article of his majesty's warrant, and prefer his claim accordingly, you will be pleased to make a report thereof to the principal officers of the army, medical department; upon whose joint recommendation the additional pay to be allowed in consequence, will be

be issued through the agent for army hospitals.

The report must specify the dates of the several commissioners or appointments which the surgeon has held, and the situations and corps in which he has served: and is to be authenticated by your certificate of such of the facts as come within your knowledge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) W. DUNDAS.

By order of the commander of the Forces.

(Signed) J. SPARKS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

June 25, 1805.

The Governor in council having been pleased to revise the rates of travelling allowance granted to officers who may have occasion to travel on public duty, has resolved to diminish the rates of distance at present prescribed, and to direct that officers proceeding singly on duty, or for the purpose of joining their corps, shall not be required to prolong their march beyond the rate of fifteen miles in each day.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Ross, commanding the honourable Company's Cruizer, the Queen, to William T. Money, esq. superintendent of Marine, dated Muscat, 4th May, 1805.

"On the 30th April, about 20 leagues to the northward of Muscat, an attack was made on us, by a large trankey and two dows, one of which carried ten guns with swivels, and the three filled with men. I have to regret that after being engaged with them for an hour and twenty minutes, they were enabled, although much shattered, to get off with a light air, which was but barely sufficient to admit of the Queen's steering. I beg to inform you, that every part of the crew, European and Natives, behaved in a very spirited manner; and that from the very steady fire kept up by the artillery men and Sepoys, the enemy were baffled in their attempt to board us. I beg also to mention Lieut. Hall's conduct on the occasion, as being extremely active, as was Mr. Robson's (volunteer;) and that I am indebted to captain Seton for his support in directing the small arms, and for personally repelling the enemy's boarding.

"I am happy to state, that the only damages received by us were one sepoy wounded, the sails and running rigging a good deal cut, and the main-mast wounded by one cannon, and several musquet shots. From the state the enemy was in, I have reason to think their loss must have been considerable; as scarcely a shot was fired further then about twenty yards, and all raked her."

July 10, 1805.

The Governor in Council is pleased to give general notice, that in conformity to instructions which have been received from his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, a board of officers, consisting of the following members, has been appointed at this Presidency, for the purpose of making a final arrangement of the accounts connected with the distribution of prize-money, captured at Seringapatam in the year 1799. Major-gen. Macdowall, lieut-col. Brunton, major Munro, captain Marshall, lieut.-col. Dodsworth, major Macleane. All persons

whose claims to prize-money may not have been adjusted, (or where claims may not have been already presented,) are required to submit their claims to the governor in council, within the period of three months from this date, in order that they may be referred for the investigation and report of the board of officers, and notice is hereby given, that such claims as shall not be presented within the stated period of time, shall be finally rejected.

Fort St. George, 5th July, 1805.

MADRAS
Occurrences for July.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

The most noble marquis Cornwallis arrived here yesterday evening, on his majesty's ship Medusa, captain sir John Gore.

The Medusa left Portsmouth on the 15th April.

Marquis Cornwallis landed at the Sea Gate of Fort St. George, early this morning, under the appropriate salute, where he was met by the honourable the acting governor, the members of council, the heads of the different departments of government, of civil and military, and by the principal inhabitants of the presidency.

The troops of the garrison, which formed a street to the sea gate, received the marquis with the military honours due to his exalted rank.

Colonel Robinson, and Dr. Fleming, were passengers on the Medusa.

By the arrival of the Medusa, we derive the pleasing information, that his majesty's ship Centurion, and her convoy, had arrived in the Downs on the 19th of March, —Passengers all well.

The right hon. general Maitland is, we learn, a passenger on the H. C. ship Windham, for Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Police-Office, July 23, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the new road to Barrackpore will be opened for the accommodation of the public, on Monday next, the 29th inst.

All persons are desired to be careful not to injure the young trees planted on the sides of the road.

Travellers, whether on horseback, foot, or in carriages, are required to keep on the central, or brick part of the road, and not to pass through the side avenues.

All elephants, bullocks, and hackeries, are strictly prohibited from passing on the sides of the road.

CHA. F. MARTIN,
W. C. BLAQUIRE,
ED. THORNTON.
A. STEWART.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, July 24, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of August, is sicca rupees 1,00,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 18,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the General Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,585 to No. 4,587 both inclusive, on Tuesday, the 27th of August, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per an-

num, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by command of his excellency the most noble the governor general in council.

THOS. BROWN, *Sec. to the Govt.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the most noble Charles, marquis Cornwallis, hath been appointed by the honourable the court of directors, to the office of governor-general of the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the aforesaid Charles, marquis Cornwallis did, on the day of the date hereof, receive charge of the said office of governor general, and take the usual oaths and his seat accordingly.

By order of the most honourable the governor general in council,

(Signed) THOS. BROWN,
Sec. to the Govt. Pub. Dept.

Fort William, July 30, 1805.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

July 1, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell*	
Six per cent. dis.	8	4	8	2
Old 8 per cent. do.	2	12	3	4
Eight per cent. loans, of 1804.	2	8	3	0
Ditto ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. prm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto for 2 years do.	0	12	0	8

July 8.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cent. dis.	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cent. do.	2	12	3	4
Eight per cent. loans, of 1804.	2	8	3	0
Ditto ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. prm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto for 2 years do.	1	0	0	12

July 15.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cent. dis.	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cent. do.	2	12	3	4
Eight per cent. loans, of 1804.	2	8	3	0
Ditto ditto of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. prm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto for 2 years, do.	1	0	0	12

July 22.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cent. dis.	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cent. do.	3	0	3	8
Eight per cent loans, of 1804.	2	8	3	0
Ditto ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1894.	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. prm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto for 2 years do.	1	0	0	12

July 29.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cent. dis.	8	4	8	12
Old 8 per cent. do.	3	4	3	12
Eight per cent loans, of 1804.	2	8	3	0
Ditto ditto, of 1801, 1832, 1803, & 1804.	2	4	2	8
Ten per cent. prm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto for 2 years do.	1	0	0	12

BENGAL *Occurrences for* AUGUST, 1805.

General orders by his Excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, July 25, 1805.

His excellency the most noble the governor general in council, having had under consideration the serious inconvenience to the public service, occasioned by the frequent desertion of dandies from boats hired for the conveyance of military stores from the presidency to the different stations of the army, who abscond leaving the boats in dangerous situations, to the detriment and obstruction of the public service, the defrauding of government, and the great hardship of the ryots and peaceable inhabitants on both banks of the rivers Hooghly and Ganges, who have in some instances in consequence of the desertion of the dandies, been pressed to drag boats from one village or district to another; and it appearing that such desertion generally occurs with the connivance and collusion of the mangees, his excellency in council, with a view to remedy the above-mentioned evils, to facilitate the hiring of dandies and coolies for the public service, and to ensure from the mangees, the due performance of their engagements, and generally to regulate the management of fleets of boats conveying troops or stores to the military stations, orders and directs, that the following regulations shall be in force from and after the 1st of the ensuing months:

1st. Boats shall continue to be supplied, as at present, by the town-major of Fort William, for the conveyance of troops, by the commissary of stores for the transportation of military stores at the accustomed rates of five rupees for each mangee, three rupees for each dandy, and three rupees per hundred mauds of tonnage per mensem for each boat.

2d. A ghaut mangee shall be attached to the arsenal of Fort William, for the purpose of facilitating the supply of boats for that department, and affording security against the desertion of boats by their crews.

3d. Whenever boats are required for the transportation of stores, the commissary of the arsenal, on receiving official notification of the same from the secretary to the military board, shall direct his ghaut mangee to collect the number required, which having been examined and approved in the manner prescribed by the existing regulations, an advance of two-thirds of the amount of the hire shall be made by the commissary to the several mangees, for whose good conduct, and the full performance of the voyage, the ghaut mangee shall be responsible, giving security to the commissary of stores for the same, in the manner now practised for the supply of boats for the conveyance of troops by the town major; the remaining third is to be paid to the officer, conductor, or other person proceeding in charge of the fleet, to be by him disbursed

to the several mangees, deduction being made for such expenses as may have been incurred during the voyage for repairs of the boats, for ropes, or any other contingencies, which, by the existing regulations, ought to be borne by the proprietors of the boats. 4th. Previously to the boat quitting the ghauts, whether with troops, or stores, the town major or commissisary of stores shall respectively take effectual measures for ascertaining whether the crew are satisfied; the officer, conductor, or other person proceeding in charge of the fleet, shall take similar measures, with a view to prevent any imposition on the dandies, by the ghaut or boat mangees, withholding their wages, or making undue exactions.

5th. The town major and commissary of stores, shall each in their respective departments deliver to the officer, conductor or other person proceeding in charge of a fleet of boats, a discriptive roll made out agreeable to the following form of the boats, with their crews.

6th. When fleets, or single boats, with stores, are dispatched under charge of a private soldier, or tindal, the above roll is to remain with the commissary, who will instruct the soldier or tindal, to report, on their return, the names of such dandy or dandies as may have absconded, together with the names of the mangees of the boats to which they belonged; the commissary will then be able, by means of the roll in his possession, to give the information which the officer or conductor is enjoined to do by the ninth article.

7th. In the event of any dandies deserting before the conclusion of the voyage, the mangees are bound immediately to provide fresh dandies; and in case of failure, a proportionate deduction shall be made from the sum which they would otherwise be entitled to receive on the completion of the trip; and the officer, conductor, or other person in charge of the fleet, shall endeavour to procure dandies in their stead, in the manner directed in the 11th article.

8th. Casualties amongst the dandies, either from sickness or any other cause, are likewise immediately to be replaced by the mangees; and in case of failure, deduction shall be made, as prescribed in the preceding article.

9th. Any mangee, golio, dandy, or other person belonging to a boat in the public service, who shall abscond therefrom, shall be liable to be apprehended by the magistrates of the district, in which he resides, or may be found, and to be punished in such manner as the magistrate, on a consideration of the circumstances, and nature of the offence, shall consider to be proper, under the powers vested in him by the general regulations. Such mangee, goliath, or dandy, shall also be obliged to return the full amount received by him in consequence of his failure to perform the conditions of his hire. The officer or conductor in charge shall, from the descriptive roll in his possession, furnish the nearest magistrate with the necessary information to enable him to take measures for apprehending the absconding party.

10th. Officers commanding detachments of troops, as well as officers, conductors, or other persons in charge of fleets of store boats, proceeding to the upper provinces, are directed to pay the strictest attention to the various orders which have from time to time been

been published to the army for the conduct of detachments marching through the country, or proceeding by water, particularly to the latter part of the regulations of the governor-general in council of the 26th of May, published in general orders of the 8th of June, 1790, (and enforced in those of the 11th June, 1799) for securing the inhabitants of the country from molestation or oppression, and prohibiting sepoys, lascars, and public followers being sent into villages for the purpose of procuring provisions, or of pressing coolies and dandies.

11th. The different civil officers of government being instructed to afford every assistance to forward fleets of boats employed in the public service, and to provide for the wants of the troops embarked on, and of the people attached to, them, such assistance will always be offered on proper application from the officer, or person in charge of boats, to the magistrate, or collectors, or to their respective subordinate native officers in the different towns and villages remote from the residence of the principal civil authority of the district, and to whom officers and persons in charge of fleets of boats will accordingly apply, when requiring assistance, either in men, or supplies of any kind; such application to be accompanied by the amount of the hire of the dandies, coolies, &c. and of the value of the articles required, in order to obviate both the necessity of having recourse to forcible measures, and all pretexts for retarding the public service.

12th. And with a view to enable the magistrates of districts, situated on either bank of the rivers Hooghly and Ganges, to take timely measures for forwarding an object of such importance to the public interests, as the transportion of stores and supplies for the service of the army; officers and conductors in charge of fleets of store boats, are hereby directed, in all cases, to give previous notice (in the manner prescribed respecting detachments of troops proceeding by land, to the magistrates or collectors of their approach) and what assistance, if any they are likely to require, and at what particular places, in order that the necessary instructions may be sent to the police darogahs (and head men of the villages) on the banks of the river, to afford the same.

13th. The magistrates, whose local knowledge will enable them to judge when the progress of the boats is most likely to be impeded, and where the extraordinary aid of their authority may more particularly be required, will, on receipt of the above notification, take measures accordingly.

14th. Magistrates will report the names of officers commanding detachments proceeding by water, or in charge of fleets of store-boats, by whose soldiers, lascars, or followers, any acts of violence to the persons, or injury to the property of the inhabitants may have been committed, in order that due investigation of the same may be made.

15th. All officers are reminded of the serious responsibility that will attach to them for any abuse of the authority with which they may be entrusted, or for any exertion of illegal power; they will report to the magistates any instance of neglect or inattention to their requisitions, on the part of the police darogahs, (or head men of villages) but by no means interfere in the exercise of their duty, or use any an-

authority whatever over them; and in the event of any detriment or delay arising to the public service, or having any well-founded cause of complaint after they shall have given the notice prescribed by these orders, they are to represent the same for the information of government, through the usual and regular channel.

College of Fort William, July 26, 1805.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION, HOLDEN IN JULY, 1805.

Persian.

FIRST CLASS.

		Date of Admission.
1	Dorin	Dec. 1804
2	Christian	July 1803
3	Ewer	Dec. 1803

SECOND CLASS.

4	Gordon, F. D.	Dec. 1803
5	Bird	Sept. 1803
6	Lindsay	Sept. 1803
7	Loch	Sept. 1803

THIRD CLASS.

8	Ricketts	Sept. 1803
9	Wright	Feb. 1804
10	Gordon, W. D.	Sept. 1803
11	Ewing	Feb. 1804
12	Romney	
13	Halhed	Sept. 1804
14	Clark	Sept. 1804
15	Eyre	Aug. 1804

Absent from the Examination.

Hoppner, next to W. B. Gordon, at last quarterly examination	Dec. 1804
Roberdeau, next to Halhed, at last quarterly examination	Apr. 1804
Lowther, at sea	July 1803

Bengalee.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Parry	July 1803
2	Christian	July 1803
3	Newnham	Sept. 1803

SECOND CLASS.

4	Williams	Sept. 1803
5	Chapman	Aug 1804
6	Pakenham	Aug. 1803
7	Romney	Aug. 1803

Laws and Regulations.

First.........Ewer,
Second.........Chapman,
Third.........Gordon, W. B.

Persian Writing.

First.........Christian,
Second.........Gordon, W. B.
Third.........Ewer.

Nagree Writing.

First.........Bird,
Second.........Gordon, W. B.
Third.........Christian.

Bengalee Writing.

First.........Christian,
Second.........Romney.

Hindustanee.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Christian	July 1803
2	Newnham	Sept. 1806
3	Dorin	Dec. 1804
4	Bird	Sept. 1803
5	Monckton	Sept. 1803
6	Parry	July 1803
7	Ricketts	Sept. 1803

SECOND CLASS.

8	Revely	July 1803
9	Siddons	Sept. 1803
10	Wright	Feb. 1804
11	Gordon, W. B.	Sept. 1803
12	Loch	Sept. 1804
13	Chapman	Aug. 1803
14	Halhed	Sept. 1804
15	Clark	Sept. 1804
16	Romney	
17	Maxwell	Aug. 1804
18	Gardiner	Dec. 1804
19	Savage	Oct. 1804
20	Eyre	Aug. 1804
21	Dawes	Aug. 1804
22	Shum	Aug. 1804

Absent from the Examination.

Walpole, next to Christian at last quarterly examination	July 1803
Smyth, next to Halhed in the Class	Oct. 1804
Ward next to Gardiner at the last quarterly examination	Dec. 1804
Money, next to Ward at last public examination	Dec. 1804
Burney, next to Shum in the Class	Aug. 1804

Oakley,

Oakley, ditto.................. Dec. 1804
Chippendale, ditto............ Feb. 1805

First in Arabic, Mr. Walter Ewer.
First in Shanscrit, Mr. Edward Parry.
First in Mahratta, Mr. Charles Chapman.

ESSAY FOR THE FIRST TERM OF 1805.

"On the establishment of the British Empire in India."

First Prize, Mr. W. Wilberforce Bird.

Second Prize, Mr Richard Walpole:

Medals of Merit were awarded at this Examination to the following Students.—viz.

HINDUSTANEE AND PERSIAN.

Mr. William Dorin, Mr. Nathaniel Halhed, Mr. William Fairlie Clark, Mr. G. I. Romney.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Mr. Walter Ewer.

By order of the Council of the College,
C. ROTHMAN, Sec.

College of Fort William, July 25, 1805.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Council of the College, held on the 15th July, 1805.

Ordered, that the thanks of the council of the college be communicated to the reverend and right worshipful the vice chancellor of Oxford, for his offer, in the name of that university, to present to the college of Fort William, copies of the books printed at the Clarendon press.

Ordered, that the thanks of the council of the college be communicated to Peter Speke, esq. for the valuable books presented by him to the college of Fort William.

Ordered, that the thanks of the council of the college be communicated to capt. Francis Wilford, for the valuable manuscripts in the Shanscrit language, presented by him to the college of Fort William.

Ordered, that the thanks of the council of the college be communicated to Burrish Crisp, esq. for the valuable books presented by him to the college of Fort William.

By order of the council of the college,
C. ROTHMAN, Sec.

College of Fort William, July 26, 1805.

LITERARY NOTICES.

In the Press.

An Elementary Analysis of the laws and regulations enacted by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, for the Civil Government of the British territories, under that presidency, designed for the use of the students in the college of Fort William. By J. H. Harrington, esq. professor of the laws and regulations of the British government in India. The following extract from the introduction will explain the plan of this work:

The three principal branches of the public administration, committed to the agency of the East India Company's servants at this presidency, are the judicial, revenue, and commercial. This analysis therefore, divided into parts, having reference to each of those departments, and has the prescribed period of study in the college of Fort William is three years, and two public examinations are directed to be holden annually, the entire work will consist of six parts, in the following order:

Parts I. and II. to have reference to the judicial department, civil and criminal; and to include (besides the general legislative provisions, upon which the present code of regulation is founded), a concise elementary statement of the principal rules, which have been enacted for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the

the police; or for objects connected therewith; the general principles, upon which such rules appear to have been framed; and any material alterations of, or additions to, the original rules, which have taken place under regulations subsequently enacted.

Parts III. and IV. to have reference to the revenue department; and to contain a similar statement and explanation of the regulations passed for the settlement and collections of the several branches of the public revenue; for defining the powers and duties of the officers employed in the revenue department; for securing the rights and tenures of the proprietors and tenants of land; for enabling landholders and farmers to realize their rents with punctuality; and generally for all objects connected with the administration of the public revenue; or the land tenures and rents of the country.

Part V. to refer to the commercial department, and to include a like specification of the rules established for the provision of the Company's investment; or for the guidance of the officers employed in the commercial department; for the manufacture and sale of salt and opium; or for the regulation and collection of the customs; with such comment upon these subjects respectively, as may appear requisite to explain the principles on which the existing provisions regarding them have been judged expedient.

Part VI. to be miscellaneous; relating to all matters of importance in the regulations, which shall not have been included in the preceding parts; and to be accompanied with a similar illustration, as far as necessary, of the reasons of justice, or policy, which appear to have dictated the provisions made for them.

The first part of the above work is already printed.

Ready for the Press.

1. A General History of the Hindûs, from the earliest ages to the present time; compiled entirely from oriental authorities, and particularly from the Shanscrit records; an original work in the Bengalee language, written by Mritoonjoy Vidya Lunkar, head Pudit in the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages, in the college of Fort William.

2. The History of Raja Prita Padityo, translated in the Mahratta language, by Vidia Nath, head Mahratta Pundit in the college of Fort William.

Preparing for the Press.

A view of the manners and customs of the Hindûs, as they exist at the present time, in which many popular practices are contrasted with the ancient observances prescribed by the Vedas; an original work in the Bengalee language, composed by Mritoonjoy Vidya Lunkar, head Pundit in the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages, in the college of Fort William.

The Asiatic Society has united with the college of Fort William in granting an annual stipend, (by equal contribution) of four hundred and fifty pounds sterling to the missionaries in Bengal, towards defraying the expense of publishing the original text of the most ancient Shanscrit writings, and particulary of the Vedas, with an English translation.

An Hindûstanee Dictionary, long expected by oriental students, is at length ready to be put to the press. It will be edited by Doctor William Hunter, and Ensign William

Macdougal, assistant Hindûstanee professor in the college of Fort William. This work will compose two volumes, quarto; and will be published under the patronage of the college.

A manuscript, in the Mahratta language, has been communicated to the college, by captain William Hamilton, of the Bengal establishment, Persian interpreter to the subsidiary force at Poona, with a translation by the same gentleman. It contains an historical account of the events which occurred during the administration of the present Peishwa's immediate predecessors; composed in the purest style of the Mahrattas, and compiled from authentic documents, by Hunmunt Rao Jug Doe.

This work is illustrated with notes, by captain Hamilton.

Captain Charles Stewart, assistant Persian professor, has commenced the formation of a descriptive catalogue of the oriental books and manuscripts belonging to Tippoo's library in the college of Fort William. In the progress of his researches he has discovered in that library, a valuable work in the Persian language, referred to by Dow and Orme as necessary for the illustration of an important period in eastern history, and which was sought for in India by those historians without success. It is the history of the emperor Aurungzebe from the 11th year of his reign to his death (an interval of forty years,) written by the learned and authentic Mohammed Saki; being a continuation of Mohammed Kazim's history of the first ten years of that prince. See notes to Orme's historical fragments of the Mogul empire of the Mahrattas.

The ancient inscriptions and valuable manuscripts in the Carnata, Telinga, and other languages, collected in Mysore by Doctor Francis Buchanan, whilst employed in investigating the natural history of that country, have been committed to Mr. Carey, teacher of the Shanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages in the college of Fort William, for the purpose of being translated into English under his superintendence. Amongst these manuscripts has been found a *History of the first arrival of the Portuguese in India*, by a contemporary Hindû writer; also a history of the Rajahs of Mysore.

The reverend Dr. Claudius Buchanan, vice provost of the college of Fort William, is about to proceed to Cochin, on the coast of Malabar, for the purpose of examining the ancient Hebrew manuscripts preserved in the synagogue of the Jews at that place. These manuscripts are represented to be of a very high antiquity, being supposed to contain that portion of the scriptures which was written before the first dispersion of the Jews. A collection of them, with the European copies, has been long desired by the learned.

Another object of Dr. Buchanan's mission will be to inquire into the state of the native Christian churches, in the provinces of Travancore and Malabar; particularly of the thirty-five congregations, denominated by the Roman Catholics the schismatic churches. These Christians refuse communion with the Romish church, and adhere to the simple ritual at an early age. They are noticed in history as early as the fourth century, and are supposed to have emigrated from Syria and Chaldea. At this day the Syro-Chal-

Chaldaic language is used in their churches, and their liturgy is composed in that language and character.

Agreeably to instructions received from the ecclesiastical authorities at home, a report is to be made on the constitution and doctrine of these churches, with a view to ascertain how far it may be the duty of the English church to recognize the Christians of Malabar, now that they have become subjects of the British empire. These churches have been governed for fifteen hundred years, by a regular succession of bishops, whose ordination (by the Patriarch of Antioch) is acknowledged by the church of England.

Another subject of literary research offers itself amongst these antient Christians. When the Portuguese first arrived in India, they burned the writings and records found in the Christian churches, (and amongst them, says a Romish author, some apostolical monuments,) in order that they might destroy the evidences of their antiquity, and force them to an union. But it has been stated recently, by a respectable authority, that certain ancient Manuscripts, in the Chaldaic language, are yet preserved in the country of Travancore.

The subject of the essay, proposed to the students of the college of Fort William, for the 2d term of 1805, is the following:

"On the ultimate improvement of the natives of India, in the course of ages under the influence of the British government, in learning and the arts; in morals, manners, and religion."

We have been favored with copies of the following correspondence, to which we readily give publicity, as it marks the sense entertained by the mercantile parts of the community of the distinguished gallantry displayed by commodore Dance, and the captains under his command, on the memorable occasion of the defeat of admiral Linois, by a fleet of merchantmen, and the preservation of an immense property, which was exposed to the most imminent danger, and must have fallen a prey to the enemy, but for the intrepid conduct of commodore Dance, and his brave companions.

To Captain N. Dance, of the Lord Cambden, East Indiamen.

SIR,

We have had the honour to be chosen a committee, by the members of several insurance offices of this settlement, which we respectively represent, for the purpose of expressing to you their high approbation of the gallantry and conduct you displayed on the 14th and 15th of February, not only in effectually protecting the whole of the fleet of merchantmen under your command, but also in obliging the enemy's ships of war, of very superior force, under the command of rear-admiral Linois, to seek their safety in flight.

The property thus preserved to the nation, the honourable company, and the private merchants of India, was, perhaps, the most valuable that ever was exposed to the attack of an enemy; nor has any instance occurred in our knowledge, out of his majesty's service, where the superiority of our naval character has been so decidedly maintained.

Under these impressions we have been

been instructed to request your acceptance of a piece of plate, of the value of one thousand guineas, as a mark of the esteem and gratitude of our constituents, who compose, in fact, the mercantile body of this settlement; and they are further desirous, that you will have the goodness to express their acknowledgments, and thanks to the captains, officers, and seamen, who so gallantly and ably seconded your exertion in that memorable service.

In obedience to these instructions, we have the pleasure to hand you Colvins, Bazett, and Co.'s draft on R. C. Bazett, for one thousand guineas, and with our individual congratulations and sincere wishes for your health.

We are, with regard and esteem,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,
(Signed) A. Colvin, for the C.I.O.
W. Dring, Ben.Ph.In.So.
R.M'Clintock, A.In.Co.
J.M'Taggart, Cal.In.Co.
R.Downie, Gan.In.Office

Calcutta, May 20, 1804.

To Alexander Colvin, Esq. William Dring, Esq. Robert M'Clintock, Esq. J. M'Taggart, Esq. Robert Downie, forming a Committee from Insurance Offices of Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge your favour of the 20th of May, 1804, inclosing a bill for one thousand guineas, which has been duly honoured, and communicating to me the motives, and the purpose for which this remittance is made.

Conscious as I am of having merely performed a duty in a station allotted to me by the routine of service, and not by any claim of superior merit, still I cannot be insensible to the value of the many proofs I have received of the opinion, which has been formed by various bodies of my countrymen, of the merit attached to that duty so performed.

In the particular instance which calls forth my present address, I feel it difficult to find words expressive of my sense of obligation, to the insurance offices of Calcutta, for the splendid token of their approbation, with which they have been pleased to honour my exertions, and to you, gentlemen, their committee, for the very flattering terms in which you have conveyed their sentiments and your own to me.

Such as they are, accept, gentlemen, yourselves, and be pleased to convey from me to those you represent, my most grateful thanks.

The language of a sailor is the simple language of his heart, and that heart will, I trust, forget its obligations only when it ceases to beat.

I have the honour to be,
With every sentiment
of respect and esteem,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) Nathaniel Dance.

London, March 29, 1805.

To the Most Noble Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, K. G. Governor-general, and Commander in Chief in India.

My Lord,

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Madras, beg leave to offer to your lordship our most sincere congratulations, on your lordship's safe arrival in India, to take upon

your

yourself again, at this momentous period, the government of these valuable possessions.

The signal advantages which the British empire derived from the justice, wisdom, and moderation, that so conspicuously characterized your lordship's former administration, are deeply impressed on the minds of all; and, while we admire the pure and exalted patriotism which has impelled your lordship to undertake the arduous duty committed to your charge, and to sacrifice to the public good, that repose to which a life spent in the highest offices, and most important duties of our country, had afforded so just a claim, we cannot suppress the effusions of gratitude to our most gracious sovereign for his parental interest in the welfare and happiness of his loyal and faithful subjects in India, evinced by selecting for this great trust, a nobleman of your lordship's transcendant talents and virtue.

Actuated by these feelings, we approach your lordship with the expression of our unfeigned respect, and of our most ardent wishes for the continued honor and prosperity of your lordship's government.

Signed by two hundred and fourteen Gentlemen.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,

No circumstance could be more gratifying to my feelings, than the assurance which you give me, that my former endeavours to promote the welfare and prosperity of the valuable possessions of Britain in the East, are still honored with your favourable recollection.

The only encouragement that I could have at my advanced period of life, to undertake again the arduous task to which it has pleased his majesty, and the honorable company to call me, was founded on the hope that the principles by which my former conduct was uniformly regulated, would not yet be forgotten, either by the subjects of Britain, or by the native princes or powers of Hindustan.

CORNWALLIS.

Fort St. George, July 23, 1805.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Public Department, August 7, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that no further subscriptions to the loan opened on the 27th of May last, will be received after Thursday the 22d instant, at any of the public treasuries. The collectors and other public officers, in charge of the treasuries, are accordingly prohibited from receiving supscriptions after that date, when their registers are to be closed and transmitted to the accountant general.

By order of the governor general in council

THOMAS BROWN,
Sec. to the Govt.

Extract of the Act of Parliament of the 23d year of George III. Chap. 52.

81. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the said exclusive trade in the said company, subject as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any of his majesty's subjects, resident in Great Britain, or in any other part of his Majesty's European dominions, to export on their own proper risk and account in the ships of the said company, or in ships freighted by them from the port of London, to any of the ports or places usually visited by the ships of the said company, or the several coasts of Malabar, Coro-

mandel, or in the bay of Bengal, in the East Indies, or in the island of Sumatta, any goods, wares, or merchandizes, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said dominions, save and except as is hereinafter otherwise specially provided; and that in like manner it shall and may be lawful to, and for any of his majesty's subjects in the civil service of the said company in India, or being by leave or licence of the said company, or under their protection, as merchants resident in India, respectively, to consign and put on board the ships of the said company, or in ships freighted by them, bound to Great Britain, any goods, wares, or merchandize, save and except, also as is by this act otherwise specially provided, in order to the same being imported on the risk and account of the owners thereof at the port of London, under the regulation hereinafter specified and contained."

87. "And inasmuch as the ensuring to private merchants, and manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their merchandize to the East Indies, and importing the returns for the same, and other goods, wares, and merchandize, allowed by this act, at reasonable rates of freight, may essentially conduce to the advancement of the trade and navigation of those kingdoms; be it further enacted, that the said company shall, in the proper season of every year, provide and appropriate three thousand tons of shipping at the least, for the specific purposes of carrying to the East Indies such goods, wares, and merchandize, as may be lawfully exported thither, by individuals, and for bringing back from thence as well the returns of the same, as likewise the goods of other persons, entitled to import the same into this kingdom, by virtue of this act, and if the said quantity of tonnage shall be found insufficient, or shall be found to be more than shall be sufficient for the carriage of the said private trade, export or import, the said company shall, from time to time, find and provide such an additional quantity of tonnage, or lessen the quantity of tonnage to be provided for the carriage of the said private trade, as the board of commissioners for the affairs of India shall, upon any representation made to them from time to time, order and direct."

89. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that the said company shall be entitled to charge and recover from the owners of goods, imported or exported in private trade, such rates of freight for the carriage thereof, as are hereinafter specified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or usage to the contrary, notwithstanding, (that is to say) for the carriage of any goods from Great Britain to any port or place in the East Indies, in time of peace, after the rate of five pounds per ton; and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the East Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of fifteen pounds per ton, computing such tonnage in the same manner as the tonnage of goods, shipped by the said company on their own account; and that in times of war, or in preparation for war, between Great Britain, or any other European power or state, or when any circumstances incidental to war, or preparations for war, shall happen, whereby an increase in the rates of freight payable by the said company, shall become unavoidable, then, or as long as such war,

or other circumstances shall continue, the said company shall be entitled to charge and recover for the carriage of the said private trade, additional rates of freight, after a due proportion to the additional rates of tonnage which shall be paid by the said company for the hire of ships for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate of proportion."

93. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that all persons intending to export any goods from any port or place in the East Indies to Great Britain, shall signify the same by notice, in writing, to the chief secretary of the presidency in India, wherein the same are to be shipped, or to such person as shall be specially authorized to receive the same by the said respective governments abroad, within a reasonable and convenient time to be limited by the said respective governments for that purpose; in which notice shall be specified, the sorts and quantities of goods intended to be shipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every person giving such notice, shall make deposit at the treasury of such presidency or settlement respectively, of the whole amount of the freight upon the quantity of tonnage specified in the said notice, or otherwise give such reasonable security for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf, as the said respective governments shall require; and if any of the persons, giving such notice shall not provide his, or their goods, to be shipped within the time or times therein specified for that purpose, their deposits made, or securities given for the freight, shall be forfeited to the said company."

94. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that if any vacant tonnage shall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, after the times limited for giving such notices respectively, the said tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occasioned by the failure or default of any person or persons in the delivery of their goods within the period specified in their notices for that purpose, shall and may be occupied by the goods of the said company, without any allowance to the person making such default in respect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required by private trade in any year, either in Great Britain, or the East Indies, shall exceed the whole quantity, to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in such year respectively, in that case the whole of the tonnage provided, shall be impartially distributed amongst the parties requiring the same, in the proportion to the quantities specified in their respective notices, and that, on every such occasion, the said distribution shall be made with all convenient dispatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the persons entitled thereto, shall be notified to them respectively by the said secretary, or other proper officer, in writing, seven clear days, at the least, antecedent to the day appointed for making the deposit, or giving security for the said freight in the manner before directed."

103. "Provided also, and be it further enacted, that previous to the shipping of any goods under the authority of this Act, by private

vate merchants or manufacturers, the same shall be duly registered in books kept by the said company for registering private trade goods; in which registry shall be described the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods so shipped, and the amount of tonnage of all the goods shipped by each merchant or manufacturer, and an order, or licence, in writing shall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the said company for the shipping of such goods, and all goods which shall be shipped either in London, or the East Indies, without being so registered, shall be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the said goods shall be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties as any person shall be subject to by law, for carrying on trade to or from the East Indies, without the said company's licence."

In conformity to the 93d section above recited of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of George III. chapter 52, and to the 1st article of the resolutions of the honourable the court of directors, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 10th of November last, all persons intending to export goods from Bengal to Great Britain, in the season of 1805-6, are hereby required to notify the same in writing to the Secretary of the board of trade, on or before the 31st of October next.

The notices must specify the sorts and quantities of the goods intended to be shipped, the tonnage they will respectively occupy, also the time or times at which the goods will be ready to be shipped, and in what proportions. Any time (being some specific day or days and not generally some period between one date and another) may be named to the 10th of March. After that date no goods will be received. Should any person not have his goods ready to be shipped at the time or times specified in the notices, the freight will, agreeably to the 93d section of the act, be forfeited to the company.

As soon as may be convenient, after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the goods, for which tonnage may have been required, will be assorted into cargoes for the ships which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, and with the greatest practicable convenience to the proprietors.

Upon the goods being allotted to the ships, the parties will be advised thereof, and on the requisition of the sub-export warehouse keeper, the goods must be sent to the export warehouse, to be shipped. The goods, when sent to the export warehouse, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers, with a certificate of the collector of the government customs, subjoined to each manifest, stating that the duties have been duly paid.

Information of the rates of freight to be paid by individuals for goods laden on the extra ships of season of 1805-6, is contained in the subjoined extract of a letter from the secretary to the honourable court of directors, dated 12th of December, 1804, addressed to the chief secretary to the governor-general in council, and in the terms and conditions to which it refers.

 In-

Individuals may either deposit the freight of the goods in Bengal, or give security for the payment thereof in Great Britain; and the due performance of their engagements in their behalf, and the notices must specify which mode of payment they prefer. Such persons as may chuse to pay the freight in Great Britain, must, with their notice, send in a declaration from the person tendered as security, signifying his assent to be security.

The freight is to be understood only as a consideration for the carriage of the goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the goods being put on board. The expense of transportation to the ships from Calcutta must also be defrayed by the shippers (in Bengal) as usual.

Agents requiring tonnage on behalf of their constituents, must, with their notices, send their authority for requiring the same.

As the allotment of the tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in an uniform and distinct manner, the following form is recommended to be observed.

To John Thornhill, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,

In pursuance of the advertisement, dated the ——— of ——— ———, I hereby notify, that I require (* on behalf of ———, in virtue of the enclosed authority) tonnage in the ensuing season of 1805-6, in part of the tonnage granted to individuals under the Act of Parliament of the 33d of George III. chapter 52, for the under-mentioned goods:

Description of goods.	Quantities.	Tons according to the Company's computation of tonnage.	Will be ready for shipping.
Piece Goods, pieces Indigo, Fact. Mds. &c.			On the [ ] On the [ ]
	Total Tons.		

The freight is to be paid in († England or India.)

As security for the performance of my engagement, I offer [ ] whose declaration of this assent to become security, is hereunto subjoined.

I am, &c.

Calcutta, the of , 1805.

I agree to be security.

[ ]

It is hereby declared, that any notice which may not contain the several particulars required by the act, or may not be made in the mode so required, will be liable to rejection.

Published by order of the Board of Trade.

J. Thornhill, *Sec.*

Fort William, Aug. 2, 1805.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 12th December, 1804, referred to in the preceding Advertisement.

I am further directed to acquaint you, the court have resolved, that the same rates of freight be charged to individuals, and that the same terms and conditions do continue in force, for goods, &c. laden on the extra ships of this season out and home, as were settled by the court, the 14th June, 1803, a copy of whose resolutions of that date were transmitted to Bengal in August following.

East India House, June 24, 1803.

Terms and Conditions under which the East India Company are willing to furnish Tonnage, exclusive of that to be provided by the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, Cap. 2.

1. That every application do specify the respective tonnage of measurable and heavy goods, the particular articles of which each species of tonnage consists, the places to which they are to be consigned, and the periods when the same will be ready to be shipped.

2. That the court of directors, in order to encourage the export of a sufficient supply of necessary articles for consumption in India, do not intend to restrain the exportation wholly to the letter of the act which limits the articles to such as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of Great Britain, though the court reserve to themselves the power of limiting the exportation of those articles which are not of the produce of Great Britain, or the exportation of which by individuals is not permitted by the act, to such quantities as may not be injurious to the sale of the company's exports.

3. That the peace rate of freight for goods shipped in England on extra ships for India, be at a rate not exceeding 5*l.* per ton, and that an additional freight of 1*l.* 10*s.* per ton be paid for goods shipped in England in the ensuing twelve months, if the war should so long continue.

4. That the peace rate of freight homeward shall not exceed 11*l.* per ton; and that an additional freight of 3*l.* per ton be paid on goods laden in India, on extra ships, whose voyages from England shall have commenced in the ensuing twelve months, if the war should so long continue.

5. That wine freighted from Maderia to India, on such of the company's extra ships, which the court may find it requisite should touch thereto, be at the rate of 4*l.* per pipe.

6. That the same rate of freight be paid for wine sent to any part of India, both in peace and war, and that no pipe do contain more than 110 gallons.

7. That the freight of wine brought from India to England be 8*l.* per pipe in time of peace, and 12*l.* per pipe in time of war, and that this freight be paid previous to the delivery of the wine in England, and charged at the above rates, respectively, whether the pipes contain the full quantity or not.

8. That persons requiring tonnage for wine from Madeira to be landed in India, or to be carried to India, and from thence to England, be permitted to lade in articles for Madeira, free, to the amount of the tonnage they may be allowed in wine, and that two pipes

pipes be calculated equal to one ton.

9. That the ships be allowed to remain at Madeira two working days for every twenty tons of goods they have been permitted either to carry or to receive on board at that island, (the days of arrival and sailing not included) and that if the agents of the shippers should not complete their landing within that period, the ships do proceed on their voyage, and the freight paid in England do thereby become forfeited.

10. That all persons do make a deposit in the company's treasury within fifteen days after their requests to ship goods or wine shall have been granted by the court of directors, of the amount of freight chargeable on such goods or wine, at the rates above-mentioned, under the regulations of the act.

11. That the court of directors do reserve to themselves the right of allotting to any of the ships in their service, bound to the respective places of consignment, the goods or wine in such proportions as they may think proper; at the same time the court will endeavour to comply, as far as circumstances will admit, with the particular wishes of the proprietors, respecting the shipping of their goods or wine.

12. That should the produce of such goods or wine be paid into the company's treasury at either of the three presidencies, or Bencoolen, bills will be granted on the court of directors on the terms of the season allowed to other individuals.

13. That the proprietors of goods shall be exactly on a similar footing with the company in respect to short delivery, as is contained in the terms and conditions under which the ships shall have been engaged.

14. That each shipper of goods, jointly with the company, shall be entitled to all allowances for ship damage, and short delivery, not exceeding 4*l.* per ton on their respective tonnage, that is to say 4*l.* per ton to such persons who occupy the like proportion of tonnage out and home, whether the damage be on the outward or homeward goods, and 2*l.* per ton on the outward goods, and the like sum on the homeward goods when they belong to different proprietors, averaging on the whole, at the rate of 5*l.* per ton on the builder's measurement, agreeably to the terms under which the ships shall have been engaged.

15. That in all other cases, the owners of goods will be subject to the same decisions and determinations only, as the company themselves are liable to.

16. That the tonnage of all goods (except wine as before-mentioned) be calculated according to the computation of tonnage used by the company.

17. That three days, at least, shall be appointed by the said company for shipping goods on board of each ship appointed to carry out the same, and that public notice shall be given, at least three days before such day of shipping, by the officer for private trade outwards.

18. That before any goods shall be shipped, the same shall be registered with the officer for private trade outwards, in books, to be kept by him for that purpose, which registry shall describe the marks and numbers of each bale or package of goods to be shipped, and the amount of the whole tonnage allowed to the person so shipping;

shipping; and all goods which shall be shipped without being so registered, will be considered as goods illicitly shipped, and the goods will be subject to such seizure and forfeiture, and the owners, shippers, and agents, concerned therein, to such forfeitures and penalties, as any person shall be subject to by law for carrying on trade to and from the East-Indies without the company's licence.

19. That the said officer for private trade outwards, upon such registry as aforesaid, shall give an order of licence, under his hand, for the shipping of such goods, which licence, together with the goods, shall be carried to the East-India wharf, to the proper officers there, who shall examine the same, to see that the packages contain only the sorts of goods, of which notice shall have been given, and that they do not exceed in tonnage the quantity of goods allowed to such shipper; and all goods exceeding the allowed tonnage shall be returned and taken back, unless the committee of shipping of the said company, upon special application, shall see fit to allow the shipping thereof, which it shall be competent for them to do, upon previous payment of additional freight for the quantity of goods shipped, exceeding the quantity appertaining to such shipper as aforesaid.

20. That after the goods shall have been examined, as aforesaid, the same shall be sent from the East-India wharf on board of hoys to be employed by the company, the water-side charge and hoyage being previously paid by the owner of the said goods; in default of which payment the goods may be stopped.

21. That on the goods being shipped, bills of lading shall be signed for the same, in triplicate, by the commander or purser, which shall be delivered to the shipper of the goods, or the agent, the persons who sign such bills of lading being allowed, if they think proper, to add the following memorandum, in regard to the delivery of the goods at their consigned port, viz. "To be delivered at the consigned port, provided the destination of the ship shall not be changed by the East-India company, or their agents abroad."

True Extract and Copy,

J. Thornhill, *Sec.*

The resolution of the governor-general in council, under date the 26th September, 1796, respecting persons failing to ship goods, for which tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the honourable the court of directors, dated the 31st of August, 1804, regarding the package of goods shipped on law tonnage, are re-published for general information.

Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 26th September, 1796.

"As the relinquishment of the forfeiture under any circumstances is entirely a matter of favour, and as the company may hereafter sustain considerable loss from individuals omitting to occupy the tonnage for which they apply, added to the inconvenience and trouble resulting from it in loading the ships; it is his determination to enforce, invariably, the payment of the freight of short shipped tonnage in all cases in which the most satisfactory reason shall not be assigned for its being filled up."

Extract

Extract of a general letter from the honourable Court of Directors, dated August 31, 1804.

" Par. 92. The owners of several of the extra ships which were taken up for the purpose of bringing home the goods of individuals from India, having expressed great dissatisfaction at the hardship to which they have been exposed, in consequence of the bad package of the bales of privilege goods imported on their respective ships, we directed our warehouse keeper's report for our information, whether the goods in question occupied a greater space than the generality of consignments on the company's account, and as it appears, by their reply to our application, that the owners of the above ships have been considerable sufferers from the preceding circumstance, we feel it necessary, from motives of justice, both to the company and owners of the above class of extra ships, to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you give public notice, that the shippers of privilege goods will be required to pack their consignments equally well, as those of a similar description imported on the company's account, and, that in the event of their neglecting to comply with these instructions, the freight will be calculated according to the actual measurement of the goods, and not as has hitherto been customary, according to the number of pieces.

Par. 93. And with a view the more effectually to enforce these instructions, it is our further directions that the export warehouse keeper be desired to insert in the account tonnage the exact measurement of those bales which may appear to him, on a general inspection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged freight according to the plan above described.

Published by order of the board of trade.

J. THORNHILL, *Sec.*

Fort William, August 2, 1805.

To Stephen Laprimandaye, Esq. Sheriff of Calcutta.

SIR,—We request you to convene a meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering of an address to his excellency Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his approaching departure.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servants,

C. Green, major-general; P. Speke, T. Pattle, R. Smith, T. Graham, W. R. Munro, W. S. Greene, P. Limrick, S. Davis, C. A. Bruce, H. P. Forster, H. Ramus, M. Campbell, B. Mason, G. Boyd, E. Strettell, G. Dowdeswell, J. D'Oyly, G. Thompson, R. W. Cox, W. Fairlie, T. Dashwood, J. Melvill, J. Mackenzie, J. H. Harrington, J. Taylor, J. Fombelle, H. Colebrooke, J. Lumsden, T. Brown, N. B. Edmonstone, A. Colvin, J. Queiros, R. Stovin, colonel, and J. Alexander.

In compliance with the above requisition, I request the attendance of the British inhabitants of this settlement, at the public rooms of *Carlier* and *Scornec*, on Monday next, the 29th of July, instant, at nine in the morning.

S. LAPRIMANDAYE, *Sheriff.*

Calcutta, July 27, 1805.

Proceedings held at a meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, on Monday, 29th of July, 1805.

In consequence of the notice published on the 27th instant, by the sheriff of the town of Calcutta, a

a general meeting of the British inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of an address to the most noble Marquis Wellesley, on the occasion of his approaching departure.

The meeting having been opened by the sheriff, Mr. Mackenzie moved, that Mr. Speke be requested to take the chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Smith, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Speke having accordingly taken the chair, Mr. Smith addressed the meeting in an impressive speech, and concluded by moving, that a committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare an address to Marquis Wellesley, on the occasion of his departure for Europe, expressive of the high sense entertained by the British inhabitants of Calcutta, of his eminent public services.—The motion was seconded by Mr. Colebrooke.

Mr. Strettell then addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech, in support of the motion.

The motion having been unanimously agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, to prepare the address:—

The Sheriff, Col. Stovin, Mr. Smith, Mr. Strettell, Mr. Pattle Mr. Speke, Mr. Graham, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Mason, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Cox, Mr. Birch, Honourable Mr. Bruce, Mr. Davis, Mr. Edmonstone, Sir J. D'Oyly, bart. Mr. Ramus, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Melvill, Mr. Brown, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Fombelle, Mr. Dowdeswell, Lieut.-Col. Colebrooke, Mr. Munro, Captain Green, Mr. Fairlie, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Alexander.

The committee having submitted to the meeting the drafts of an address, it was read and unanimously approved; and the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and agreed to.

Resolved, that this meeting do concur in the address which has been read.

That the chairman be requested to wait on Marquis Wellesley, to ascertain at what time it will be agreeable to his lordship to receive the address of the British inhabitants of the settlement.

That the chairman, accompanied by the members of the committee, and such other gentlemen as may be pleased to attend, do present the address.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the sheriff.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the chairman.

Monday, August 5, 1805.

The chairman having notified to the settlement, that, in conformity to the instructions of the general meeting on the 29th ultimo, he had the honour of waiting upon Marquis Wellesley, and that his lordship had appointed this day, at ten o'clock, for receiving the address; the chairman, accompanied by a great number of the inhabitants of the settlement, proceeded to the government house at the time appointed.

On being introduced to Marquis Wellesley, the chairman read and presented the following address:—

TO

TO THE MOST NOBLE
RICHARD, MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—The British inhabitants of Calcutta, upon occasion of your departure for Europe, are desirous to offer once more to your lordship that testimony of public esteem, which they feel to be so justly due to the merits of your administration.

The events of the last seven years have marked the period of your government, as the most important epoch in the history of European power in India.

Your discernment in seeing the exigencies of the country and of the times in which you were called to act, the promptitude and determination with which you have seized on the opportunities of acting, your just conception and masterly use of our intrinsic strength, have eminently contributed, in conjunction with the zeal, the discipline, and the courage of our armies, to decide upon these great events, and to establish, from one extremity of this empire to the other, the ascendancy of the British name and dominion.

We are impressed with the firm persuasion, that you have governed, with a direct view to the glory of your country, and to the prosperity of its possessions, and with no other personal feeling, than the honourable ambition of obtaining its applause as your reward. To the community at large, no doubt, it belongs to fill up the measure of that reward. But it is a duty incumbent upon those among whom you have lived and acted; whose personal concern, in the course of your government, has enabled them to appreciate its character, to declare before the nation their sense of your public services.

It is under the impression of this duty that we address you, and with the desire to mark, in the most authentic manner, that you carry with you, to our common country, the respect, the regard, and the confidence of your fellow subjects; a confidence which is undiminished at the last hour of our administration, a respect and a regard, which are founded on our long experience of your ability, of your unsullied integrity, of your impartial and honourable use of power, and of your high and liberal spirit in the conduct of public affairs.

In taking leave of your lordship, we cannot forbear expressing our hope and confidence, that you will long continue to regard the welfare of a country which has been the scene of your eminent public services, and

and that your talents, and the weight of your character, will be employed to strengthen the persuasion, that, of all external objects of its attention, a firm, just, and politic government of India, is the most nearly connected with the greatness, the wealth, and the glory of the British nation.

(THE ABOVE ADDRESS WAS SIGNED BY 612 INHABITANTS.)

Marquis Wellesley was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,— I receive this last testimony of your esteem with the most cordial sentiments of respect, gratitude, and affection.

In the progress of those extraordinary events, which have occurred during the last seven years, the favourable opinion of this great and flourishing settlement has attended every important act of my administration; you have declared, that the same opinion now accompanies its close; and in the moment of my approaching departure, while I remain among you, with power, influence, or authority, you are pleased, in this public manner, to express your undiminished sense of the principles by which I have been directed, and of the objects which I have pursued, in the long exercise of those high and sacred trusts. Your able, honest, zealous, and active assistance, in your several capacities, has aided the progress of my administration, in every crisis of difficulty and danger; I have endeavoured to adapt the spirit of my government at this settlement to your general character and disposition; and to merit your confidence, by a just estimation of your loyalty to our sovereign, of your public spirit, and attachment to our country, of your dutiful zeal for the interests of the East India company, and of the industry, integrity, ability, and knowledge, which distinguish the British inhabitants of Calcutta.

Whatever may be the final judgment of my sovereign, of my country, and of the East India company, with respect to my public services, your kindness and favour, will claim my faithful and affectionate remembrance. In every scene of my future life, the prosperity of the British empire in India will excite a lasting sentiment of solicitude and anxiety. The welfare of these extensive dominions constitutes, not only a principal object of the general policy of our country, but a solemn obligation of moral duty, inseparably connected with the honour and reputation of the British name.

To

To a due sense of these important considerations I ascribe the auspicious choice which has been made by his majesty, and by the H. C. of the revered personage who has succeeded to me in the government of these valuable possessions. In delivering my arduous trust into his hands, I entertained a confident expectation, that under the influence of his approved talents and virtues, this great government would be exercised with wisdom, equity, and firmness, for the happiness and welfare of Asia, and for the interest and glory of the British nation; and I trust that you will witness the progressive augmentation of his long-acquired fame, in the increasing prosperity of every interest committed to his charge.

It will be my duty to assert, in every situation, the principles by which I have regulated my conduct in the government of this empire, and to inculcate the necessity of maintaining the foundations of our ascendant power in Asia, upon the firm basis of justice, fortitude, and clemency.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Presidency Orders, by the Vice-President and Deputy-Governor, &c. &c.

Fort William, Aug. 17, 1805.

The most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c. having signified his Lordship's intention to proceed from the government house to Fort William, on Tuesday morning next, the 20th instant, to embark at the Water Gate of Fort William for Europe, the governor general's body guard is to be drawn up at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, to the north of the government house, and to attend his Lordship through Fort William to the place of embarkation, near the Water Gate.

The European and Native troops in garrison, excepting such guards as cannot be dispensed with, are to be under arms at seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and to form a street from the Calcutta Gate to the Water Gate.

The commanding officer in garrison, and the garrison staff, to be ready at the Calcutta Gate, to receive Marquis Wellesley, and conduct his Lordship to the Water Gate.

The accustomed honours to be paid by the officers and troops to his lordship in passing through Fort William; a salute of nineteen guns to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William on his lordship's embarkation at the Water gate, and another salute of nineteen guns to be fired when the honourable company's yacht, on which his lordship is to embark, shall be under weigh.

Colonel Stoven, commanding in garrison, will be pleased to issue such further orders as may be necessary, respecting the troops in garrison, for carrying the preceding orders of the vice president and deputy governor into effect.

Extra batta to be served out to the

the European troops in garrison on the occasion.

By order of the honourable the vice president, &c, &c.

L. Hook,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Governor-general in Council.

Fort William, Aug. 1, 1805.

Ordered, that the following extracts of general letters from the honourable court of directors, be published in general orders.

General Letter, dated the 16th of January, 1805.

Par. 3. Captain Thomas Alcock, of your establishment, retired from our service the 10th of October, 1804.

4. In consequence of the representation in your letter of the 1st of March, 1804, of the great deficiency of officers for the corps of artillery on your establishment, we have determined to appoint for your presidency this season, all the cadets who may be reported to us by the proper officer at the royal military academy at Woolwich, qualified for commissions in the company's service, whether they have been educated at Woolwich, or at private academies. We shall advise their rank as they proceed to India.

5. Mr. James Pearson, a cadet for the infantry on your establishment, having taken his passage on the Mangles, country ship, we direct that you place him next to Mr. Abraham Hardy, in the fifth class, being the rank to which he is entitled, according to his departure from this country.

6. We have appointed the following assistant surgeons for your presidency, in further part of the number we last season (1803) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. Christopher Childs, and Henry Durant.

8. Colonel Thomas Holland, of your establishment, died the 11th of November, 1804.

9. We have this season (1804) resolved to appoint one hundred and seventy-one cadets for the infantry on your establishment.

10. We have also resolved to appoint twenty-eight assistant surgeons for your presidency.

11. We shall also appoint twenty-eight cadets for our artillery and engineer corps in India, who will receive their education at the royal military academy at Woolwich; their destination for the several presidencies will depend on the existing deficiencies at each, when they are reported qualified.

12. The following cadets for our artillery or engineer corps, on the Bengal establishment, having been reported to us by the proper officer of the royal military academy at Woolwich, as qualified for commissions, they proceed this season accordingly, and are to take rank in our service next after Mr. John Cookson, in the following order, viz.

Messrs. Henry-Joseph Glover, Robert Smith, John M'Dowell, Robert M. O. Grimshaw, Andrew Wight, William Craig, James Hamilton, William Atkinson, Edmund Pellew, Nathaniel Webb, William Tellemache, Richard Powney, Charles H. Campbell, Charles Harris, James Dent, Edward Price, Kenneth Mackenzie, Alexander Guinand, Charles Davies, William Curphey, and Donald M'Leod.

13. We have appointed the following assistant surgeon for your presidency in part of the number we this season (1804) agreed to send thither:

William Henry Turner.

General

General Letter, dated the 16th of February, 1805.

Par. 3. We have permitted the following military officers, to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

Sir Ewen Bailie, (major-general by Brevet) Lieut. John Truscott.

4. We have appointed the following assistant surgeons for your presidency in further part of the number we this season (1804) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. Thomas Rutherford, William Roe, A. F. Ramsay, George Playfair, William Ainslie, and James Roberts.

General Letter, dated the 10th of April, 1805.

Par. 2. We have permitted the following military officers to return to their rank on your establishment, viz.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Willett, Captain Henry W. Hicks, William Raban, and Peter Gascoigne.

3. We have appointed the following assistant surgeon for your presidency, in further part of the number we last season (1803) agreed to send thither, viz.

Mr. George Rixon.

4. We have appointed the following assistant surgeons for your presidency, in further part of the number we this season (1804) agreed to send thither, viz.

Messrs. Jeremiah Reardon, James Anderson, William Pearson, William Chalmers, William Panton, and John Marshall.

5. We have come to the resolution, that the following cadets who had taken their passage on board the Earl of Abergavenny, and were saved at the same time that ship was unfortunately wrecked off the coast of Portland, should not be prejudiced in their rank, and we have accordingly placed them in the list of the first class of cadets of the present season, in the order in which they are to stand, viz.

Messrs. Joseph Johnston, William Bailie, John Thwaites, and Charles Taylor.

6. We enclose a copy of the regulations, adopted on the 9th of March, 1804, as to the rank of cadets educated at the royal military college for the company's service, by which you will preceive they are to take rank from the period when they shall respectively attain the age of fifteen years and six months, except in the event of their not being reported duly qualified, after continuing at the college for two years and a half, in which case they are to lose one year's rank, that is, their rank in the company's army shall not take place until they attain the age of sixteen years and a half.

At a Court of Directors held on Friday, March 9, 1804.

"Resolved, that the rank of cadets receiving education at the royal military college for the company's service, do commence from the time at which they would be entitled to rank, supposing they were appointed and immediately sent to India, without going to the college, and as cadets may be so appointed at 15, allowing six months for their arrival in India, this will fix the rank of those sent to the college at $15\frac{1}{2}$ years of age.

"That it would be advisable to establish the same rule of precedence in rank among the cadets at Marlow, as obtains in regard to those at Woolwich, (i. e.) that after the date of the rank takes place, viz. (at $15\frac{1}{2}$) those who are first reported qualified for commission, shall take precedence of rank; and if it should happen that one or more cadets of the above description, are on the same day reported qualified, the precedence of rank should be given to the cadet or cadets who have been the longest at the college, provided that in no case this regulation shall give rank to a cadet for a period anterior to the date of this actual appointment,

ment, or that it shall affect the rank of cadets, who shall be reported qualified within the period hereafter mentioned.

That in the event of any of the cadets appointed to the college for the company's service not being reported duly qualified, after continuing there for two years and a half, such cadets shall lose one year's rank (i. e.) that their rank in the company's army shall not take place until they are 16½ years of age."

7. You will be advised from time to time, of the age of such cadets of the description as may be appointed to your presidency, in order that you may rank them accordingly.

8. Mr. William Baillie, a cadet for the infantry on your establishment, has our permission to remain in England, till the departure of the first ships of next season, without prejudice to his rank, which is between Mr. Joseph Johnstone and John Thwaite of the first class of cadets, appointed in the season 1804.

9. This indulgence is granted under the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Baillie's having actually embarked upon, and been one of the few survivors from the wreck of, our ship, the Abergavenny, lately lost on her outward bound passage, and of his having materially suffered in his health from the fatigue he underwent upon that occasion.

List of rank of the first class of cadets for the Bengal infantry, appointed in the season 1804.

The four first cadets who were proceeding to their appointment on the Earl of Abergavenny, and were saved at the time the ship was wrecked off Portland, are to rank the first in the present list, in the following order, viz.

Joseph Johnstone, commission, dated Nov. 24, 1803.
William Bailie,
John Thwaites, . . . Walpole,
Charles Taylor.

The undermentioned cadets, proceeding in the present fleet, are to rank as follows, viz.

James Fleming, commission, dated May 12, 1800, ...	Earl Howe.
Edward Taylor Bradley,	Walpole.
B. Rawdon O'Hara, .	Calcutta.
John Macartney, . . .	Phœnix.
Arthur Smelt, ...	Surrey.
William Cunningham,	Phœnix.
Patrick Dudgeon, . .	Ceylon.
David Sharp, ...	Walpole.
Robert Ledlie, ...	Ditto.
Cathcart Methven, . .	Phœnix.
James Stanley, ...	Walpole.
Andrew Allen, ...	Ditto.
Robert Seymour, . . .	Lord Duncan.
James Wilkie, ...	Walpole.
William Wilkinshaw, .	Ditto.
William Gowan, . . .	Surrey.
David Dowe, ...	Phœnix.
James Zach. Hawkins,	Ceylon.
Thomas Gandy, . . .	Ditto.
Richard Horne, . . .	Walpole,
Patrick Perce, ...	Surrey.
James Baugh, ...	Phœnix.
Rob. Lowrie Dickson,	Walpole.

L. Hook, *Sec. to the Gov.*

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K.P. *&c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,—We have already had the honour of uniting with the British inhabitants of Calcutta, in a public acknowledgement of the general benefits which have been experienced under your lordship's government; but we feel, that those who have partaken in the advantage

tage arising from the college of Fort William, have still a peculiar duty to perform, in conveying to your lordship the expression of their respect, affection, and gratitude.

Convinced by personal experience of the advantages which have been already derived from this institution, we presume to express our hope, that the ultimate expectations of your lordship will not be disappointed, but that, under the continued and certain operation of the same liberal, benevolent, and comprehensive system, the students of the college of Fort William may become useful instruments in securing the prosperity of these opulent provinces, and in augmenting the happiness and confidence of their inhabitants.

But whatever may be the future progress and success of this institution, we shall constantly retain a lively recollection of the obligations conferred upon us by your lordship, and shall most gratefully acknowledge the high sense which we entertain of the advantages afforded to us under your administration.

The interest which your lordship has professed to feel in our honourable progress through life, will never cease to be a powerful inducement to zealous exertion in the discharge of our public duty; and an anxious desire to deserve and to maintain the good opinion of your lordship, will animate our endeavours to diffuse those benefits which it was your object to perpetuate, by the institution of the college of Fort William.

There are many, My Lord, who have, with us, partaken in the benefits of the institution, whose absence prevents them from joining in this tribute of gratitude and esteem; our knowledge, however, of their general sentiments justifies us in assuring your lordship, that they cordially participate in the feelings which we have presumed to express, and that they unite in the fervent hope, that you may long live to enjoy the just reward of your great and splendid services, in the consciousness of their beneficial effects, and in the merited applause and admiration of your country, and of mankind.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient and faithful Servants,

(Signed) Wm. Scott, H. Hodgson, R. C. Plowden, Wm. B. Bayley, Thos. Perry, J. Wauchope, J. Walker, G. Swinton, W. Morton, J. Littledale, Hugh Hope, C. R. Lindsay, M. H. Turnbull, H. Alexander, H. G. Christian, C. H. Hoppner, A. Reveley, W. Dorin, W. W. Bird, H. Newnham, C. Chapman, F. D. Gordon,

W. Loch, A. Mackenzie, M. Ricketts, Jas, Ewing, John Eyre, W. C. Ward, E. Parry, T. Pakenham, J. L. Savage, W. B. Gordon, P. Monckton, T. C. Scott, G. J. Siddons, H. A. Williams, N. J. Halhed, J. Ewer, R. B. Gardiner, W. Wright, W. F. Clark, Walter Ewer, W. C. Smyth, H. Wood, C. Lushington, R. Walpole, A. Blagrave, H. Oakeley, J. T. Watson, J. Roberdeau, R. B. Berney, J. Shum, C. Dawes, E. Maxwell, Robt. Vansittart.

Fort William, August 6, 1805.

To the Gentlemen of the College of Fort William.

Gentlemen,—I request you to accept my sincere thanks for the grateful and affectionate marks of kind attention with which you have honoured me in your letter of the 6th of August.

The advantages afforded by the college of Fort-William have been confirmed and augmented by the favourable disposition of the students, at every period of time since the foundation of the institution; and I am happy to find, that the same zeal, industry, and spirit of emulation, which have repeatedly demanded my approbation, continue to animate the students in the prosecution of their prescribed course of study.

The merit of your conduct in the public service will ever be an object truly interesting to my heart; and will afford the most satisfactory proof of your kind remembrance, and of your personal regard for me.

Your successful progress in the honourable career of your respective public duties will, I trust, contribute to preserve the memory of my administration, together with the integrity of the British name, and the prosperity of the British interests in Asia. Nor can I contemplate any reward, equal to the gratification which I expect to derive from observing the improvement of these provinces, under the operation of a liberal and comprehensive system of public education, aided by the happy influence and protecting care of a wise, just, and benevolent government.

I have the honour to be, with the most sincere regard, and with the most earnest anxiety for your welfare and honour,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful Friend and Servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Fort-William, Aug. 10, 1805.

Extract of a Letter from Muscat, dated July 13, 1805.

"The Wahabies have laid siege to Judda, which has made all kind of provision very scarce; rice is at 24 dollars per bag: Bengal sugar at 18 dollars per bag."

"Fourteen American ships have arrived at Mocha, for coffee, which article is risen from 30 to 60 dollars per bale; rice at this place is at 10 dollars per bag; sugar as above. There will be no less than 25 Arab ships this year for your port."

BOMBAY

Occurrences for August.

On Saturday last, the 13th instant, the quarterly sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, and admiralty sessions, were held at the court house of Bombay, before the hon. sir James Mackintosh, and his associates, Helenus Scott, and Patrick Hadow, esquires.

The hon. Recorder addressed the grand jury in a few words, when there being no business before the court, they were discharged.

To Colonel J. O. Vandeleur, commanding His Majesty's 8th, or K. R. I. Light Dragoons.

SIR,—In taking leave of you at present, as our commanding officer, uncertain of the future, permit us to take this opportunity of acknowledging the many advantages we have enjoyed under your command, as well before, as during our late services in this country; and of expressing the grateful sense we entertain of the energy, zeal, and cordiality, with which you have ever promoted and upheld the interest and welfare of the corps at large, and of every individual belonging to it.

Nor can we pass, unnoticed, the satisfaction and happiness we have for many years derived from the liberal and friendly footing upon which our intercourse with each other, as a society of gentlemen, has, under your influence, been conducted.—We feel too, how much, on this score, we owe to the memory of your worthy relative, and predecessor in command, the late major-general Vandeleur; whose premature, though most honourable death, we can never cease to lament.

As a testimony of these sentiments, and a small pledge of our gratitude, esteem, and sincere regard, we request your acceptance of a sword, value two hundred guineas.

We have the honour to remain,
Sir, Your most obedient
Humble servants, &c. &c.

To which Colonel Vandeleur returned the following answer:

To Captain Abercromby and Officers of H. M. 8th, or K. R. I. Light Dragoons.

Gentlemen,—I shall not attempt to describe the sensations excited in my breast by the very flattering expression of your regard, with which you have this day honoured me.

In endeavouring to promote your individual interests, I felt that I performed a public duty, at the same time that I gratified my private feelings.

I shall ever reflect with satisfaction on the pleasure which I have for many years derived from your society, as gentlemen and friends; and the zealous support and assistance which I have uniformly received from you as officers, while I had the honour to command the regiment.

I accept, with gratitude, the pledge

pledge of approbation which you are pleased to bestow upon me, the value of which is, if possible, enhanced by the consciousness that I chiefly owe it to your regard for the memory of my lamented relative; whose life was as honourable, as his fall was glorious.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the most perfect esteem and regard, your sincere Friend and humble Servant,

J. O. VANDELEUR,
Lieut. Col. 8th, or K. R. I. Light Dragoons, and Colonel.
Camp Secundra, in Hindûstan, June 7, 1805.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Aug. 5, 1805.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	8	4	8	1
Old eight per cents. ditto	3	0	3	8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	2	8	3	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. . pm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for two years. .	1	0	0	12

Aug. 12, 1805.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	7	12	8	4
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	2	8	3	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cent. . pm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for two years. .	1	0	0	12

Aug. 16, 1805.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	7	12	8	4
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	2	8	3	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	4	2	12
Ten per cents. . pm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for two years. .	1	0	0	12

Aug. 26, 1805.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	7	12	8	4
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	8	3	0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	2	4	2	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	2	0	2	8
Ten per cents. . pm.	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for two years. .	1	0	0	12

BENGAL *Occurrences for* SEPTEMBER 1806.

Bengal Military Fund, for the support of the Widows of Officers and Staff of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's troops, serving under the Presidency of Fort-William.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the reverend Doctor Ward, from Colonel Miles Nightingall, military secretary to the governor-general.

To the Rev. Doctor Ward, &c.

SIR,

I have laid before lord Cornwallis the sketch of a plan for establishing a fund for the support of the widows of officers of his majesty's and the honorable company's troops, serving under the presidency of Fort William, and the other papers on that subject which were delivered to me by you, for the purpose of being submitted to lord Cornwallis, and I have received his lordship's order to acquaint you, that he entirely approves the principle of the proposed plan, and authorizes and recommends that the necessary steps may be taken for preparing such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying it into effect.

When

When the rules and regulations for carrying the plan into effect shall have been completed, his lordship will readily obtain the sanction and authority of the government, to such parts of them as may be necessary.—His lordship expects that the duties of the trustees, who may be temporarily, or permanently, appointed for managing the fund, will not interfere in any degree whatever with their public duties and avocations.

The sketch of the plan, and other papers on the subject, which I received from you, are herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) M. NIGHTINGALL,
Military Secretary.

Fort William, Aug. 5, 1805.

At a Meeting holden at Calcutta, July 13th, 1805, *of the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the office of temporary Trustees to the Fund.*

Resolved, that the following regulations for the management of the fund be printed, and sent in circulation to the several stations and detachments of the army for the sanction of the members of the intended institution.

Cristopher Green, maj.-gen. commanding at the Presidency, (since deceased.)

Benjamin Stovin, col. and lieut.-col. of his majesty's 17th regiment of infantry.

Miles Nightingall, mil.-sec. to the gov.-general.

John Garstin, lieutenant-colonel of engineers.

R. H. Colebrooke, lieut.-colonel, and surveyor-general.

Paul Limrick, chaplain.

W. Ross Munro, 2d member of the medical board.

George Bristow, brig.-maj. king's troops.

J. Armstrong, major of his majesty's 80th regiment of infantry.

James Ward, chaplain.

Anthony Greene, capt. and secretary to the military board.

In recommending the institution to the army, it is to be understood, that the object of it is of a twofold nature, namely, the relief and support of the widows of officers and staff, and to render all public subscriptions for such persons, in future, unnecessary.

Rules and Regulations.

1st.—All persons making donations to the fund, shall be considered as patrons and friends of the institution.

2d.—All officers, &c. at present married; or who shall marry before the day appointed for the commencement of this institution, and contributing in the following proportions, by donations and monthly subscriptions, shall become members of this society.

	Donations.	*Monthly Subscriptions.*
Colonels	St. Rs. 1000	40
Lieut.-Cols.	600	20
Majors, Paymasters, Head Surgeons, Officers commanding provincial Corps, and Commissaries,	400	12
Captains, Chaplains, Brig.-Majors, Surgeons, and Qr. Masters.	250	8
Subalterns, and Assistant Surgeons.	150	6

3d.—Any married officer, &c.

on his first becoming a member of this society, shall be permitted to contribute in the proportion allotted to any of the superior ranks which he may choose.

4th.—Any member of the society may at any time after his admission, contribute in the proportion allotted to any of the superior ranks, provided he be not at the time in acknowledged ill health.

5th.—All unmarried officers, &c. shall be entitled to become members of this society when they marry, provided they signify to the managers, their desire to enter into the society, within one month after their marriage, and shall, while unmarried, have subscribed not less than three years in the following proportions, otherwise to pay the donations.

	Sonaut Rupees.
Colonels,	20
Lieut.-Colonels,	12
Majors, &c. as in regulation 2d.	8
Captains, &c. as in regulation 2d.	5
Subalterns, &c. as in regulation 2d.	3

6th.—Subscribers for three years before marriage, shall not be obliged to pay any donation on their becoming members, except they wish to be placed in a higher class than that to which they subscribed, in which case, they shall pay the difference between the donation allotted to the class in which they had subscribed, and the donation allotted to the class in which they wish to be placed.

7th.—Members and subscribers rising to a higher rank shall pay the monthly subscriptions allotted to their new rank, from the first day of the month, subsequent to their promotion, and the members, a further donation to the fund equal to the difference of rank.

8th.—Officers, &c. returning from England, furlough, or foreign service, must declare their intentions of becoming members or subscribers, within two months after their arrival at Calcutta.—Subalterns are not required to subscribe before they have been one year lieutenant, assistant-surgeons to be allowed one year after their arrival at Calcutta.

9th.—No Officer, &c. shall be admitted as a member, whose wife has not been in Bengal.

10th.—The benefits of this institution shall not extend to the widows of members, who, having finally returned to Europe, shall marry after their return.

11th.—Widowers, who withdraw from the society, may, in case they marry again, be re-admitted without contributing to the fund, in any other way than by their subsequent monthly subscriptions.

12th.—Members retiring from the service, or returning to Europe, shall be considered as permanent members, on paying the amount of five years monthly subscriptions to the fund, or continuing, by their agents, the monthly subscription in Bengal.

13th.—Subscribers not required to continue their monthly subscriptions, if absent on furlough, but must re-commence on their arrival at Calcutta.

14th. — Monthly subscriptions shall be paid to the respective paymasters within four months after they become due, on pain of exclusion from the society, or forfeiture of double the arrears of subscription, except the subscriber can assign to the managers satisfactory reasons for the delay of payment. Subscribers authorising the paymasters to deduct their subscriptions from their allowances, will not be responsible

sponsible for any neglect or omission.

15th.—Donation to the fund by married officers, &c. shall be made either at one payment, or not exceeding three instalments, between July 1st, 1805, and January 1st, 1806, the day on which the institution shall commence: the monthly subscriptions to commence from July 1st, 1805.

16th.—The property of the society shall be vested in company's paper, in the names of the present Trustees, and hereafter in the names of the managers elected by a majority of the votes of the members.

17th.—The widows of members shall be pensioned from the day of their husband's decease, and during their Widowhood, as follows:

Widows of Members subscribing per month,

St. Rs.	Rs. Per M. in India.	Per Ann. in Eng.
40	350	*l.* 300
do. do. 20	300	250
do. do. 12	250	200
do. do. 8	200	150
do. do. 6	150	100

18th.—Pensions shall commence on January 1st, 1806, to all claimants prior to that period.

19th.—Pensions shall be paid in Bengal by the respective paymasters, where the widows may reside, and in England, by agents appointed by the managers, who are, or may have been members in Bengal.

20th.—Widows who wish to return to England shall be allowed Rupees two thousand (Rs. 2000) for passage money, provided it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the managers, that they do not possess property above the amount of Rupees Ten Thousand (Rs. 10,000).

21st.—The widows of officers who shall have fallen in the service between the commencement of the last campaign and the establishment of this society, shall receive such pensions as may be deemed reasonable by the managers, on ascertaining the true state of the claimant's circumstances.

22d.—The Committee of managers shall consist of seven, to be elected by the members of the society; three from his majesty's and four from the honourable company's service; four to constitute a quorum, and all to reside at the presidency; they shall be empowered to transact the general affairs of the institution, to frame such bye-laws as may appear necessary, and to be allowed a secretary, and stationary, the majority to bind the minority, and the same to be observed in all cases where reference shall be made by them for the votes of the members,

23d.—The accounts to be settled annually, and published for general information,

24th.—The institution to take place on January 1st, 1806, after which date the votes for the election of the future managers shall be collected, and the property that may have been realized and invested in the Company's funds in the names of the present trustees, be transferred and invested in the names of the elected permament managers.

25th.—Printed copies of the rules and regulations to be sent to all the commanding officers at the stations and out-posts, and of the regiments and battalions on the establishment, and the return of the subscribers names to be made, if possible, by December 1st ensuing, to the Reverend Doctor Ward.

26th.—These rules and regulations

tions shall continue in full force for three years, from January 1st, 1806, at the expiration of which time they may be revised by the members, at the suggestions of the managers; and if it shall then appear, from the state of the fund, and the average number of claimants, that the pension may be increased, or the subscriptions be diminished, or the benefits of the institution be more extensively applied, the same shall be determined by the majority of the members.

27th. The following gentlemen to be trustees, and to form a committee for carrying the plan into execution: Colonel Stovin, his majesty's 17th regiment, col. Nightingall, military secretary to the governor-general, captain Bristow, brigade-major King's troops, major Armstrong, his majesty's 80th regt. on the part of his majesty's officers; lieut.-col. Garston, lieut.-col. Colebrooke, rev. Mr. Limrick, Walter Ross Munro, esq. capt. Anthony Greene, and the rev. Doctor Ward, on the part of the hon. company's officers.

Calcutta, Aug. 7, 1805.

August 9, 1805.

The right honourable the governor in council is pleased to direct, that the mode now in force, under authority of the general order, dated 10th August, 1797, of providing and paying Puckallies of native corps, shall be discontinued from the 1st of September next, and after that date Puckallies will be provided, mustered, and paid, in the same manner as the privates of corps.

Extra Puckallies, allowed to field and staff officers of corps, upon occasions of taking the field, shall be borne upon the strength of those companies to which such field and staff officers respectively belong.

From the 1st of September next, the payment by adjutants of the Sepoy recruit establishment of native corps shall be discontinued: the Sepoy recruits shall be distributed in the requisite proportions to troops and companies; and they shall be enrolled, mustered, and paid, in troops and companies, respectively.

It is declared to be a regulation of the service, that the act of desertion cancels every claim that a soldier may have, at the time, on the service, and that, consequently, no arrear of pay, clothing, or any allowance whatever, can be drawn on account of a deserter.

The right honourable the governor in council permits lieutenant Taylor, of the Bombay establishment, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health; and directs that the men belonging to the detachment of the Bombay marine battalion, under the command of the officer, shall be placed under the charge of the town major of Fort St. George, until an opportunity may offer for embarking them for Bombay.

His lordship in council permits major William Cunningham, of the Madras European regiment, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health; and major John Read, of invalids, who formerly obtained similar permission, having been prevented by illness from availing himself of the leave granted, is now permitted to proceed to China, or, eventually, to Europe, if his health should continue to require it.

His lordship in council admits Mr. Reading John Barnard, as a cadet on the establishment, agreeably

ably to the appointment of the honourable court of directors.

His lordship in council permits Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Annesly, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Colonel Paterson, of his majesty's 22d light dragoons, is permitted to visit the presidency, on four months leave of absence, from his station at Sera, for the recovery of his health.

His lordship in council has been pleased to resolve, that the amount of family payments which was limited by the government general order, under date the 3d of September, 1804, to the sum of four rupees for each Sepoy, shall, in the case of native troopers, be extended to the sum of six rupees, when the troopers of the regiments of native cavalry shall be desirous to avail themselves of that indulgence.

His lordship in council is pleased to appoint lieutenant T. M. Hall, of the 22d dragoons, to be paymaster of the subsidiary force at Hydrabad.

The right honourable the governor in council has been pleased to resolve, that an allowance shall be made to the officer commanding a regiment of native cavalry, for providing, pitching, and carrying one private tent, in addition to the present establishment, for the accomodation of the privates attached to the gallopers.

By this arrangement the number of tents with carriages, to be mustered in each regiment, will be 26, and the monthly allowance, pagodas 193 21.

By order of the right honourable the governor in council,

(Signed) G. Buchan,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

General Orders, by the Vice-President in Council.

Fort-William, Aug. 29, 1805.

The extra allowances and establishment on account of the Barrackpore and Pultah roads, are to cease on the 30th instant.

The officer commanding at the presidency, will issue the necessary orders for having the Calcutta and Pultah Ghaut roads surveyed by a committee of officers, as soon as may be practicable. The report of the committee is to be transmitted to the military board.

In consequence of a request from the trustees for the management of the fund for officers' widows, all paymasters and deputy paymasters in the service of his majesty, or of the honourable company, are directed to receive the amount of the donations and subscriptions which may be made for the benefit of that institution, and to remit the amount monthly to the military paymaster general, at Fort-William, who is to account for the same to the trustees of the institution.

L. Hook, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Address from the Officers of His Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot, to General Lord Lake.

To his excellency the right honourable General Lord Lake, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's and the honourable Company's forces in India, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—The drafting of his majesty's 76th regiment of foot, and the consequent recal of its officers to Europe, presents an occasion for offering to your lordship, the expression of those sentiments of sincere regret, which we feel at no longer having the honour of serving under your lordship's command.

The

The animating recollection of those memorable events, in which his majesty's 76th regiment has participated during your lordship's brilliant career in Asia, will not permit us to depart, without offering the most grateful tribute of respect and admiration, which we all shall ever feel, for your lordship's exalted character.

We are no less impressively called upon to make our most grateful acknowledgements, for those obligations of paternal solicitude, your lordship has so uniformly bestowed, by preserving promotion in the corps, which has so materially contributed to our interest and advancement.

In taking leave of your lordship, we earnestly intreat your lordship's acceptance of our warmest regards, and most cordial wishes, that your lordship's life may be long preserved to add fresh claims to the gratitude of your country, and to enjoy the rewards, which must ever result from having so greatly contributed to its prosperity and glory.

With the greatest respect,

We have the honour to remain,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And most devoted Servants,

W. MONSON, *Col. Commanding, for himself, and all the Officers of His Majesty's 76th Regt. of Foot.*

Futtehpoor Sikhey, Aug. 6, 1805.

To which his Lordship was pleased to return the following Answer.

To the honourable Colonel Monson, and the Officers of his Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

I have received your address with great satisfaction, and beg leave to assure you, that your expressions of regard are in the highest degree, gratifying to my feelings.

The length of time we have been engaged in the same service, and the several arduous situations in which we have acted together, are calculated to inspire sentiments of sincere attachment. You have, however, higher claims to my esteem than these circumstances could alone produce; your conduct has afforded me repeated proofs of your just sense of duty, of your unwearied zeal, and of your distinguished bravery; and I must ever feel in a high degree indebted to the singular exertions of the 76th regt. for that success which has, on so many occasions, crowned our endeavours to promote the cause, and support the glory of our country.

Be assured that I shall preserve, through every period of my life, a just sense of your important services. It has already formed an agreeable part of my duty to report these for the information of our gracious sovereign, and I shall not omit, on a future occasion, to afford every testimony, in my power, of the admiration and gratitude which I consider due to your meritorious corps.

In whatever quarter of the world the cause of your country may require your services, you will continue to possess my most affectionate regard and attachment, and I will never cease to feel the warmest, and most cordial interest in your fame, welfare, and prosperity.

I have the honour to be,

With sincere esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most faithful humble servant,

(Signed) LAKE.

Head Quarters, Muttra, Aug. 24, 1805.

We

We copy the following correspondence from *the Times* of the 18th April, and give it without comment. It speaks sufficiently for itself.

Sir Nathaniel Dance.

We insert, with great pleasure, a very handsome and splendid testimony of the commercial gratitude of Bombay, for the services of sir Nathaniel Dance, in the protection of the India fleet, of which he was commodore, in the action with the French national fleet, under admiral Linois, in the *Marengo*, off Pulo-Auor. The liberality of the gentlemen of Bombay, and, indeed, every part of the correspondence, on the occasion, does so much honour to "him that gives and him that takes," that nothing, on our part, can be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and applause of a generous and discerning nation.

Bombay, Aug. 1, 1804.

To David Scott, esq. M. P. John Forbes, esq. and Patrick Craufurd Bruce, esq. M. P. London.

Gentlemen,—We have the honour to transmit to you, the enclosed copy of certain resolutions of a general meeting of the Bombay insurance society, which was also attended numerously by commercial people of all descriptions, held at the office, on the 10th of March last, and in conformity to the unanimous wish of all concerned, to solicit your acceptance of the charge of carrying them into effect in England.

It appeared to the meeting, that, from the well-known interest you continue to hold for the commercial prosperity of this settlement, so long the scene of your own mercantile operations, you will prove a peculiarly appropriate and desirable medium of conveying the honorary and remunerative testimonies which the able and gallant conduct of Commodore Dance, and his associate captains, has called forth from a grateful and applauding community.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the particulars of an exploit so glorious in itself, so honourable to those who shared in it, and so important and advantageous in its consequences, as that of so powerful a squadron of French men of war, attacked, beaten off, and pursued in their flight by a fleet of British merchant ships; but while we have the pleasure of addressing you on a subject of such deserved exultation, we hope it may be permitted us to congratulate you on the effect which the communication of this brilliant victory had upon the minds of those here, interested in its result, and on its having produced so conspicuous and creditable a proof of their gratitude and admiration.

This government, as a mark of their approbation of the proceeding in question, have granted a bill on the honorable the court of directors, for the amount which was subscribed at the meeting, rupees 45,500, at the favorable exchange of two shillings and sixpence per rupee, and payable nine months after date, which we have the honour to enclose for five thousand six hundred and eighty-seven pounds, ten shillings, in your favour.

We are sensible, that unforeseen circumstances may occur, to render nugatory any minute and specific appropriation of the fund now remitted to your management, and are, therefore, solicitous only of expressing the wish which has unanimously

unanimously prevailed here, leaving it to your judgment and discretion, to make such other arrangment as may appear eligible, in the event of the one now offered to your consideration, being impracticable or inexpedient.

The distribution proposed is, that five thousand pounds be presented to Commodore Dance, in token of the gratitude and approbation of the mercantile community of Bombay, for the zealous and successful protection he afforded the very valuable ships belonging to this port, entrusted to his care. That an elegant sword, of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to Commodore Dance, and each of the captains under his orders, whose ships shared in the action off Pulo Auor, as marks of the esteem and admiration with which the minds of all commercial people of this place are impressed, by the skill and gallantry they displayed on that occasion; and in thankfulness for the effectual support and assistance they afforded the Commodore; and that one hundred pounds be distributed among the men who were wounded in the engagement, or to their families.

We enclose a copy of the resolutions above referred to, and a list of the subscriptions which were then made, and have the honour to remain, with much esteem and regard, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient
Humble servants,
Alexander Adamson,
Charles Forbes,
James Law,
James Kinloch,
William Crawford.

Committee of the Bombay Insurance Company.

To Sir Nathaniel Dance.

London, March 24, 1805.

Sir,—We have the honour to enclose a copy of the resolutions passed by a numerous and most respectable meeting which was held at Bombay, on the 31st March, 1804, for the purpose of considering of the manner in which the Bombay insurance society, the ship-owners, the underwriters of that settlement, could best testify their high sense of the great and important services rendered by yourself, and the fleet of Indiamen under your command, by the brilliant victory which you gained over a powerful squadron of French men of war, on the—February, 1804. A list of the subscriptions which have been made with this view, we have likewise the honour to enclose, and the copy of a letter, by which, with sentiments of the highest gratification, we find ourselves deputed on this occasion, as the medium for conveying to you the tribute of gratitude and admiration called forth by your gallantry, and tendered by a community, whose dearest interests you have more immediately protected.

Hereafter, when the bill on the court of directors fall due, we shall, conformably to the directions given to us, have the pleasure of sending the 5000l. we are directed to present to you, together with a sword, of the value of one hundred guineas; and we shall likewise request, through you, to present a sword of the value of one hundred guineas to captain Timmins, of the ship Royal George; and to captain Moffatt, commander of the ship Ganges; and to captain Wilson, commander of the ship Warly.

In

In fulfilling so grateful a duty, we might, perhaps, be allowed to dwell with minuteness on the glory which has been achieved for yourself; the same which results to the country, and the incalculable advantages which have arisen to its vital interests, by an exploit so splendid and important; but it is superfluous for us to enter on this extensive field, and we content ourselves merely in offering our tribute of congratulation, proud in the opportunity afforded us, of expressing our sentiments on an action, which adds lustre to the annals of the empire.

We have the honour to remain, with sentiments of the highest respect, Sir, your very faithful and most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) DAVID SCOTT,
JOHN FORBES,
P. CRAUFORD BRUCE.

To David Scott, esq. M. P. John Forbes, esq. and Patrick Crauford Bruce, esq. M. P.

Pall Mall, 29*th March*, 1805.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 24th instant, and its enclosures, communicating to me the proceedings of the insurance society of Bombay, in conjunction with various other gentlemen, resident at that presidency, at a meeting held on the 31st March, 1804.

I shall not attempt to express, by words, those feelings of gratitude, to which no force of language could do justice, but with which I am impressed by an act of approval so unexpected, and marked by such substantial and splendid liberality, as that which your communication announces.

Placed by the adventitious circumstances of seniority of service, and absence of convoy, in the chief command of the fleet, entrusted to my care, it has been my good fortune to have been enabled, by the firmness of those by whom I was supported, to perform my trust, not only with fidelity, but without loss to my employers.

Public opinion, and public rewards, have already far outrun my deserts, and I cannot but be sensible, that the liberal spirit of my generous countrymen has measured, what they are pleased to term, their grateful sense of my conduct, rather by the particular utility of the exploit, than by any individual merit I can claim.

Allow me, gentlemen, through you, to offer to those whom you represent, my sincere and fervent thanks, for the unexampled proof which they have been pleased to give me of their good opinion, and at the same time to express, not my hope only, but my conviction, that their liberality, boundless as it seems to be, will hereafter find its noblest reward in the new motive it gives to emulation and exertion; qualities which, though when the occasion calls, they have never been wanting to the British character, have yet, in all ages, and all countries, flourished with most effect when fostered by honourable applause, and have ever acquired fresh strength from every varied mode of encouragement.

To you, gentlemen, I beg also to express my particular thanks for the very handsome and flattering terms in which you have been pleased to communicate your own, and the sentiments of those whom you represent on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, most respectfully, your very obedient humble servant,

(Signed) NATHANIEL DANCE.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Board of Superintendence Office, September 10, 1805.

Notice is hereby given, that the honourable the vice president in council has been pleased to authorize and direct, that on the first full moon in the ensuing month of Cartick, the annual horse market shall be held at the Melah of the Hur Hur Chitter, on the confluence of the great Gundkuc and Ganges, where all dealers in horses, and other cattle, as well foreign as those resident in the honourable company's provinces, may with confidence repair with their cattle, and rely on receiving every encouragement and protection.

The public are hereby informed, that the superintendent of the honourable company's stud has been authorized to purchase horses of good cast, at standard height, which shall be deemed qualified for stallions, although such horses may, from accidents, have been rendered unfit for other purposes, or to give in exchange for them, at the option of the owners of the horses, undersized mares, horses or geldings of equal value the produce of the institution ordered for sale at the aforesaid annual fair.

The public are further informed, that the government in holding out the above encouragement to proprietors to send to the fair, horses of the aforesaid description, has no intention of reserving to itself a preference in the purchase, but on the contrary, means that the proprietors shall be at full liberty to dispose of them in such manner as they themselves may think proper.

The magistrate of the district in which the fair of the Hur Hur Chitter is held, has been directed by the honourable the vice president in council to attend in person for the preservation of order, and to prevent any annoyance to individuals resorting to the fair.

By order of the board of superintendence for the improvement of the breed of cattle.

GEO. HER. GALL, *Captain,*
Sec. Board of Superintendence.

To Francis Horseley, Esq. Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, by order of the honourable the vice president in council, Mr. Palmer's tried and approved processes for preparing lime juice, limes, and sourkrout, &c. for preservation at sea.

To render these processes more generally known, and extensively useful, it is the pleasure of the honourable the vice president in council, that they be published in three successive Gazettes.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRAN. BALFOUR,
Second member Med. Board.
Fort William, Med. Board Office, September 10, 1805.

The process for preserving Lime juice.

In the month of September, the advances are to be made according to the quantity that may be wanted. The limes will come in between the latter end of October, and the middle of November, and as they arrive successively, the juice is to be squeezed into gomleps, holding about one maund and a half, and in the evening poured into large casks or pipes, from which rum, brandy, or madeira, has been lately taken out.

But

But before the juice be poured out of the gomlehs into these casks in which it is to be collected for purification, a red hot iron bar, about eight inches long, four inches broad, and two inches thick, having an iron chain fixed to it by a hook, must be twice quenched in it, turning it equally round on all sides.

When the cask in which the juice is collected in this manner is nearly full, put into it for every maund, or ten gallons of juice, half a gallon of Bengal rum, full proof; and it will then settle and clarify itself by the beginning of December, when it may be drawn off for use, either into small casks or bottles.

The process for preserving limes.

The limes are in their highest perfection in the month of December, and 500 being put into a well-dried fifteen-gallon keg, will fill about one half. The remaining part is then to be completely filled up with lime juice, that has settled and clarifyed itself in the cask as now described.

The keg being thus filled with lime juice, is to be slightly bunged up the first day, but the next day is to be completely secured against the admission of air.

In about one month the kegs will be found to want about two bottles of juice, which has been soaked up. This deficiency is to be supplied by means of a small tapering-pointed funnel introduced by boring a hole, with a gimblet, an inch from the bung, which being closed again, the keg is then ready for sea. But whether at sea or on land, it will be necessary to fill it up again in the same way.

These kegs must have eight strong new hoops; and being prepared in this manner, the limes are warranted to keep twelve months, and longer, in high preservation.

Respecting the prime cost of limes and lime juice, I agree to give the man who furnishes the lime juice at the rate of ten rupees per maund, out of which is made a deduction of two annas per gallon on account of sediment.

For whose limes I pay at the rate of three rupees per 1000, if taken within December. After they increase rapidly in their price; I pay, at this time, (the 10th of March) twenty-five rupees per 1000, large and small: In April I have paid thirty-two rupees, in May sixty-four, and in June eighty. So that the whole of the business ought to be brought to a conclusion in November and December.

With about forty men I have squeezed out eleven maunds of juice in the day, but great care must be taken that no water be put into it, otherwise it will be vapid and cloudy.

The process of making Sourkrout.

In the month of February, when the cabbages are in high order, take those of the closest texture, firm and fresh from the earth. They are then to be cut the same day into shreds or slices about an inch thick, and opened a little to receive the salt, if the cabbages be of a very close texture. Being all well sprinkled over and rubbed with salt, they must remain in this state on the salting table for twenty-four hours, in which interval they must be four or five times turned over that the salt may take an equal effect upon all.

On the second day, the cabbage is taken from the salting table, and put

put into a tub, or a pipe or puncheon cut through in the middle, and, being well pressed down, the pickle, which consists of one gallon of white salt to two gallons of water, must be poured upon it in a boiling state, so as to fill up and pavade the whole, and care must be taken to keep the uppermost part well covered with it whilst it is hot.

On the third day, when it will have sunk about one-third in the pickling tub, the cabbage is taken out and put cold into casks, containing each about fifteen gallons, and being well pressed down, and filled up within three inches of the top, one gallon of vinegar, and an equal quantity of lime juice, with two ounces of carraway seeds, four of cassia, or cinnamon, and four of alspice is poured cold into each cask. The cask is then filled up completely with some of the cold pickle taken from the pickling tub, after which the bung is put in loosely for a day, and then finally secured against the admission of air.

If it should be necessary to fill up the ullage after two or three months, it must be done with cold pickle.

Fort William, September 9, 1805.

In pursuance of authority received from the honourable the vice president in council, the public are hereby informed, that applications for permission to export goods to England on the honourable company's extra ships Carmarthen and General Stuart, will be received at the office of the secretary to the board of trade, on or before Monday the 16th instant.

2. The applications must state the sorts and quantities of goods required to be shipped, the tonnage which the goods will respectively occupy, and the time when they will be ready for being shipped.

3. Tea,
China, raw silk,
Nankeen cloth, and
Salt petre,

will not be permitted to be shipped.

4. No goods will be received at the export warehouse after the 20th of October. Should the goods which tonnage may be allotted not be delivered by the above-mentioned period, the proprietors of them will be liable to a penalty equal to the amount of the freight.

5. The poprietors will be advised by the sub-export warehouse keeper, when their goods shall be allotted to the ships, and on his requisition will send their goods to the export warehouse to be shipped accordingly. The goods, when sent to the export warehouse, must be accompanied by manifests in duplicate, signed by the shippers, with a certificate of the collector of the government customs subjoined to each manifest, stating that the duties have been duly paid.

6. The tonnage which individuals may be permitted to occupy, is to be considered as forming part of the statuable tonnage, which they may apply for in consequence of the advertisement of the board of trade, under date the 2d ult.

7. The freight payable by individuals on goods laden on extra ships of the season of 1805-6 has been already communicated to the public in the advertisement referred to in the preceding article.

8. The freight is to be understood, only as a consideration for th

the carriage of the goods from the place where the ships may be lying at the time of the goods being put on board of the ships. The expense of transporting the goods from Calcutta to the ships must be defrayed in Bengal by the shippers as usual.

9. Agents requiring tonnage, on behalf of their constituents, must, with their applications, send their authority for requiring the same.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, Aug. 19, 1805.

The right honourable the governor in council, on the occasion of the intended embarkation for Europe of the remaining officers, and men of his majesty's 74th regiment, discharges a duty of the highest satisfaction to his lordship in council, in bestowing on that distinguished corps a public testimony of his lordship's warmest respect and approbation.

During a long and eventful period of residence in India, the conduct of his majesty's 74th regiment, has, whether during peace or in war, been equally exemplary and conspicuous; having been not less distinguished by the general tenor of its discipline, then by the most glorious achievements in the field. His lordship in council, impressed with these sentiments, desires that his majesty's 74th regiment may be held forth as an object of imitation for the military establishment of this presidency; as his lordship will ever reflect with pride and gratification, that in the actions which have led to the present pre-eminence of the British empire in India, the part which has been nobly sustained by that corps will add lustre to the military annals of the country, and will crown the name of his majesty's 74th regiment with immortal reputation.

It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the officers of his majesty's 74th regiment were, during the late campaign in the Deccan, subjected to extraordinary expenses, which have been aggravated by the arrangements connected with their embarkation for Europe, his lordship in council has been pleased to resolve that those officers shall receive a gratuity equal to three months full batta, as a further testimony of his lordship's approbation of their eminent services.

The right honourable the governor in council is pleased to appoint colonel Barry Close, to command the 20th regiment of native infantry; and colonel Alexander Cuppage, to command the 5th native regiment, from this date.

The following officers having been permitted by the honourable court of directors, to return to their duty, in India. His lordship in council is pleased to publish that permission in general orders.

Lieutenant-colonel C. Rumley, 5th regiment native cavalry.

Lieutenant-colonel S. W. Ogg, 3d regiment native infantry.

Captain-lieutenant E. Hay, 18th regiment native infantry.

His lordship in council is pleased to appoint lieutenant Alexander M'Laren, of the 8th regiment of native infantry, to act and draw the usual allowances as adjutant of that corps, and appoints W. F. Blackmore, to act and draw the usual allowances as adjutant of the 2d battalion 18th regiment of native infantry.

His

His lordship in council appoints lieutenant George Sandford, of the 9th native regiment, to superintend the payment of sepoy families at the cantonment of Husseen Sagar, near to Hyderabad, on a salary of thirty-five pagodas per month.

His lordship in council permits lieutenant-colonel Tanner, major of the 2d battalion artillery, to proceed to Bengal on sick certificate.

The following gentlemen having produced certificates of their appointment by the honourable court of directors to be cadets on this establishment, are admitted on the establishment accordingly.

Cadets of Cavalry.—Messrs. Edward Bannerman, and Robert Hugh Russel.

Cadets of Infantry.—Messrs. T. B. J. Gowland, Edward Stopford, William Murray, Henry Anthony Sennett, Charles Kinsey, John Watson, Jeffery Willows, William Berry; Arthur Cooke, John Glenhome, Edward Burges, John Low, Hugh Alexander Bell, Hannibal Tacker, John Locker, Henry Coyle, Archibald Bruce, John St. George Ferns, Fletcher Norton, Edward Oldnall, Michael H. Davidson, William Cooke Dumrresq, John Smyth, Maurice Tweedie, James Taylor, Charles Colman, Charles Swanston, John Riddell, William George Page, Josias Torriano, Samuel M'Cormick, Charles Gore Alves, Henry George Jourdan, James Kitson, and G. L. Nelthropp.

By order of the right honourable the governor in council,

(Signed) G. Buchan,

Chief Sec. to the Gov.

By order of the commander in chief.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William.

Public Department, Sept. 19, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency of Fort William has been authorised to receive, at any time between the date of this publication and the 20th October next, any of the treasury bills, or outstanding treasury passes of this government, the amount of which (not being less than sicca rupees five hundred,) may be tendered in even hundreds on loan, to the honourable company, for a period of two years, on which interest will be allowed, payable annually, at, and after the rate of, ten per cent. per annum.

Any fractional difference which may arise on the subscription, will be adjusted at the option of the subscriber, by his being allowed to make up an even sum, or to receive the overplus of his subscription in cash, at the time of his subscribing.

For the immediate satisfaction of those who may subscribe to this loan, a receipt will be granted by the sub-treasurer, in the following form:—

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the honourable company's treasury, the sum of sicca rupees ——, for which he is entitled to receive, from the secretary to the government, a promissory note, payable at the expiration of two years, with interest to be paid annually, at and after the rate of ten per cent. per annum."

The following is the form of the promissory notes, which will be issued by the secretary of the go-

vernment, in exchange for the above-mentioned receipts:

"The governor-general in council does hereby promise for, and on behalf of, the honourable the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, to pay at the presidency at Fort William, in Bengal, at the expiration of two years, from this date, unto A. B. his executors, administrators, or assigns, or his or their order, the sum of sicca rupees ——, this day received into the honourable company's treasury from A. B. together with interest, to be paid annually, at and after the rate of ten per cent per annum.

"*Registered as No.* ——

The public will receive promissory notes in exchange for the receipts to be granted in the first instance, on application at the office of the accountant-general.

Published by order of the honourable the vice president in council.

THOS. BROWN, Sec. to Govt.

TO FRANCIS HORSLEY, ESQ.

Superintendant of the Hon. Company's Press.

SIR,—I beg leave to recommend for publication in your Gazette, the enclosed letter from Mr. Edward Cooke, assistant surgeon at Sylhet, on the cure of that species of leprosy, denominated amongst the natives of India *Juzaum*, by nitric acid; and I have no doubt, that the ingenious and successful application of this new remedy, in the deplorable cases that came under Mr. Cooke's care, will engage the attention of every member of the medical profession, and encourage their endeavours to alleviate the miseries of this cruel disease, by giving a fair trial to this practice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BALFOUR,
2d Member Medical Board.

Fort William, Medical Board Office, April 16, 1805.

TO FRANCIS BALFOUR, ESQ.

President, and Members of the Medical Board.

GENTLEMEN,—There being a great number of miserable objects at this station, and its environs, covered with foul sores, offensive smell of body, general appearance most cadavarous, and mutilated by the horrid disease, called by the natives of this place *Burrah-azar*, or *Juzaum*, as described in volume II, Asiatic Researches, page 156, I thought it a very fair opportunity to try the effect of nitric acid in cases so deplorable. From what I have perused, regarding this medicine, and observed on a few trials, I was convinced if no good would arise, by a gradual introduction and attention, no harm could ensue.

I selected six very desperate cases. The patients were covered with inveterate sores, much emaciated, and being deprived of their fingers and toes, were beggars for common subsistence. I represented their condition to the magistrate of this station, who very humanely afforded them some additional support, during the time they were under my care, and occasionally since that period they have received assistance from him. I began with ten drops of the nitric acid in six ounces of water twice a day, increasing the quantity after the first

two or three days, four drops each dose, attending to the state of the bowels; I did not exceed sixty drops twice a day at the extreme, and continued this quantity for some days; then as gradually decreased in the same manner, until four were discharged, which took place in about six weeks. I was highly gratified to observe, in the course of a few days after the commencement, a visible improvement as to the discharge and appearance of sores. In eight days, almost every sore in four persons became clean, and had a fine florid look, began to heal by degrees in the most healthy manner, and the offensive smell as gradually left them.

Respecting the two other patients, although there was the same flattering appearances, I was sorry to observe no disposition to heal, which was evident, and continued for a week or two, yet in every other respect looked well. Feeling somewhat concerned at this seeming failure, I suspected they might have laboured under venereal at some period or other, and therefore was more particular in my enquiries: my suspicions proved too true. Both had been so unfortunate as to have been severely injured, which joined to the former malady, they had too very powerful enemies to encounter. I did not hesitate, under these circumstances, to have recourse to the aid of pil. Hydrarg. ph. Lond. gr. v. bis in die, which in five or six days produced the happiest effects, and from that time the forces gradually healed: I adopted the same plan regarding the decrease of nitric acid as with the others; and they were discharged after being under my care ten weeks and a few days. It will appear almost incredible, but it is a real fact, I have been frequently abused by these very objects for depriving them of the means of getting their usual subsistence as beggars, because they had no source to excite compassion.

I cannot omit reporting my success in one case of scrofula, or *ghoorg boora.* A prisoner labouring under the disease, with many offensive sores, enlarged glands, and old scars, which, he said, he had been troubled with eighteen years; I gave him the nitric acid as before mentioned, and was highly gratified by the general improvement—a purulent discharge gradually followed, and he was discharged in five weeks.

In one patient the nitric acid disagreed with his bowels—but a few drops of menth. pip. and laudanum, soon had the desired effect. I do not pretend to declare a perfect cure, but from the success I have had, and no return for three months, I hope this practice will induce medical gentlemen to try so valuable a medicine in similar cases.

I trust you will forgive this trouble, and be assured, I shall feel highly flattered if this report meets your approbation.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
With the utmost respect,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD COOKE,
Assistant Surgeon, Sylhet.

Jan. 4, 1805.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Sept. 2, 1805.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. dis..........	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto.......	2	4	2	12
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804..................	2	0	2	8

	Buy.		Sell.	
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804............	1	12	2	4
Ten per cents. prm.........	4	0	3	8
Ditto for two years.........	1	0	0	12

Sept. 9.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. dis..........	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cents. dis........	2	2	2	10
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804........................	2	0	2	4
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.	1	12	2	0
Ten per cents. prm.........	4	0	3	8
Ditto for two years........	1	0	0	12

Sept. 16.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. dis	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto	2	2	2	10
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804........................	1	12	2	0
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804............	1	8	1	12
Ten per cents prm.........	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for two years..	1	0	0	12

Sept. 23.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. dis.	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto.....	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents loans, of 1804........................	2	4	2	12
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804............	2	0	2	8
Ten per cents. prm.......	3	8	3	0
Ditto for two years.	0	4	par	

BENGAL *Occurrences for* OCTOBER, 1805.

Literary Intelligence.

We understand that, under the patronage of marquis Wellesley, Mr. Gladwin has prepared, for the use of the college of Fort William, correct editions of the most approved works of *Sady*, *Jamy*, *Casheffy* and *Aboolfuzl*, with notes and verbal indexes in the manner of the Latin poets, in usum Delphini; and which will be published as speedily as possible, in six volumes quarto.

The *Goolistan*, Persian, and English, with notes and a verbal index, will be published in December next; 300 pages being already printed.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, AUGUST 29, 1805.

Minute by the governor, Colombo, August 27, 1805.

Although his excellency the governor it anxious to grant every fair indulgence, and, as far as is compatible with the duty he owes his sovereign, to forward the private views of his majesty's civil servants in this island, yet it is impossible for him to admit of, or to countenance, any emolument or advantage being derived from sourses which must militate against, and interfere with, the public interests confided to his care.

Of this nature he deems to be the practice which has considerably prevailed in the island, of the civil servants of government embarking in mercantile speculations, whether as principals or as agents for one another, or for commercial houses here or on the continent, he therefore generally directs that no civil servant of his majesty's government do in future embark in any such speculation; and that, where they may be already engaged in any such, they

they close the concern with all possible expedition.

Should however any of his majesty's civil servants conceive that their situation may admit of their being excepted from the above general rule, without injury to the public, they are to state their case specifically in writing to the board of revenue, who, having received instructions on this head from his excellency the governor, will lay before his excellency the particular circumstances of the situation, and submit to his consideration, whether they are such as to entitle them to an exemption from the general rule.

By his excellency's command.
Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

In consequence of a notification by James Morley, esq. sheriff of Bombay, a meeting of the British inhabitants of that settlement took place on Saturday last, at the court house, for the purpose of considering of an address to marquis Cornwallis on his arrival in India; and to marquis Wellesley on the occasion of his approaching departure for Europe, which were unanimously agreed to.

We regret that we have not been able to obtain, with that accuracy we could have wished, a summary of the proceedings of the late meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay. The object of the meeting was explained in an appropriate and animated manner by the sheriff, after which sir James Mackintosh was unanimously voted to the chair.

W. T. Money, esq. superintendent of marine, then rose and addressed the chair, nearly to the following effect:

SIR,—"The real object for which we are here assembled has been so clearly explained by the sheriff, that I feel relieved from a considerable degree of embarrassment, arising out of a consciousness of my own inability to render justice to the motion which I shall have the honour of submitting for your consideration.

I would willingly have resigned the office to abler hands, and have rejoiced, had my learned friend afforded the aid of his superior talents and persuasive powers, in recommending, as a fit subject for the gratulations of the British inhabitants of Bombay, the arrival of the great and venerable character who has resumed the functions of governor general in India.

Committing myself, however, to your indulgence, I will endeavour, very briefly, to state the grounds upon which I shall propose an address to marquis Cornwallis; and strictly adhering to the rule which I conceive to be agreed to, I will hope for the unanimous concurrence of this numerous and respectable assembly.

It appears to me, sir, that the British empire does not contain the man, whom, under all existing circumstances, we could so appropriately address upon his succession to the supreme government.

It is not to rank or station, however elevated, that we are to offer the homage of our congratulations.

It is not to an untried character, unknown in India, whom interest or party has raised to eminence and power, that we are called upon to pay the tribute of unearned applause.

It is to one whose whole life has exhibited an uninterrupted series of most signal services to his country —in the field—in the cabinet—in

important embassies, and in the beneficent office of sheathing the sword of civil warfare.

In so promptly complying with the wish of his sovereign, and the request of the East India company, at such a crisis; in relinquishing the enjoyments of honorable and necessary repose, for the heavy responsibility of an arduous station, at so advanced a period of his virtuous and memorable life, when every motive of personal ambition, gratified to the fullest extent, must have ceased to have had an operative influence on the human mind, he has afforded such a bright example of entire devotion to the good of his country, as, in the best annals of antient or modern times, has never been surpassed: an example which (I have high authority for saying) must tend to attach us more to that happy and favored land which has produced so distinguished a proof of patriotism.

It is impossible, sir, for me, upon a moment's reflection, to contemplate such a sacrifice without revering the motive and venerating the man.

If ever a public character was entitled to universal respect and esteem, this illustrious patriot has pre-eminent claims; for none have ever passed through a long and eventful life, less affected and less actuated, in their public course, by the spirit or prejudice of party: and, consequently, we find that however men may have been divided by political dissentions, and conflicting opinions, however they may have differed upon points of foreign policy—or domestic government, yet all have united in bestowing, on the dignified object of the proposed address, the benedictions of a grateful and admiring country.

Let us then join in the general voice; let us have with truth, to say, in application to ourselves, "*Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt*; let us, by an unanimous resolution, give substantial proof to our countrymen at home, that British feelings and sentiments may live and flourish in Indian climes.

I will not any longer occupy the attention of the meeting, but proceed to move, that a committee be formed for the purpose of preparing an address to the most honourable marquis Cornwallis, upon his arrival in India.

The motion was seconded by lieutenant colonel Macquarie, and unanimously approved.

After which, S. M. Thriepland, esq. addressed the chair, in his usual elegant and impressive manner, on the subject of an address to that distinguished and enlightened statesman, marquis Wellesley; and the motion was seconded by Charles Forbes, esq. carried *nem. con.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Public Department, September 25, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of October, is sicca rupees 1,00,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 13,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,592 to No. 4,595 both inclusive, on Monday the 28th of October, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six

six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the vice presidency in council,

THOS. BROWN, Sec. to the Govt.

The vice president in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

22d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain-lieutenant Goodwin Warner, to be captain of a company, from the 5th September 1805, vice Pryor, deceased.

Lieutenant George Yates, to be captain lieutenant from the 5th September, 1805, vice Warner, promoted.

The name of Mr. James Ferris, having been omitted in the promotion of cadets of artillery, to the rank of lieutenants on the 28th February last, Mr. James Ferris is promoted to be a lieutenant in the corps of artillery, with standing immediately below lieutenant W. S. Whish, and above lieutenant John Rodber.

Captain lieutenant Edward Graham, of artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, on furnishing the prescribed certificate from the pay department.

Lieutenant E. B. Craigie, of the 24th regiment of native infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months.

L. HOOK, Sec. to the Govt.

September 4, 1805.

The governor in council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extracts of a letter from the honourable court of directors, dated April 18, 1805.

Letter, dated April 18, 1805.

Para. 2d. "As a mark of the high sense we entertain of the extraordinary services rendered to the East India company, by the late major-general Stevenson, of your establishment, we have come to the resolution of granting to his widow an annuity of three hundred pounds, during her widowhood, which resolution has been confirmed by a general court of proprietors, and by the board of commissioners, for the affairs of India."

3d. "We have since received an application from Mrs. Stevenson, stating that the funds remaining for the support of her two children, in the event of her decease, will be very confined indeed, if from those funds is to be deducted the sum of 7000 pagodas, which she states was borrowed from the Madras government, by the late general Stevenson, to enable him to pay his passage to Europe, &c."

4th. "We have therefore resolved to exonerate the estate of general Stevenson, from re-payment of the advance to that amount made to him by the Madras government, and advised in their military letter of the 23d of March, 1804, para. 427."

14th. "We have agreed to restore to the service Mr. William Betty, a surgeon on your establishment, who was dismissed by the sentence of a court martial, and the general court have concurred in this our resolution."

15th. "We have been influenced in our decision upon Mr. Betty's case, by the peculiar circumstances of his long continuance under arrest previous to his trial, and of his having been acquitted of all the charges brought against

against him, except that of breaking his arrest, in which he appears to have acted more from an error in judgment than intentional disobedience, and likewise by the very strong and unanimous recommendation of the court martial in his favour."

17th. "We have permitted lieutenant-colonel Samuel Ogg, to return to his duty on your establishment, and in consideration of the long and meritorious services of this officer, and the peculiar circumstances which occurred to retard his promotion on the augmentation made to your army, in 1800, we recommend him to the particular notice and attention of your government."

Proceedings of a meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay, held on Saturday the 31st of August, 1805.

A meeting of British inhabitants having been this day held at the court house, to consider of an address to Marquis Cornwallis on his arrival in India, and to Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his approaching departure, pursuant to public notification, the sheriff opened the business of the day as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—"In compliance with a requisition from some of the principal British inhabitants at this presidency, I have convened you for the purpose of considering of an address to Marquis Cornwallis on his arrival in India, and to Marquis Wellesley on the occasion of his approaching departure. It must be the source of congratulation to every British inhabitant of India, and an additional motive of gratitude to the government in Great Britain, that the administration of these valuable dominions has been committed to Marquis Cornwallis;—a personage grown grey in the toils of honour and glory, and who, in the rare union of civil and military talents, is a memorable example of devotion to his country, by his services in the three most enlightened and civilized quarters of the globe. While we entertain a just confidence in the administration of our present governor-general, we cannot be insible to the attachment, respect, and admiration, that are due from us to that illustrious character, the Marquis Wellesley, whose vigilance, energy, and provident counsels, have been anxiously engaged in ensuring the stability to the British territories in India, who, while the states of the enemy were afflicted with the inevitable evils of war, preserved the British territories in the productive security of peace, and who, in the midst of heavy demands of pecuniary aid, arising from a complicated and extensive warfare, has surmounted unusual difficulties in sustaining the credit of the British resources."

Sir James Mackintosh was then unanimously requested to take the chair, and having complied with the wish of the meeting,

Mr. Thriepland, the honourable company's counsel, then addressed the meeting, to the following effect:—

"Mr. Chairman,

"As it is impossible for any man to entertain a higher sense than I do, of the pure and disinterested spirit which alone could actuate the present governor-general in consenting to resume the functions of an arduous office in a distant country, and which has been described in such glowing and animated language, by my very able, eloquent, and most respectable friend,

friend, Mr. Money, I shall sign an address expressive of that sense, and of true veneration for a character of tried and veteran worth, with the utmost satisfaction.

"But I certainly think we should be wanting to ourselves, and should display our own characters in a light that would do them very little credit, if we hesitated to accompany that address with another, no less ardent and sincere, to that illustrious statesman, who will soon be restored to the bosom of his country, whose administration has so often, and so lately been the theme of praise and admiration, not in this place only, but in every quarter of British India, and will continue to be remembered, for the signal advantages it has conferred, as long as gratitude is a virtue regardless of the situation of its object.

"Sir, I do not mean to trespass on your time on this occasion, but I cannot conclude without requesting to be forgiven for having presented myself to your notice, as the mover of an address to the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, when I know there is not one of those who, from the trading and commercial part of this flourishing community, who would not have rejoiced, and who was not ready to anticipate me in that act of profound respect, and bounden duty; and when I mentioned the mercantile interest of Bombay, I am mistaken if it will be easy to find a body of equal numbers who have a greater stake in the prosperity, or more liberal and enlightened views of the true interests of their country, to give weight to the sentiments they entertain, and are zealous to avow, of public men, and of public affairs."

Mr. Threipland concluded with moving, that the same committee might also prepare an address to the most noble Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his departure from India.

Mr. Charles Forbes seconded the motion.

The several motions having been made and seconded, the chairman proceeded to take the sense of the meeting on each, and both being unanimously agreed to, the following gentlemen were named a committee to prepare the addresses:—

Sir James Mackintosh, W. T. Money, Esq. lieutenant-colonel Macquarie, of H. M. 86th regiment; S. M. Threipland, Esq. Charles Forbes, Esq. Alexander Adamson, Esq. Colonel Spry, of H. M. 77th regiment; Captain Christian, R. N. P. Hadow, Esq. lieutenant-colonel Baillie, lieutenant-colonel Williamson, F. Wardon, Esq. Captain Mahony, O. Woodhouse, Esq. D. Inglis, Esq. James Law, Esq. and S. Halliday, Esq.

The above committee then retired, and having returned with the addresses, the same were read to the meeting by the respective movers, and afterwards, severally, from the chair; and the question being put on each, that it should be adopted as the sense of the meeting, the same was unanimously carried in the affirmative.

The following resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted.

"That the addresses be engrossed, and remain at the theatre for signature, till Saturday the 7th of September.

"That the chairman be requested to solicit the favor of the honourable the governor to transmit the respective addresses at such time

time, and in such manner, as he may deem most eligible.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the sheriff, for his attention in convening the British inhabitants of the settlement."

The chairman then retired, and the sheriff having resumed the chair, Mr. Money moved the thanks of the meeting to Sir James Mackintosh, for his readiness in complying with the request of the meeting in taking the chair, and the ability with which he had conducted the proceeding of the day; which being seconded by Mr. Threipland, was unanimously agreed to. The meeting was then dissolved by the sheriff.

In order to gratify the public curiosity, we have endeavoured to take down the substance of the addresses, which we believe to be nearly as follows:

To his Excellency the Most Honourable Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Governor-general of the British territories in India, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's, and the Honourable East India Company's, forces, &c. &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned, British inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to congratulate your excellency, on your safe arrival in India, and upon your having assumed the functions of your great office.

Your lordship's life has been devoted to the service of your country in war and in peace, in difficult negotiations, in military operations the most arduous and brilliant, and in the noble employ- of healing the wounds of civil discord.

You now complete the dignified consistency of this character, by once more coming forth from honourable repose to the care and toils of public service, at a period of life when the best men deem themselves released from laborious duty, and from a situation, where no wish of your honest ambition was ungratified.

This is an act, my lord which could only have arisen from the unmixed principle of public duty: the disposition to do such an act is rare, the opportunities of doing it, with motives so unsuspected and indisputable, are still more rare: such an act, if it only served to prove the possibility of virtue so disinterested, would be a signal service to mankind, and your lordship's sacrifice of yourself, on the present occasion, confers on you a distinction, which none of your past, or future honors can surpass.

For our parts, my lord, we thank you for endearing to us our country, to which we become more fondly and proudly attached, when we see that it is capable of producing such examples.

An administration originating in motives so pure has every prospect of being happy in its progress. Your lordship is, from experience, well acquainted with its difficulties. But we can venture to assure you, that as your departure from Great Britain was accompanied by the admiration of the whole nation, so your arrival in this country is attended by the veneration of every British subject; and that your government will be aided by the renown of your virtue and valour, which time has not effaced from the

the minds of the princes and nations of India.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your excellency's most obedient,

and faithful servants.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1805.

To the Most Noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned British inhabitants of Bombay, beg leave to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your lordship, at the close of your eventful and brilliant administration.

With the same sincerity, and in the same spirit of independence, which has actuated us in our congratulations to your noble successor, we now present ourselves to your lordship.

The British character is not so far corrupted in us, that we can pay homage to mere power and greatness. It is therefore with pleasure, that we chuse this unsuspected moment, for declaring our unfeigned sense of the claims of public admiration and gratitude, which your splendid abilities, and unwearied exertions in the cause of your country, have so justly gained for you, during your memorable government of India.

We earnestly wish that your lordship's voyage to Europe may be safe and prosperous, and that the active zeal which has marked your career abroad, may soon find scope for its exercise at home.

We are confident that your lordship will ever find a happiness worthy of you, in the memory of your important services—in the renewal of your intercourse with illustrious and accomplished friends—in literature, which you have not only liberally patronised, but most successfully cultivated,—and, above all, in the performance of those duties, public as well as private, of which the number is increased, and the obligations strengthened, by your distinguished talents, and eminent station; and the active discharge of which is the safest and most pure source of enjoyment which it has pleased Divine Providence to allot to mankind.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most faithful,

and humble servants.

Bombay, Aug. 31, 1805.

Proceedings of a meeting of the European and Native merchants of Bombay, held on the 31st of August, 1805.

At a meeting of the principal British and native merchants of Bombay, held immediately after the meeting of the British inhabitants convened for the purpose of considering of an address to Marquis Cornwallis on his arrival in India and to Marquis Wellesley on his approaching departure;

Mr. Alexander Adamson in the chair.

It was proposed by Mr. Charles Forbes, seconded; by Mr. James Law, and unanimously resolved,

"That the most noble the Marquis Wellesley be solicited to permit a statue of him to be executed by the first artist in England, to be sent out to Bombay, as soon as possible.

"That the following Gentlemen be requested to wait upon Marquis Wellesley on his arrival in England, to prefer the said application on behalf of the merchants of Bombay

bay, — namely, *Messrs. David Scott, John Forbes,* and *Patrick Craufurd Bruce.*

"That the honourable the governor in council be requested to allot an eligible spot on Bombay Green, within the fort, for the reception of the statue of Marquis Wellesley.

"That a subscription be immediately set on foot for the above purpose, to be open for the signature of the European and native merchants of this settlement.

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

(Signed) "ALEX. ADAMSON,
"*Chairman.*

"*Bombay, Aug.* 31, 1805."

Fort William, October 12, 1805.

With sentiments of the deepest sorrow and regret, the government announces the decease of the most honourable CHARLES, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, knight of the most noble order of the garter, governor general of the East India Company's possessions, and commander in chief of his majesty's and the honorable company's land forces in the East Indies.

This afflicting and greatly to be deplored event took place on Saturday the 5th instant, at Ghazeepore in the province of Benares, where his lordship had arrived, in his progress to join, and to assume the personal command of, the army in the Field: as well as for the purpose of accomplishing other important objects intimately connected with the interests of the State.

During a long and active life, distinguished by eminently honourable and arduous exertion in the service of his country, this illustrious and revered nobleman manifested all the energies, combined with all the virtues, which can dignify exalted public station, and adorn the sphere of private life.

As a patriot, a statesman, a warrior, and a man, the character of Marquis Cornwallis shines with distinguished lustre

The records of the British empire in Europe and in Asia, bear ample testimony to the splendid and important services rendered by him in different quarters of the globe, to his sovereign and his country.

To the East India Company, the memory of Marquis Cornwallis is peculiarly endeared. To the service of the country in India were devoted some of the most vigorous years of his valuable life; and there, at an advanced period of it, has it pleased Divine Providence to terminate his earthly career of honour, and of glory.

British India will ever be proud to associate with its happiness, its prosperity, and renown, the grateful remembrance of its venerated benefactor, Marquis Cornwallis: and the native powers of India, will sincerely regret a man who so deservedly possessed their unbounded confidence, and highest esteem.

By his sovereign, and his country, the death of Marquis Cornwallis will be deplored as a public calamity. Europe at large, to whom his fame and his virtues have long been familiar, will lament the loss of such exalted and respected worth; and history will record his magnanimity, his benevolence,—his love of justice, his inflexible integrity, his ardent valour, his wise and prudent policy, as eminently worthy of imitation and of praise.

The flag of Fort William to be im-

immediately hoisted half-staff high, and to continue so until sun-set.

Minute guns, sixty-six in number, corresponding with the age of the deceased, to be fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

Similar marks of respect, with the solemnities suitable to the mournful occasion, to be paid to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, at all the principal military stations and posts dependent upon this presidency; and copies of the preceding orders to be transmitted to the government of Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's island, and also to the government of the British possessions on the island of Ceylon.

By the order of government,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Gov.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William.

Notice is hereby given, that all powers of attorney to receive interest on government securities, to sell or to receive payment, according to the course of the treasury, of government securities, or to take up securities deposited at the treasury, executed in any part of India, after the 31st December next, or if executed in England, or elsewhere than India, after the 30th September, 1806, will be required to be drawn out in the following respective forms, which are published for general information.

Form of Power to Receive Interest.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute, and appoint true and lawful attorney for and in name, and on behalf, to demand and receive all such interest or dividends, as may have become due, or may hereafter become due to from the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on securities of the said company for any share in their public loans, or any of them, the interest whereof is or shall be payable from their treasury, at Fort William, in Bengal, and to sign a receipt or receipts for the same, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed and delivered by in the presence of us.

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode, and quality of the witness, written against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO SELL, OR TO RECEIVE PAYMENT ACCORDING TO THE COURSE OF THE TREASURY.

Know all men by these presents, that do make, constitute, and appoint true and lawful attorney in name and on behalf to sell, indorse, and assign (or to receive payment of the principal according to the course of the treasury of) all or any of the securities of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, for shares in their public loans, payable from their treasury at Fort William, in Bengal.

Strike out the words sell, endorse, or assign, where it is not intended to give a power to sell, but only to receive payment according to the course of the treasury.

(When it is intended to limit the sum the description of the notes by their numbers, and amount, must be marked in this blank.)

to which now or may be lawfully entitled; and to receive the consideration money, and give a receipt or receipts for the same; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof. In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us.

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses written against their names.

FORM OF POWER TO TAKE UP, SELL, OR EXCHANGE PAPER, DEPOSITED AT THE TREASURY.

Know all Men by these presents, that

do make, constitute, and appoint,

true and lawful attorney, for, and on behalf of to receive from out of the possession of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, the following securities of the said company, which have been deposited at their treasury, Fort William, in Bengal: that is to say.

(Insert here the numbers, dates, and amount of the several securities as required by the sub-treasurer's certificate.)

And also for and on behalf of to sign proper acquittances for the same; [And to sell, indorse, and assign the same when they shall have been received, or to exchange at the treasury of the said company for other securities of the said company, to be issued in the name of the said

Strike out either or both of these clauses when it is not intended to give a power to sell or exchange, but merely to receive the deposited paper from the treasury.

or of any other person, to be appointed by and for the purposes aforesaid;] and for and on behalf of to make such application to the governor-general in council at the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, as is required by the terms of the indorsement on the said securities. And to do all other lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney shall do therein by virtue hereof—In witness whereof have hereunto set hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of us

N. B. The date is to be inserted at the time of execution, in words at length, and the place of abode and quality of the witnesses written against their names.

*** This regulation will not be holden to affect powers of attorney already allowed and acted upon at the Treasury.

M. CAMPBELL, *Sub-Treasurer.*

General Treasury, March 20, 1805.

To Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq. Sheriff of the town of Calcutta.

SIR,—We beg the favour of you to convene a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, at an early date, for the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by this settlement, on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallis; and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered nobleman.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servants,
&c. &c.

In compliance with the above requisition, I request the attendance of the British inhabitants of this settlement, at the tavern of Carlier and Scornec, on Saturday next, the 26th inst, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

S. LAPRIMAUDAYE, *Sheriff.*

Calcutta, October 2[illegible], 1805.

Fort William, Oct. 1805.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Department, under date the 14th of October, 1805.

Ordered, that the following proclamation, announcing the succession of the honourable sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. to the office of governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, be read at the head of the troops in the garrison of Fort William, under a salute of nineteen guns, and three vollies of small arms.

Ordered, that the proclamation be also read at the head of the troops at all the principal military stations, under a salute of nineteen guns.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the demise of the most honorable Charles, marquis Cornwallis, late governor-general of the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, which took place at Ghauzeepore, on the 5th of October, 1805: the honorable sir George Hilaro Barlow, baronet, has succeeded to the office of governor-general of the presidency aforesaid, under the provisions contained in the act of the 33d year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign George the third.

It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the said honorable sir George Hilaro Barlow, baronet, did, on the 10th of October, 1805, take charge of the said office of governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

THOS. BROWN, *Sec. to the Gov.*

Fort William, October 14, 1805.

Ordered also, that the proclamation be published, in the usual form, by the sheriff of Calcutta.

A true extract,
THOS. BROWN, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, Oct. 14, 1805.

The hon. Sir George Hilaro Barlow, baronet, governor-general, has nominated the hon. George Udny, esq. to be vice-president and deputy-governor of Fort William, during the governor-general's absence from the presidency.

The

The hon. George Udny, esq. this day took his seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

In conformity with the desire of the hon. sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. governor-general, and in virtue of the provisions contained in section 34, of the act of the 33d of the reign of his majesty George the 3d, cap. 52, the hon. the vice-president has summoned John Lumsden, esq. to assist and act at the council-board of the presidency of Fort William, as an occasional member of council.

Mr. Lumsden this day took the oaths and his seat accordingly, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

The hon. the vice-president in council has been pleased to direct Mr. Thomas Brown, to act as chief secretary to the government, until further orders. By order of the vice-president in council,

THOS. BROWN,
Actg. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary-Oct. 26, 1805.

Proceedings of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on Saturday, the 26th of October, 1805; in pursuance of a notice from the sheriff, dated the 21st instant, "For the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by this settlement, on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallis; and of testifying, by a last memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered nobleman."

The sheriff, Mr. Laprimaudaye, having stated the object for which this meeting was convened, Mr. Speke was requested to take the chair.

The following letter was presented to the chairman, under the signatures of several native inhabitants of the town of Calcutta:

"*To the Chairman of the General Meeting of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, convened by a Notification from the Sheriff, under date the 21st October,* 1805.

"SIR,—Having observed a public notice from the sheriff, of a meeting to be held on Saturday, the 26th October, for the purpose of expressing the deep concern felt by this settlement on the lamented death of Marquis Cornwallis;

Colonel A. Kyd,
Sir J. Gore,
G. A. Robinson, esq.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the sheriff and to the chairman.

PETER SPEKE, *Chairman.*

Fort William, Public Department, Oct. 23, 1805.

1st. The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer, at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand) which may be tendered on loan to the honorable company, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

2d. The above-mentioned officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this loan, all outstanding treasury bills of this government; accepted bills of exchange drawn on the governor-general in council, after deducting interest at the rate of six rupees, thirteen annas, and six pie, per cent. per annum, for the period which the bill may have to run; bills for arrears of salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for pay-

payment or not; and, generally, all authorized public demands.

3d. The paymasters of the army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount, in the usual manner, on the military paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4th. Subscriptions to this loan will be received at par, that is, for every subscription of one hundred Sicca rupees a receipt will be granted, entitling the subscriber to a promissory note for one hundred sicca rupees, to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

5th. The sicca rupee of Lucknow and Benares will be received as equal to the Calcutta sicca rupee.

6th. A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of such receipt until the 15th of February, 1806, and in cases where the subscription shall be made in the outstanding treasury passes, or treasury bills of government, on or before the 1st of December next, interest will be calculated and allowed on such passes or bills from their respective dates, to the date on which they may be subscribed, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, instead of the rates of interest, which these passes and bills severally bear at present.

7th. The interest which may be due on the 15th of February next, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of the resident at Lucknow, or the collectors of Oude and Benares, in cases where the subscriptions shall have been made at those treasuries, respectively; and for the principal, a promissory note, or notes, will be granted, bearing date the 15th February, 1806, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant-general's office.

8th. The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable, either in Bengal, under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council, on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight, (which bills shall be granted at any time, on the application of the proprietor of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Bengal, or at any earlier period) and any bills which may be so granted will, if the proprietor desire it, be forwarded by the deputy accountant general in the public packets to him, or his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

9th. The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half yearly, viz. from year to year until the principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the general treasury, in the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight; provided always, in the latter case,

that the interest for which bills may be so required, amount to the sum of fifty pounds sterling at the least, and no bills will be granted for a smaller amount.

10th. For the accomodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the governor-general in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of Sicca rupees 10,000) deposited in charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon will be remitted, as it shall become due, by bills on the terms above-mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy accountant-general to the proprietor, his agent, or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

11th. All applications to the governor-general in council to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies.

"The interest accruing half yearly on this promissory note, and the principal, as it shall become payable, according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on the honourable the court of directors, pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of the loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th October, 1805, payable to ————, and to be forwarded to ————; but the promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions, with respect to the mode of payment of the interest or principal, to be in any manner altered, except on application to the governor-general in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me, or them, for that purpose."

12th. For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy accountant-general will, on their parts, write a declaration, above prescribed, on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for this purpose by an endorsement, to be executed on the receipt, or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies. The deputy accountant-general will also make the necessary application to the governor-general in council for an order to the sub-treasurer, to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgement of that officer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instructions which

may

may be furnished him for that purpose.

13th. A receipt will be granted in the following form, for subscriptions which may be made at any of the public treasuries:

Form of Receipt.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the honourable company's treasury, the sum of sicca rupees—— ——, which is to be accounted for to him in order as follows: interest on the principal will be paid to him at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of ————, at and after the rate of ten rupees per cent. per annum, from this date to the 15th of February, 1806, and for the principal, a promissory note, to be dated on the ————, will be granted on application to the deputy accountant-general, payable conformably to the conditions of the loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th October, 1805.

(Signed) *Sub-Treasurer,*
or *Collector.*

14th. Promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the receipts.

"Fort William, 1805.
Promissory note for Sa. Rs.——

"The governor-general in council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Sicca rupees ———— as a loan to the honourable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said united company, to repay and discharge the said loan by paying unto the said A. B. his executors or administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of Sicca rupees ———— aforesaid, at the presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of this presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, unless the same shall have been previously discharged by bills drawn on the honourable the court of directors, according to the conditions of the plan for a loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 24th October, 1805; and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments, viz. on the ———— following from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the rate of two shillings and six-pence the Sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after sight."

"Signed by the authority of the governor-general in council.

(Signed) "————
" *Sec. to Govt. Pub. Dept.*

"Accountant-General's Office.

"*Registered as No.*——

15th. The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 15th of February, 1806, but it is hereby notified, that the loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the governor-general in council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by order of the vice-president in council.

T. Brown,
Acting chief Sec. to the Govt.

COMPANY'S

COMPANY'S PAPER.

September 27, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis.........	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto....	2	2	2	10
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804	2	0	2	4
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803 and 1804...... ...	1	12	2	0
Ten per cents. prem.......	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for 2 years.........	1	0	0	12

October 7.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per. cents. dis...........	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto......	3	0	3	8
Eight per cent. Loans, of 1805......................	2	8	3	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.........	2	0	2	8
Ten per cents. prem.......	4	0	3	8
Ditto, for 2 years.........	0	4	0 par	

October 14.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis..........	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto....	3	0	3	8
Eight per cent Loans, of 1804..................	2	4	2	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.........	1	12	2	4
Ten per cent. prem.......	2	0	1	8
Ditto. for 2 years.........	0 par		0	8

October 21.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis............	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. do..... ...	3	0	3	8
Eight per cents. Loans, of 1804..................	2	4	2	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804..........	1	12	2	4
Ten per cents. prem.......	2	0	1	8
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0 par		0	8

October 28.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis..........	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto....	3	0	3	8
Eight per cents. Loans, of 1804............	0	8	1	0
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804..........	0	0	par	
Ten per cents. prem..... ..	2	8	2	0
Ditto, for 2 years.........	0	0	par	

BENGAL *Occurrences for* NOVEMBER, 1805.

Presidency Orders, by the Vice President and Deputy Governor.

Fort William, Oct. 15, 1805.

The vice president and deputy governor, with sincere regret, performs the painful duty of directing the last tribute of military honours to be paid to the remains of that valuable officer, and meritorious public character, lieutenant colonel J. A. Kirkpatrick, of the establishment of Fort St. George, late resident at the court of the Soubadar of the Deccan, in which situation he rendered important services to the honourable East India company.

A funeral party to be furnished by his majesty's 67th regiment, and to be commanded by a field officer, is to be formed under the directions of the commanding officer of the troops at the presidency, for the purpose of attending the corpse of the deceased, which will be moved from the house of Mr. Buller, in Chowringhee, to the place of interment, at five o'clock this evening.

General

General Orders by the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 26, 1805.

General Orders, by the Honourable the Governor General, Benares, the 18th Oct. 1805.

The honourable the governor general being solicitous to afford the most public and general demonstrations of respect for the memory of the late governor-general, marquis Cornwallis, and of deep regret and concern at the misfortune of his lordship's decease, in addition to the manifestations of public sorrow prescribed by the orders of government of the 12th instant, requests that the right honourable the commander in chief of the company's forces in Bengal, and the commanders in chief of the company's forces under the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, will direct the Officers of the honourable company's military establishment, under those presidencies respectively, to observe a general mourning, during the space of three months from the date of the receipt of this notification, at the several precidencies respectively. The governor-general further requests, that the right honourable lord Lake will be pleased to issue orders to a similar effect to the officers of his majesty's forces serving in India.

By order of the honourable the governor-general.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone, *Sec. to the Govt.*

L. Hook, *Sect. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.*

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, Oct. 26, 1805.

The governor general has been pleased to appoint colonel Miles Nightingall, of his majesty's 51st regiment, to be private secretary, and lieut. Burges Camac, of his majesty's Malay regiment, to be aid-de-camp to the governor general, from the 17th instant.

L. Hook, *Sec. to the Govt.*

Madras
Occurrences for November.

To John Oakes, Esq. Sheriff of Madras.

Sir,—We request you will convene a meeting of the British inhabitants of Madras, to consider of an address to marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his recent departure for Europe.

J. Kenworthy, Hay Macdowal, G. Buchan, A. Campbell, C. Smith, J. H. D. Ogilvie, W. Linley, A. Cockburn, A. Falconer, J. Baker, A. Anstruther, P. A. Agnew, G. Arbuthnot, E. C. Greenway, A. Orr, W. Grant, T. Parry, G. Taswell, K. Dalrymple, I. Marshall, J. Grant, I. Hunter, G. Lys, I. R. Coates, B. Roebuck, G. G. Keble, C. Wynox, J. Brunton, E. Trapaud, W. Abbot, T. H. Greig, R. Dennison, H. Marsh, E. Wood.

In compliance with the above, I request the attendance of the British inhabitants of this settlement, at the exchange, in Fort St. George, on Monday next, the 7th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

John Oakes, *Sheriff.*

Madras, Oct. 5, 1805.

Proceedings held at a meeting of the British inhabitants of Madras, on Monday, 7th Oct. 1805.

In consequence of the notice published on the 5th instant, by the sheriff of Madras, a general meeting of the British inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of an address to the most noble marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his recent departure for Europe.

The

The meeting was opened by the sheriff in an appropriate speech.

Mr C. Smith then moved, that major-general Macdowal be requested to take the chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Wood, and unanimously agreed to.

Major-general Macdowal, having accordingly taken the chair—Mr Marsh rose, and addressed the meeting. He said that the zeal, [illegible] it was natural to feel for the [illegible] characters of great men, [illegible] statesman, made [illegible] respect unmindful of [illegible] of presumption, in [illegible] the mover of a measure [illegible] have come, he was well aware, [illegible] better effect from men [illegible] than himself in the [illegible] might seem, said [illegible] somewhat late in point of time, in offering these [illegible] respect for the talents [illegible] of the late governor-general of India.

But he knew not whether on that account they would come in a less pleasing shape to the eminent person to whom they were addressed. They were addressed to him at that unsuspected moment, the retirement of a statesman from power, when dependence or adulation were usually silent: and when the virtues of a public man were acknowledged with sincerity, and for the most part estimated with correctness. The tribute was then unbribed and genuine; and flowed from a sincere and unaffected admiration of his character and services.

At this period, said Mr. M when the memory of the noble lord's administration must be still green and fresh in the minds of all who heard him, he would not run over the whole series of benefits, derived to the British empire from his memorable exertions. The most striking feature of that administration was, the preservation of this part of the British Empire itself. His lordship's wisdom had rendered the discipline and gallantry of our armies effective and successful. His mind had marched before the progress of our armies. It had anticipated, by the calculations of a wise and prudent policy, the achievements of our arms. The victory had been gained in the cabinet, before it was obtained in the field. These were great qualities; the qualities by which empires were upheld; qualities, without which military valour would be an ill-directed and useless strength. The extirpation of the French power in this part of the British empire was only second in importance to the deliverance of Great Britain herself, from the ascendancy of that common foe to the repose and civilization of the world.

Mr. M. said he did not stand forward as the professed eulogist of the noble lord. It was unnecessary to praise one, whom all admired. A sophist of antiquity was interrupted in a long discourse upon the beauty of Helen by being asked, whether any one blamed her? Mr. M. here adverted to the unspotted consistency of the noble lord's political character. He had begun his career in the British parliament, in an union with the greatest men of the age, and the safest guides and oracles of political life; Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Windham. He had lent his hand with those great men to the destruction of the enemies of the English constitution at home. He had proceeded onward in his career, and had destroyed the enemies of the English greatness abroad. After dwelling on this topic—Mr. M. said, he would venture

ture to affirm, that the noble lord would be acknowledged by the East India Company to have been one of its most faithful and meritorious servants. That body were never slow to reward or acknowledge the merits of their servants. The great events which the noble lord had to encounter, called for great sacrifices. Œconomy was a distributive virtue; a virtue of time, of place, of exigency. That which at one season was profusion, was at another the most rigid frugality. We ought to lift up our minds to the size and magnitude of these matters: to keep in our view the greatness of the benefits, while we were weighing the price at which they were purchased. The security and existence of empires were not within the jurisdiction of a vulgar arithmetic. Mr. M. having adverted to the munificent patronage for the encouragement of literature, which the marquis had planned and supported, reminding the meeting that they were acting with the most perfect consistency in following up their recent congratulations to the venerable Marquis Cornwallis, with the present address to his predecessor.

In political affairs, the substitution of new plans did not detract from the wisdom and soundness of the old ones. The exigencies of political affairs frequently called by turns for the exercise of different virtues. This was the harmony of the political world. The same end was produced, though by different means. Each of them was actuated by the same zeal for the British character; the same love of the British constitution; the same enlightened knowledge of the commercial and political interests of the company. Mr. M. concluded a very able and animated speech, by proposing an address to Marquis Wellesley, on occasion of his recent departure for Europe, expressive of the high sense entertained by the British inhabitants of Madras of his merits and services; of their esteem and respect of his character and exalted talents; and of their gratitude for numerous public benefits conferred and confirmed during the period of his long and eventful administration.

Colonel Campbell seconded the motion, which having been unanimously agreed to, the chairman moved, that a committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare the address; the motion was seconded by Mr. Buchan, and agreed to; and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee accordingly:

Major General Macdowal, Mr. Roebuck, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Agnew, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Wynox, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Hurdis, Major Thompson, Mr. Keble, Mr. Wood, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Baker, Mr. Parry, The Sheriff.

The committee retired, returned with the draft of an address, which was read and approved.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that the address, as now read, do stand.

That the address be engrossed, and do lie at the exchange for signature.

That the right hon. lord William Bentinck be requested to forward the address to the most noble Marquis Wellesley.

That the chairman be requested to wait on the right honourable lord William Bentinck, to obtain his lordship's compliance with the wish of the meeting conveyed in the preceding resolution, and to ascertain at what time it will be

agreeable to his lordship to receive the address.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

Proceedings of a meeting of the officers serving North of the Nerbudda, at Baroda, 21st Sept. 1805.

In consequence of an application from the commanding officers of corps and detachments, to lieutenant-colonel Woodington, to call a meeting of the officers of the line, a general meeting was held on Saturday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of considering of an address to the most noble Marquis Wellesley, on his departure.

Lieutenant-colonel Grummont, seconded by captain Fraser, moved that lieutenant-colonel Woodington be requested to take the chair; which was unanimously agreed to.

Colonel Woodington having accordingly taken the chair, captain Heard (major of brigade) delivered the following speech:

Sir,—We are assembled here to address oneof the most illustrious characters that has ever presided in any administration, and, impressed as I am, was I to enter into a detail of the eminent services which Marquis Wellesley has rendered his country, by his magnanimous conduct in the execution of his great office, in doing justice to his lordship's transcendent talents, I should not confine myself in comparison of character to modern times: but his lordship's virtues are so well estimated, so justly appreciated, and so universally acknowledged, that my humble delineation of them is unnecessary to set forth their grandeur.

Their light has shone throughout India, and the mirror has reflected its brilliancy into every native court.

The British character has been ever held up by his lordship in the most honourable point of view; and there is no man who possesses the least spark of patriotism, but must behold Marquis Wellesley with admiration and esteem.

His virtues, even if they retire from the public eye, will be transmitted to posterity as true objects of wonder and of praise.

The army of India are peculiarly indebted to his lordship; and from soldiers who have used their utmost exertions, acting under this wise statesman, an humble tribute of respect and gratitude to the noble marquis on quitting this country, we may hope will prove acceptable.

I therefore have the honor, Sir, to propose, that a committee may be nominated to frame an address to the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, on his quitting the government of India.

Captain F. Fraser, then rose,

Sir,—With a diffidence which arises from my conscious inability to do justice to the subject which has occasioned this meeting, I submit myself to your candour, and hope for an indulgent hearing, trusting that the sincerity of my heart will plead an excuse for my deficiency in those powers which are requisite to constitute the character of a public speaker; and, indeed, after the succinct and eloquent manner in which my friend, captain Heard, has already handled the subject of discussion, I find there is but little left for me to add; yet, on such an occasion as this, when we are assembled for the purpose of framing an address, expressive of our admiration and esteem to that noble and illustrious personage,

sonage, about to quit this country, I feel happy in declaring to you the satisfaction it affords me, as an individual, by having it in my power to second, with my hearty concurrence, the motion.

I need not enumerate to this assembly the many powerful motives, and just inducements, we, as forming part of the Indian army, have at this period, for offering our tribute of admiration, together with our most cordial and sincere wishes for the future glory, prosperity, and happines of one, who, by the eminent splendor of his abilities, has promoted the interests, and aggrandized the glory of the British name, in this quarter of the globe.

It is from the lustre of his auspicious government that the British arms in Hindûstan have derived that brilliancy with which they have of late so conspicuously shone; and let me here observe, how gratifying must it be to the feelings of those thus addressing him, when they consider that it is not to one clothed with the dignity of supreme power, that it is directed, but to a man who now, divested of that power, retires to his country to receive from his sovereign the reward due to his distinguished merit, while he leaves behind him the deeply-impressed remembrance of his talent and virtues. —That he may long live to be an ornament to his country, and that those talents which have, during his brilliant administration, rendered such important services to the state, now at this momentous and eventful crisis of our affairs at home, prove a source of equal benefit to our common country, is the sincere wish of my heart.—And may he, when loaded with years and honor, retire to *Otium Cumdignatate*, and enjoy, in the bosom of domestic tranquillity, the fruits of his well-earned fame.

I shall now conclude, having trespassed longer on your time than I originally intended, and have the honour of seconding the motion, that a committee be appointed to frame an address to the most noble Richard, marquis Wellesley, on his departure from India.

The motion having been unanimously agreed to, the following gentlemen were appointed the committee to frame the address.

Lieut col. Woodington, lieut. col. Grummont, captain Heard, captain Fraser, doctor Milne, lieut. Hull, doctor Maxwell, lieut. Hardy, major Brattan, Mr. Macneil, doctor Bowen, captain Eldridge, major Gipson, captain Burke.

The above committee then retired, and returned with the address, which was read and unanimously agreed to.

It was then proposed and agreed to, that the address should be transmitted by colonel Woodington to the honourable the governor, requesting him to forward it in the manner he may deem most proper.

The thanks of the meeting was moved and unanimously agreed to colonel Woodington for his exertions in the chair.

The meeting was then dissolved.

We have been favoured with a copy of the address, which is as follows:

Address to the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,—It is as inconsistent with our disposition to offer adulation, as it is contrary to your's to desire it; but we should be devoid of those sentiments which affect every man of ingenuous feelings, did we not come forward at this moment, when your lordship retires from the government of India

India, to express, as soldiers and as Britons, our humble and grateful acknowledgements, for the benefits that have accrued from your lordship's wise and brilliant administration.

We have had communicated to us your lordship's affectionate and impressive farewell. A farewell which conveys a lively sense of the estimation and attachment with which you have so liberally characterized our endeavours in the public cause, and with those noble sentiments of approbation so worthy of your lordship, and in which you confer so much true honour, you still more impress us with gratitude and respect.

We cannot pass in silence the exalted ideas we entertain of that unwearied activity, undaunted perservance, and magnanimous firmness which your lordship has so signally displayed since the commencement of your ever-memorable career in India.

As long as memory holds her seat, and distinguished talents, in unison with distinguished virtues, shall meet their just appreciations, the lustre of your name will stand recorded with the lustre of your lordship's government; and while the glory of our country and our king continues to animate us in the day of battle, a rising impulse shall excite us to victory in the recollection of your renown; and let our deeds in arms, my lord, be the pledge of our lasting veneration.

Cantonments near Baroda,
21st Sept. 1805.

Fort William Public department,
Oct. 30, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum accepted to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of November, is Sicca Rupees 200,000. Of this sum, Sicca Rupees 50,000, will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the General Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,596 to No. 4,606, both inclusive, on Monday the 25th of November, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by Order of the Vice President in Council.

THOS. BROWN,
Act. Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Address from the British inhabitants of the ceded and conquered Provinces, to his Excellency the right honourable Lord Lake.

Mr. E. W. Blunt, the senior civil servant present at Muttra, having been requested to present the address to his excellency the right honourable lord Lake, Mr. Blunt waited on his lordship on the 19th October, with the view of ascertaining at what time his lordship would be pleased to receive the address; when lord Lake appointed the following day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for that purpose.

Accordingly, the next day, at the appointed hour, Mr. Blunt waited on his lordship, to deliver the address from the British inhabitants of the ceded and conquered provinces. Lord Lake was on this occasion attended by generals Smith and Dowdeswell, all the staff and the principal officers of the army, under his command. Mr. Blunt previous to presenting the address, expressed himself as follows:

" Being the senior civil servant

present at this station, I have had the gratification of being deputed to present your lordship with the address from the British inhabitants of the ceded and conquered provinces; who have enjoined me to express the general concern they feel, that the dispersed situation of every individual has occasioned insuperable obstacles to the earnest wish they all had of manifesting, at an earlier period, that gratitude and admiration with which your lordship's unparalleled heroism and public services had inspired every heart.

"Whilst I trust your lordship believes that I fully participate in every sentiment which the address conveys, I hope you will accept my assurances of the very high degree of satisfaction and pride I feel, in having the particular honour of delivering it into your lordship's hands.

The following address was then presented to lord Lake, by Mr. Blunt.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lake, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in India.

My Lord,—We, the British inhabitants of the ceded and conquered provinces, approach your excellency with our ardent and heart-felt congratulations on the success which has attended your personal exertions at the head of the British forces in India, during the course of your glorious and prosperous career. A brave and faithful army, inspired by the animating example of their leader, sustained with undiminished cheerfulness, the extremes of fatigue and danger; and enabled your excellency, with promptness, to carry into complete effect those enlarged plans, formed by the deep political discernment of marquis Wellesley, and happily to counteract the extensive and menacing combinations of our inveterate enemies.

Exclusive of the military duties attached to your high station, your excellency has, from the commencement of the war in 1803, exercised unlimited political powers in the ceded and conquered provinces; and we acknowledge, with sincere gratitude, the eminent advantages which have resulted from your excellency's mild and just use of those powers.

We beheld, with admiration, your excellency's extending protection, in the hour of extreme need, to the unfortunate representative of the imperial house of Timur; and with unwearied exertion, alike conspicuous through each vicissitude of season, continuing with unexampled celerity to the walls of Furruckabad, the pursuit of an implacable and ferocious enemy. We viewed you rescuing from his imagined grasp the spoils of a defenceless city; preserving from his barbarity the lives of its numerous inhabitants; and compelling his scattered and disheartened forces, with ignominy and precipitation, to quit the British territories.

In commemoration of these important events, and as a testimony of the respectful and grateful attachment with which your valor, perseverance, and personal exertions have inspired us, we beg leave to solicit the honourable distinction of being permitted to place the portrait of your excellency in the town-hall of Calcutta; which would not only be highly flattering to us, but must prove infinitely gratifying to the British inhabitants of that metropolis.

To

To which his lordship was pleased to return the following answer:

To the British Inhabitants of the ceded and conquered Provinces.

Gentlemen,—I have received, with every sentiment of esteem and gratitude, the flattering expression of your approbation of my services.

Through life, I have considered the applause of my countrymen as the highest reward I could attain; and in the present instance it has afforded additional gratification, as coming from those to whose zeal, ability, and virtue, in the performance of their respective duties, I am deeply indebted for that success which has attended my exertions.

You have excited in my mind the warmest emotions of affection, gratitude, and attachment, by combining with your approbation of my conduct, your testimony to the merits of that gallant army, which it was my glory to command; and to the wisdom of that able statesman, whose plans it was my fortune to execute.

By the discipline and undaunted bravery of the former, an impression has been made upon our enemies, which no time can efface; and, by the firmness and enlarged policy of the latter, the British empire in India has been fixed upon a basis which never can be subverted.

I accept, with the sincerest pleasure, and with the justest sense of its value, the mark of distinction which you mean to confer upon me; and the mode in which you propose to carry your flattering intentions into execution, is, in the highest degree, gratifying to my feelings, as it is calculated to commemorate sentiments of regard and esteem, of which I must always be proud to have been the object.

I have the honour to be,
With respect and esteem,
Gentlemen,
Your most faithful,
And obliged humble servant,
(Signed) Lake.

Head Quarters, Muttra,
Oct. 20, 1805.

His lordship was further pleased to reply to Mr. Blunt, in the following terms:

"I beg you will assure the gentlemen who have honoured me with this address, that I have received, with the most heartfelt pleasure, this flattering expression of their sentiments, and I am much indebted to you, personally, for the handsome manner in which these have been conveyed."

October 14, 1805.

The right honourable the governor in council having resolved, that all natives in the military service of the honourable company at the presidency shall be permitted to receive, in part of their pay, a monthly allowance of grain from the public stores, at the rate of 70 pagodas per garce to the fighting men, and of 80 pagodas to the followers, his lordship in council is pleased to publish his resolution for that purpose, in order that the heads of corps and departments may prepare the requisite indents by the 1st and 15th of every month, and that the necessary deduction may be made from the pay of such persons as may avail themselves of this indulgence.

By order of the right honourable the governor in council.

(Signed) G. Strachey,
Sec. to Govt.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

Botanical

Botanical Notice.—To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in announcing, through the medium of your paper, that there is now growing, a plant of the Columbo root, in Dr. Berry's garden, which is the first that has ever been in India, and for which the public are indebted to the care and attention of Mr. Fortin, who first ascertained its native country, and brought a succulent root from Mosambique, in Africa.

This plant, which is not yet known or described by botanists, it is hoped may now become a valuable article in the cultivation and commerce of British Asia. The shoot which it has put forth has the appearance of a convolvulus.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient, humble servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

Madras, Oct. 14, 1805.

BOMBAY
Occurrences for November.

Bombay, Oct. 19, 1805.

Nine in the morning of yesterday having been fixed upon as the auspicious hour for the landing of his excellency Mohammed Nubbee Khan, ambassador from his majesty the king of Persia, to the superior of the British authority in India, a deputation of gentlemen, consisting of the secretary to government, colonel Spry, of H. M. 77th regiment, the commodore of the marine, the commandant of artillery, lieut.-col. Wilson, commanding his excellency's guard of honour, the quarter-master general, the adjutant - general, the town major, and the Mehmandar, R. Goodwin, esq. proceeded on board the Jehangeer, at the hour of eight, to invite and to accompany his excellency ashore, in a bunder-boat, richly ornamented for the reception of the ambassador. A second boat followed for his excellency's brother-in-law, Nazur Alee Khan, a third for the select servants of the embassy, a fourth for the ambassador's band, and a fifth, accompanied with the garrison band of European musicians.

After having been on board for about half an hour, the deputation was admitted into the ambassador's cabin, and each introduced to his excellency by name, as well as by his official designation. The customary congratulations having been interchanged, the auspicious minute having arrived, his excellency expressed his wish to quit the ship. Having called for the commander of the Jehangeer, he very politely thanked him for the attention and civilities he had received during the voyage, his excellency left the vessel, accompanied by the gentlemen who had proceeded on board, with the exception of the town major, and joined by Doctor Jukes, who had accompanied the Khan from Bushire. The town major embarked in the second boat, with Nazur Alee Khan. The fleet of boats sailed from the Jehangeer in regular order, the ambassador's boat leading, and passed the shipping in the harbour which had been judiciously arranged so as that each vessel might salute the ambassador as he approached. The whole was admirably planned, correctly conducted, and produced the happiest effect.

Having arrived at the bunder-pier, the ambassador was received and welcomed on shore by the master-attendant of the marine, col. Coleman, of H. M. 84th regiment, Doctor Moir, lieut.-col. McQuarie, of H. M. 86th regiment, the commander of the H. M. ship Victor, the pay-master - general, the account-

ant general, the acting custom-master, capt. Fraser, aid-de-camp to general Nicolls, the king's brigade-major, and the aid-de-camps to the honorable the governor. The ceremony of introduction having been gone through by the Mehmander, the ambassador got into a state palanquin, prepared for his accommodation, and was carried to his excellency's tent, pitched on Bombay green, followed by the rest of the party, where he was received by the superintendent of the marine, general Waddington, col. Whitelocke, of H. M. 77th regiment, the auditor-general, the honorable company's counsel, and Charles Forbes, esq. who having been severally introduced to the ambassador, the superintendent of the marine advancing a few paces before the tent, the ambassador was conducted to a couch, where he seated himself, the superintendent of the marine upon his right hand, and the gentlemen selected to receive the ambassador, in chairs, to the right of the ambassador, and his son-in-law, Meerzas, &c. &c. to the left. The tent was of Persian manufactory, richly lined, and the whole formed a magnificent spectacle. The ambassador expressed himself highly gratified at being encircled by so very respectable a company. Congratulations upon the occasion of his excellency's propitious arrival having been offered, and the procession to accompany the ambassador to the house prepared for his accommodation being ready to move, his excellency arose and quitted the tent, followed by the gentlemen in attendance. Having mounted his horse, and his example followed by the gentlemen in his suite who were prepared with horses, and by his excellency's own suite, the procession moved on, through a street formed by his majesty's 77th regiment, towards the church gate.

The procession was preceded by his excellency's band; next followed the tukhterruwan, then the yeduff. His excellency's led horses, the gelloadars, the led horses furnished by government, the state palankeen presented by the governor for his excellency's accommodation, the heralds, the mehmanders, choobhars, his excellency's running footmen. The khan and his brother-in-law, accompanied by the gentlemen in attendance, the meerzas; the goolam shahs, &c.

From without the garrison the police peons kept the road clear, and formed a street the whole of the way to Chintz Pogly.

The ambassador reached the house engaged for his residence at about eleven o'clock. His excellency's honorary guard was drawn out and received him with presented arms. The ambassador, and the gentlemen in attendance, and his suite, having dismounted, were ushered into the room of audience, where the customary complimentary ceremonials having been again interchanged, and the party seated, refreshments were immediately called for by the ambassador. His excellency evidently appearing much fatigued from the exertions of the morning, the gentlemen in attendance solicited permission to retire, with the view to afford his excellency an opportunity to repose from the fatigues of the day. The ambassador having politely assented, the party took leave of his excellency.

The ambassador was superbly dressed, and displayed a profusion of ornaments of the most brilliant description. His suite also was arrayed in the highest style of Persian mag-

magnificence. The honourable the governor's led horses, and those of the gentlemen who accompanied the ambassador, were most richly caparisoned, and added considerably to the grandeur of the procession. The concourse of spectators, Europeans as well as natives, was immense, and one continued crowd from the garrison to his excellency's house, who observed the utmost decorum, and evinced every demonstration of respect towards the distinguished stranger who was the object of their curiosity.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer.

On Saturday last the quarterly sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, commenced before the honorable sir James Mackintosh, knight, recorder, and his associates, Paul Shewcraft, esq. mayor, Helenus Scott, and Patrick Hadow, esquires, aldermen.

The honorable recorder then addressed a few words to the grand jury, on the subject of the only bill that was likely to be laid before them, and the court adjourned till Thursday the 17th.

Duel at Dohud.

On Thursday the 17th came on the trial of Henry Irwing, esq. paymaster to his majesty's 65th regiment of foot, accused of the murder of Mr. John Young, lieutenant of the same regiment, in a duel which took place at Dohud, on the frontiers of Guzerat, on the 27th of March last.

The indictment being read, the honorable company's counsel addressed the jury on the part of the crown.

He began by observing, that of all the cases which occur for investigation in a criminal court, none are so painful to those who conduct the prosecution, as cases of this description, where a sense of honour, and the tyranny of custom, have led to the commission of a crime, which the law of the country obliges us to consider without regard to the sentiments of society, the state of manners, or the consequences which would have resulted to the individual who is accused if his conduct had been different. All these, he was bound to tell the jury, furnished no excuse, in the eye of the law, for the crime imputed in this indictment. Men were expected to hazard every obloquy, to brave all reproach, to rise superior to every prejudice, rather than invade the peace and good order of society, by taking the law into their own hands, and becoming, in any instance, their own avengers. It was far from his intention to presume to justify that frenzy of fashion, as it had been called, which induces men to decide their petty animosities, at the hazard of spilling a fellow-creature's blood; but if he was expected to treat a crime arising from such considerations with the same degree of indignation, or to call on the jury to view it with the same degree of horror, that he would commit a premeditated homicide, instigated by base and malicious motives, or proceeding from a wanton disregard of human life, he was expected to take a tone which truth and sincerity would, for ever, forbid him to assume.

Once, and he thanked God only once, since he had been in this place, had an offence of this description occurred to make an indictment and a trial necessary. It was impossible that his information with respect to the particulars of such transactions should always be correct

correct, and, on that occasion, it was so extremely inaccurate, as the subsequent evidence and verdict of acquittal sufficiently demonstrated, that he thought it his duty to press the case for the crown, that the great end of all trials, which is public example, might be attained. He should always pursue the same course, where he had reason to view what had happened in the same light. But where any thing occurred to alleviate the guilt he was compelled to impute, he should be just as sorry not to give the prisoner the advantage of it, as he should be ready to aggravate his conduct, by stating facts, if such existed, of a different tendency. In the present instance, he had no hesitation to acknowledge, that the unfortunate gentleman at the bar appeared to him to have been placed in a situation which was not only none of his own seeking, but which he had done every thing in his power to avoid. This was always matter for the indulgent consideration of a jury in such cases. Indeed, though he should be sorry to say any thing that sounded harsh of one who had more than atoned for any violence of which he had been guilty; the deceased seemed to have conducted himself with the greatest possible intemperance, and to have shunned accommodation with a pertinacity which amounted to something very little short of absolute phrenzy.

Mr. Threipland then stated the origin of the quarrel, and the various particulars of the transaction, giving effect, with much candour, to whatever was favourable to the prisoner, in the several circumstances of the case, and concluded by expressing the highest approbation of Mr. Skrine's (one of the seconds) conduct, who had done every thing to prevent the fatal catastrophe that could suggest itself to a humane, considerate, and liberal mind.

The first witness called, was captain Story. He stated, that on the 26th of March last, he was applied to by the late lieutenant Young, to attend him to the ground that evening in an affair with Mr. Irwing. Captain Wilson, who is since deceased, attended that gentleman. It was agreed between the seconds, previous to the duel, that if they could not effect an accommodation between the parties after they had fired two shots each, they should refuse to act any longer in the business, and leave the ground. That after two shots had been fired, they attempted to accommodate matters, but Mr. Young said he was not satisfied. That they then informed the parties, that they would have no more concern in the business, and left the ground. That the witness, as he was going off, saw the parties speaking to each other, but heard nothing that passed.

Julian Skrine, esq. of the honourable company's civil service, was then called. He recollected some huts of Mr. Irving's, without the line of the camp near Dohud, which were pulled down by Mr. Young, he believed, without any proper authority. That he was employed by Mr. Irving to carry a message to Mr. Young on the 27th of March last. That on entering Mr. Young's tent, he told him that he had come on rather an unpleasant business; Mr. Young replied, that he knew perfectly what the business was, and that he came from Mr. Irving. That the

the witness tried to convince Mr. Young of the impropriety of his conduct, and particularly of the epithet scoundrel which he had used the preceding evening. Mr. Young did not deny that his conduct had been improper, or that he made use of that expression, which he owned to be unjustifiable and unprovoked, but said he never would apologise. The witness requested him to consent to make any apology, however slight, and that it would be received.—Mr. Young said that he would rather be cut to pieces. The witness then told him, that if he would only say that the words complained of had been used by him in a passion, he should be content. Mr. Young said that he had been a soldier twenty-two years, and never would make an apology. During the conversation, something fell from Mr. Young as if he had taken offence at certain expressions used by Mr. Irving the preceding evening. Of this the witness informed Mr. I. on his return, and again called the same day, by Mr. I.'s desire, to inform Mr. Young, that if he had used the words in question, they were not intended; that he was not sensible that he had used them; but if he had, that he was ready to apologise for them. Mr. Young said it was of no consequence, that he, for his part, would make no apology. In going to the ground, Mr. Irving said to the witness, that Mr. Young had very little to fear from him, and bid him remember, that, whatever happened, he had done all in his power to prevent a meeting. That Mr. Young's obstinacy was such, that should he fall it must be regarded as a murder. The seconds agreed that the parties should step six paces from each other, that Mr. Tattersal, Mr. Young's second, should then give the words *halt*, *front*, *fire*. On the word *front* being given, Mr. Irving made a half-wheel, presenting his right side to Mr. Young, but with the muzzle of his pistol upwards: Mr. Tattersal repeated the word to *front* once or twice, that during this interval, which might occupy fifteen or twenty seconds, Mr. Young had brought his pistol to the level, and seemed, to the witness, to be taking a deliberate aim. Mr. Irving observing this, said, "I hope you don't intend to let him take an aim at me." The word *fire* was almost immediately given. Both parties fired.—Mr. Young fell.—Mr. Irving immediately went up, and offered him his hand, which he refused. Mr. Irving, at the desire of his second, then left the ground. Mr. Young said, "I hope that damned fellow won't return."

Mr. Thomas, assistant surgeon on this establishment, was the next witness. He said he was called to attend Mr. Young on the 27th of March. He found him sitting on the ground supported by Mr. Tattersal. The wound was on his right thigh, a little above the knee. He thought the wound not dangerous at first: the bleeding had stopped before the witness arrived on the ground. To prevent any accident from its return, he applied the tourniquet. Till the eighth day, the wound was doing well. But when the witness called on the 7th of April, he found that lieutenant Young had lost an amazing quantity of blood, his bed and the floor of his tent were covered with it. He said that, during the night, finding himself uneasy, he had removed the tourniquet. The artery was taken up immediately. The

The hœmorrhage was from the femoral artery. In three-quarters of an hour he died. Had not the tourniquet been removed, there was great probability of his recovery.

Evidence for the Prisoner.

Lieutenant-colonel Maddison of his majesty's 65th regiment, said that Mr. Irving's tent was without the lines,—that it was placed there by the witness's permission. That the witness had ordered Mr. Young to pull down several huts, and the witness's own haystack, which he thought incumbered the lines: that Mr. Irving's huts were not among those pulled down, and remained for some time after, and the witness gave no orders for their removal. Mr. Irving, one morning that the witness passed, asked if his tents were in the way, and that if so, he should remove them. The witness said, it was unnecessary, as he did not think they incumbered or endangered the lines.

Mr. Irving having declined addressing the jury, the honourable the recorder recapitulated the whole of the evidence, which had been adduced. He then remarked, that this was one of those unfortunate cases in which criminal jurisprudence had long maintained a struggle, he was sorry to say an unsuccessful one, with the customs and feelings of society. It had been correctly stated that those feelings formed no excuse or justification for such a crime.

But however clear the breach of the law was in every case of this nature, those to whom its violation was imputed, were entitled to derive advantage from all such alleviating circumstances, as had occurred to palliate that conduct, which nothing could entirely justify. No case had ever displayed circumstances of this description in greater abundance than the present, and though the law remained the same, it was impossible to repress the feelings in favour of Mr. Irving, which the whole view of his conduct was calculated to excite. He could by no means, however, advise the jury to give way to these impressions; but there seemed to be one circumstance in the case which would reconcile a verdict acquitting the Prisoner from the capital part of the offence, with the known and acknowledged law of the land upon the subject. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Thomas, that Mr. Young was in a fair way of recovery, when his own want of care, or characteristic violence of temper in removing the tourniquet, which had been placed upon the wound to prevent the effusion of blood, occasioned such an hœmorrhage, that he expired from this cause, which was imputable to himself alone, and not from any probable or natural consequence of a wound, which Mr. Thomas swore he never reckoned either mortal or very dangerous. The jury, however, would consider the whole circumstances of the case, and he was fully persuaded they would return such a verdict as they could justify to their consciences.

The jury retired and soon after returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Friday, Nov. 22, 1805.

The chairman of the general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 26th ultimo, has the honour of publishing for their information, the following letter addressed by him to the honorable the vice president in council, in pursuance of the resolutions

lutions of the meeting, and two letters received in consequence from the acting chief secretary to the government.

To the Honourable George Udny, Esq. Vice President in Council.

HONOURABLE SIR,

As chairman of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on this date, I have the honour of transmitting a copy of its proceedings for the information of government.

2. In pursuance of the resolutions of the general meeting, I further beg leave to submit its respectful request, that government will be pleased to give permission for erecting the proposed mausoleum at Ghazeepore; as a public memorial of esteem and reverence for the virtues of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and of gratitude for eminent services.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
P. SPEKE.

Calcutta, Oct. 26, 1805.

To Peter Speke, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR,—I am directed by the honourable the vice president in council, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 26th instant, from the chairman of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta held on that day, transmitting a copy of its proceedings for the information of government.

2. The vice president in council will have great pleasure in submitting, at an early period, to the honourable the governor general, the request of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, communicated by you, for permission to erect a mausoleum at Ghazeepore, as a public memorial of their esteem and reverence for the virtues of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and of gratitude for his eminent services.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS BROWN,
Acting Chief Sec. to the Gov.

Fort William, Oct. 28, 1805.

To Peter Speke, Esq. &c. &c.

SIR,—In a letter addressed to the chairman of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, under date the 28th ultimo, you were informed, that the vice president in council would have great pleasure in submitting, at an early period, to the honorable the governor-general, the request of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, communicated by you for permission to erect a mausoleum at Ghazeepore, as a public memorial of their esteem and reverence for the virtues of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and of gratitude for his eminent services.

2. I am now directed by the vice-president in council to acquaint you, that the governor-general has been pleased to signify his entire approbation of the object and proceeding of the meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta.

3. The governor-general considers the object and the resolution of the meeting to constitute a just and honourable tribute of respect and veneration to the memory of that illustrious nobleman, and to be highly creditable to the sentiments and feelings of the settlement; the governor-general has accordingly been pleased to signify his permission to erect a mausoleum

at Ghazeepore, to the memory of the late Marquis Cornwallis, according to the resolution passed by the assembled inhabitants of Calcutta on the 26th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOMAS BROWN,
Actg. chief sec. to the Govt.
Fort William, the 21st Nov. 1805.

To John Oakes, esq. Sheriff of Madras.

SIR,—We request you will convene a meeting of the British inhabitants of Madras, to consider of the proper measures to be taken, for erecting a cenotaph, to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of the late venerable and most noble Charles, Marquis Cornwallis.

W. Balfour, T. B. Hurdis, T. Oakes, J. Kenworthy, P. A. Agnew, J. Brunton, J. Baker, C. Marsh, B. Roebuck, M. Dick, J. Pater, G. Taswell, C. Smith, G. Buchan, J. Grant, T. Parry, E. Wood.

In compliance with the above, I request the attendance of the British inhabitants of this settlement, at the Exchange, in Fort St. George, on Tuesday next the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN OAKES, *Sheriff.*
Madras, November 2d, 1805.

In consequence of the notice published on the 2d instant, by the sheriff of Madras, a general meeting of the British inhabitants was this day held, for the purpose of considering of the proper measures to be taken, in erecting a cenotaph, in commemoration of the virtues and patriotism of the late most noble Marquis Cornwallis.

The meeting having been opened by the sheriff, Mr. Roebuck moved that Mr. Oakes be requested to take the chair, which motion was seconded by Mr. Cecil Smith, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Oakes having accordingly taken the chair, and addressed the meeting in an able and animated speech, concluded by moving,

That a cenotaph be erected, sacred to the memory of Marquis Cornwallis, by whose splendid victories, moderation, inflexible justice, and superior wisdom, the British possessions in the East have been eminently benefitted; whose political morals have been as strongly marked by their purity, as the whole of his conduct through life has been uniformly distinguished by patriotism and virtue; and who, at that period of existence, when most men retire from the fatigues of public business, sacrificed the remains of his valuable life, in this distant and exhausting climate, to the calls of his king and country.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Roebuck, in an appropriate speech, and unanimously agreed to.

The following resolutions were then severally proposed, duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That a subscription be immediately opened for carrying into effect the preceding resolution in the most impressive manner, and that the paper do lie at the Exchange for signature.

That a committee be also appointed for this purpose.

That the committee do consist of the following gentlemen:

Mr. Oakes, Hon. B. Cochrane, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wood, Mr. Taswell, Col. Agnew, Major Thompson, Mr. Balfour, Col. Campbell,

bell, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Hurdis, Mr. Obins, Mr. Dick, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Parry, General Pater, Dr. Gahagan, Lieut. Fraser, The Sheriff

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Sheriff

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Nov. 4, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis.	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto	3	4	3	12
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804	1	8	2	0
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804	1	4	1	12
Ten per cents. prm.	2	0	1	8
Ditto for two years	0	8		par

Nov. 11.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis.	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. dis.	3	10	4	2
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804	2	0	2	8
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804	1	12	2	4
Ten per cents. prm.	2	0	1	8
Ditto for two years	0	8		pa

Nov. 18.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto	3	12	4	0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804	1	12	2	0
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804	1	8	1	12
Ten per cents. prm.	2	0	1	8
Ditto, for two years	0	8	par	

Nov. 25.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis.	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto	3	8	3	12
Eight per cents loans, of 1804	1	12	2	0
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804	1	8	1	12
Ten per cents. prm.	2	0	1	8
Ditto for two years	0	8		par

MADRAS *Occurrences for* DECEMBER, 1805.

The select committee appointed at the last meeting of the general committee of the British inhabitants of Madras, constituted for the purpose of carrying into effect the following resolution of 7th April, 1804, viz. "That in gratitude to his excellency the most noble Richard, Marquis Wellesley, a column of Granite be erected, for the purpose of commemorating the splendid events of his lordship's government, and of recording the names of those distinguished leaders, who, under his auspices, have carried his plans into execution; and of those gallant officers, who fell gloriously in their country's cause, leading on their fellow soldiers to victory; and that the shaft of the column be of a single piece, 50 feet long"—having ascertained the several points referred to their investigation, request a meeting of the general committee, at the Exchange, in Fort St. George, on Monday the 2d of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

E. WOOD, *Sec.*

The Committee constituted for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution of the British inhabitants of Madras, for erecting a cenotaph, to commemorate the virtues and patriotism of the late venerable and most noble Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, having met at the Exchange this day, pursuant

to adjournment, and having unanimously agreed to the following resolutions, publish the same for general information.

Resolved, that the subscription paper voted at the general meeting of the British inhabitants on the 5th instant, be sent to the Exchange for signature, on Monday next the 18th instant, and that it do lie there for that purpose, until further notice.

Resolved, that counterparts of the subscription paper be sent to the several out stations of this presidency.

Resolved, that an advertisement be inserted in the public papers, stating that the committee would be thankful to any gentleman, who may favour them with plans and elevations for the intended cenotaph, and requesting that the same may be delivered in, on or before the first of February, 1806.

Resolved, that a gold medal, valued at 100*l.* be given for the most approved design; and that the plans be sent in an envelope, addressed to the secretary, each having a particular mark, and be accompanied by a sealed letter, stating the name of the author, and bearing on its superscription, a similar mark to that on the plan.

E. Wood, *Sec.*

Madras, November 15, 1805.

Bengal
Occurrences for December.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 7, 1805.

On the 4th instant, commenced the second sessions of Oyer and Terminer and gaol delivery, and also an Admiralty sessions, for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William, for the year 1805.

The grand jury received their charge from the honourable the chief justice, who, at considerable length, pointed out the many advantages this great metropolis enjoyed over all others of equal extent, population, commerce, and wealth, in the known world, observed that few offences were committed within it which called for the interference of public justice, and attributed this blessing in a particular degree to the example of morality and good conduct shewn by the higher orders of the British inhabitants of these provinces, in aid of the administration of the law; his lordship concluded, by taking leave of the grand jury, being the last time he should meet them on such an occasion.

On the 5th instant, all the business of the grand jury was concluded, but previously to their being discharged, William Fairlie, esq. the foreman, submitted to the chief justice, that he was charged by the jury to present an address to his lordship, and requested his permission to read it, which was expressed in the following words:

To the honourable sir John Anstruther, Baronet, chief justice of the supreme court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, &c.

My Lord Chief Justice,

The grand jury feel that they cannot completely satisfy the trust which the law confides in them without offering you the expression of their thanks and gratitude for the vigilance, ability, and attention to the public welfare, with which you have discharged the important duties of your office, during a period of almost eight years.

With a sensible degree of satisfaction we have observed, in the course of that time, an improved and more active administration of justice introduced, an efficient police

lice established, and the British character, advanced in the esteem and respect of its Indian subjects.

The eminent part which you have borne in the accomplishment of these public benefits, entitles you to the grateful acknowledgments of this community, as having contributed in a material degree to effect the beneficent objects of the British legislature, in securing to the inhabitants of one of the wealthiest and most populous cities in the world, the practical blessings of the English law, and in diffusing the sense of its protection through every part of those extensive provinces which are subject to the supreme government of Bengal.

With the view to perpetuate the testimony we have now the honour to bear to your virtues, talents, and integrity, we are prompted to solicit your permission to place your portrait in the town-hall of Calcutta, whenever the building may be prepared to receive it, and until then, in that court-house over which you have presided with so much honour to yourself, and advantage to the public interests of your country.

We have the honour
to subscribe ourselves,
with sentiments of sincere
respect and attachment,
Your most faithful, and
obedient humble servants,
(Signed) W. Fairlie, Foreman.

To which the chief justice made the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the grand jury,

I should be devoid of every feeling which ought to actuate the breast of an Englishman, if I were insensible of the high honour you have this day done me. The applause of our fellow citizens is the highest honour and the greatest reward which can be bestowed upon any man in a public station. But when that applause comes from men of your description, and your high character, it is indeed doubly honourable. Upon the present occasion, I am afraid, however, that I owe more to the kind partiality with which this settlement has honoured me since the moment of my arrival among you, and to the enlarged and liberal manner in which you view even the slightest efforts for the public service, than to any merits of my own. If my efforts have been at all successful in promoting, or in advancing, any of those great public objects to which you allude in your address of this day, much must be ascribed to the example which your virtues, and those of men like you, hold out to the public. I owe much to the assistance derived from the fair and honourable practice of the gentlemen who follow the profession of the law in this country; I owe much to the high and liberal spirit of the gentlemen of the bar, which has not been exceeded in any part of the British dominions; but I owe a great deal more to the virtues and the talents of my honourable colleagues on the bench with me, with whom I have sat here ever since my arrival in this country, during which time many questions of great public interest, and of great private importance, have been agitated, discussed, and decided, without one difference of opinion; and if I have succeeded in deserving the high honour you have conferred upon me to day, it must be ascribed to the situation which I hold having made me the vehicle of their opinions, and the organ of their sentiments.

With regard to myself, gentlemen, allow me to add, that my heart

heart must cease to beat, and my blood to flow, before I cease to remember, with gratitude and affection, the high honour which your approbation has this day conferred upon me.

Supreme Court.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, was holden at the supreme court of judicature, the second Session of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, for the present year, and also an Admiralty session.

On Thursday last, came on the trial of two Malays, for the murder of captain Johnstone, his officers, crew, &c.—they were both found guilty — *death.* They were executed on Saturday last, in the Loll Bazar, and their bodies are to be hung in chains.

On Friday last, an European was convicted for the wilful murder of a native woman, who was executed yesterday.

We understand there were no other trials of any material consequence.

The session closed on Friday last.

Ceylon Government Gazette, Nov. 13, 1805.

CIRCULAR TO ALL CIVIL SERVANTS.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose for your information, the G. O. this day issued by his excellency the governor, in his capacity as commander of the forces, and he desires me to intimate to you, that he expects that the civil servants under his government will pay a similar tribute of respect to the memory of the late governor-general with that directed in those orders.

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to the Gov.

Columbo, Nov. 11 1805.

Head Quarters,---Columbo, Nov. 11, 1805.

GENERAL ORDERS.

It is with the deepest and most sincere regret, major-general Maitland announces to the forces under his orders, the death of Marquis Cornwallis, governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

He directs that all officers from the date of the receipt of this order, do wear the regulated mourning for the six ensuing days. The flag will be hoisted half flag-staff high at four o'clock this evening, and minute guns fired, as may be directed by brigadier-general Baillie.

The same melancholy honour will be paid at the different head-quarters of districts, on the day of the receipt of this order.

Major-general Maitland is induced to pay this last tribute of attention and respect not more to the rank and situation than to the rare merits and tried virtues of this great and illustrious nobleman, whose distinguished character will remain an object of national pride and admiration, as long as honour the most unsullied, patriotism the most ardent, and magnanimity the most pure and genuine, are dear to the hearts of Britons.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNRIGG,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

To James Morley, Esq. Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We request you will be pleased to convene a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay, for the purpose of expressing, collectively, their deep and heartfelt sorrow, on the heavy national loss sustained by the death of Marquis Cornwallis, and of deliberating on the best mode of paying

ing a durable tribute of grateful respect to the memory of his exalted character.

We have the honour to be,
Your very obedient Servants,
&c. &c.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, I request the attendance of the British inhabitants of Bombay, at the Court House, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

(Signed) James Morley, *Sheriff.*

Bombay, Nov. 14, 1805.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, Dec. 13, 1805.

The vice president in council has determined, that the corps of Calcutta European militia, cavalry, and infantry, shall be reduced, that the appointments of regulating officers to these corps, and of adjutant to the Calcutta militia infantry, shall be abolished, and that the whole establishments attached to these corps, and every expense attending on them, shall cease on the 20th instant.

The commanding officers of the Calcutta European militia, cavalry, and infantry, will direct the regulating officers of these corps to transmit, for the information of the vice-president in council, returns of the whole of the arms, accoutrements, &c. belonging to the honourable company, which are at present with these corps, and will take the necessary measures for having these arms, accoutrements, &c. collected and delivered into the arsenal of Fort William.

By the late arrivals from Prince of Wales's Island, we are favoured with a copy of the address presented to R. T. Farquhar, esq. late lieutenant-governor, previous to his departure, by the inhabitants of that settlement, which, together with a copy of this gentleman's reply, we have the pleasure to lay before our readers.

To R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Lieutenant governor of Prince of Wales's Island and its dependencies, &c. &c.

Sir,—The European inhabitants of this island having done us the honour of nominating us a committee for the purpose of presenting an address to you, we were desirous of delivering it to you in person, as the most respectful mode indicating the high sense we entertain of the nature of the trust committed to us.

But we learn, with great concern, that the indisposed state of your health, necessarily prevents us from having the honour of waiting on you with the address. It is therefore, that we now have transmitted it to you, and thus render it for your acceptance, as an honourable declaration of the gratitude and regard of the inhabitants of this island.

And with earnest wishes for the speedy re-establishment of your health, and with much respect,

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servants,

John Dickens, George Dick, George Caunter, Thomas Hutton, John Shaw.

To Robert Townsend Farquhar, Esq. Lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales's Island, &c. &c.

Sir,—We, the European inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island, feel-

feeling much regret at the prospect of your approaching departure, beg leave to offer you our warmest thanks for the great additional security which this island has acquired through your constant exertions, and also for that anxious solicitude which you have always evinced to promote its prosperity, and the happiness of all its inhabitants.

Our thanks are also due to you for the various, extensive, and useful public works which have been executed during the period of your government, and by which the health, safety, and convenience of all the inhabitants of the island, but more particularly of his majesty's European subjects, have been materially consulted and improved.

And we further desire to add to this testimony of the sense we entertain of your public services, a declaration of respect and regard for your many private virtues, and a sincere wish, that, in whatever station hereafter you may be placed, health and honour may attend you.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servants,

John Dickens, James Scott, George Dick, James Carnegy, George Caunter, Phillip Manington, Thomas Hutton, James Heriot, James Dewar, K. M'Queen, William Slessor, Charles Sealy, Leonard Whitesmith, James Douglas, Robert Deane, F. Rossie, G. H. Elmes, Nathaniel Bacon, Thomas James, Anthony Macintyre, Abel Mackrill, John Hall, John Brown, J. Rodyk, Thomas M'Gee, Henry Oake, C. W. R. Povoleri, Daniel Carroll, Thomas Layton, J. F. Gerald, A. B. Bone, Edward Capes, William Young, Christopher Smith, William Vincent, M. P. Rectenwall, Anthony Dragon, Walter Batwell, Julien Cesar, W. Bull, M. W. Wallace, Ebenezar White, Charles Brown, Thomas Perkins, Joseph Porter, John Richardson, Francis Ferrao, Constantino Pardal, P. Kellner, D. J. Van Dockrum, John Dunbar, John Baird, John Elliot, John Shaw, John Friar, A. M'Intosh, D. M'Culloh, J. Joaquim de Foncico, William Scott, John Chivers, Thomas M'Quoid, Samuel Stewart, J. Hull, W. E. Phillips, Archibald D. Stewart.

George Town, Prince of Wales's Island, Sept. 7, 1805.

To J. Dickens, Esq. Major G. Dick, G. Caunter, T. Hutton, and J. Shaw, Esqrs.

Gentlemen,

I have been honoured with your letter of the 11th instant, and beg that you will accept of my most sincere and grateful thanks for the handsome and flattering mode in which you have been pleased to convey to me the address of the European inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island.

I should earlier have acknowledged the receipt of that distinguished pledge of the regard of this society, had not my indisposition, for these few days past, put it out of my power to attend to any kind of occupation.

I now have the honor, gentlemen, of transmitting, through you, my reply to the address of the inhabitants of this island, and request that you will do me the favor to have it circulated through the settlement.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, and
faithful humble servant,
R. T. Farquhar.

Prince of Wales's Island, Sept. 16, 1805.

To

To the European Inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island.

GENTLEMEN,

I feel highly gratified by the address which you have done me the honor to present to me.

The assurances of so respectable a society, that my humble exertions have been equally successful in conducting the business of this important settlement, with increasing advantage to the public interests committed to my charge, and to the personal comforts and happiness of the community, will ever be remembered by me with sentiments of the purest satisfaction.

The distinguished sense which you have been pleased to express of the great additional security that has been afforded to persons and property on this island, in times of peculiar difficulty and danger, and of the extensive public works that have been carried into execution, during my short administration, I consider highly honourable to my character. It would not become me to disown that share of merit (in procuring these benefits for the inhabitants of Prince of Wales's Island) which the best intentions, and the most zealous efforts, are generally intitled to claim; nor could I with justice omit to avail myself of the present occasion of bearing public testimony to the energy, zeal, and cordial co-operation that I have invariably experienced, in the conduct of every public officer under my authority.— In this place, my best acknowledgments are due to the merchants, and to the inhabitants in general, for their generous and disinterested aid, in support of the measures of government.

I earnestly wish, gentlemen, that you may long continue to enjoy the benefits that may be expected to result from the increasing trade, population, and internal resources of this island, and that you may always experience, in this flourishing and opulent colony, the comforts of a mild government, combined with the blessings of an efficient code of laws established by parliament.

Permit me to request you will accept of my sincere assurance of esteem and gratitude, and that you will believe, whatever my future destiny may be, that I shall always remain most warmly interested in every movement that can contribute to the public welfare of this settlement, or to the ease, content, and happiness, of its inhabitants.

I have the honour to be,
with great regard,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, and
faithful humble servant,
R. T. FARQUHAR,
Lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales's Island and its Dependencies, and agent to the Governor-general with the Malay States.

Prince of Wales's Island,
Sept. 16, 1805.

A Regulation for diminishing the expense of the present judicial establishment, and for facilitating the attainment of justice to the native inhabitants of the British settlements on the Island of Ceylon, passed by the governor in council on the 19th of November, 1805.

As the number of civil servants in his majesty's service is too small to admit of the establishment of courts of justices of the peace, consisting of three members, at all the stations where their superin-

ten-

tendence would be required, and as the convenience of the native inhabitants will be better provided for by vesting the provincial courts with a criminal jurisdiction, by directing them to go circuits through their several provinces, and by appointing all the agents of revenue and commerce, and their assistants, sitting magistrates, and further as a very considerable expenditure may be saved to government by making the agents of revenue and commerce instead of the provincial judges, fiscals of their respective provinces, the governor in council has accordingly enacted as follows:

1st. All courts of justice of the peace shall cease.

2d. There shall be a provincial court composed of one judge in each of the five provinces, viz.

In the province of Columbo—of Putelam and Chilaw—of Jaffnapatnam—of Trincomalee and Batticalao—of Galle and Matura.

3d. Each provincial court shall exercise throughout its province a criminal and civil jurisdiction.

A criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorders against the police, with powers of inflicting punishments by fine not exceeding 100 rix ds. by imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding the period of three months, and by whipping, not exceeding 100 lashes.

A civil jurisdiction over all cases not exceeding 100 rix ds. between Europeans, or wherein there is an European defendant, and over all cases of whatever nature or amount, between native, or wherein there is a native defendant.

4th. The agent of revenue and commerce of each province shall be fiscal thereof.

5th The judge of each provincial court shall be a justice of the peace for his province.

He shall proceed in a circuit throughout his province twice a year, and shall, during such circuit, reside at such stations within the province as the government shall from time to time direct.

6th. Every agent of revenue and commerce, and every assistant, shall be a justice of the peace for his province, and, during the absence of the provincial judge, a sitting magistrate for the part of the province in which he resides.

7th. Every sitting magistrate, except the one at Columbo, shall exercise the following criminal and civil jurisdiction.

A criminal jurisdiction over all inferior offences, breaches of the peace, and disorder against the police, with power of inflicting punishment by fine, not exceeding 50 rix dollars, by imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding two months, and by whipping, not exceeding 50 lashes.

A civil jurisdiction over all cases of whatever nature (except suits relative to the revenue) not exceeding 100 rix dollars.

8th. All provincial judges, sitting magistrates, and justices of the peace, shall proceed according to such rules, and levy fees according to such tables as shall, from time to time, be forwarded to them by the governor.

9th. This regulation shall take effect throughout all the British settlements on the island of Ceylon from the 1st of December next.

Bombay

Occurrences for December.

Proceedings of a very numerous and most respectable Meeting of the British inhabitants of Bombay, held

held at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 27th instant; in consequence of a requisition to the Sheriff, for the purpose of expressing, collectively, their deep and heartfelt sorrow on the heavy national loss sustained by the death of Marquis Cornwallis, and of deliberating on the best mode of paying a durable tribute of grateful respect to the memory of his exalted character.

At twelve o'clock the sheriff opened the proceedings of the day with the following address:

Gentlemen,—Marquis Cornwallis, whose accession to the British government in India, was late the occasion of our congratulations, it has pleased the Divine Wisdom to remove from the superintendance over us; and I have been requested to call this meeting to enable you, collectively, to testify your sentiments at an event so unfortunate to the state, and distressing to your feelings. The former administration of marquis Cornwallis in India,—his recent acceptance of the arduous offices of governor-general, and commander in chief, and the variety of important and difficult national trusts, of which he had the direction during along life, have familiarised us with his eminent public and private virtues; with his condescension and conciliatory manners, endearing him equally to native and British subjects,—with his disinterestedness and benevolence,—with his love of Justice, political as well as private,—with his discernment and rectitude in council,—with his valour and science in war,—with his moderation in victory,—with his unextinguishable patriotism,—and with that sacrifice which he contemplated without dread, which has been so deeply-lamented by every inhabitant of India, and which has consummated his claims to the grateful and affectionate remembrance of his countrymen. This great and good man, as has been well observed in this place, has realised a character consolatory to human nature,—honourable to the British nation and its institutions, and beneficial to the present and to future times. The humble tribute of respect, which it is in our power to offer to his revered memory, will announce to the world, that as we are capable of appreciating his virtues, we, as far as our respective avocations admit, will adopt them as our example.

Mr. Money proposed that sir James Mackintosh should take the chair; which motion was seconded by Mr. Law, and unanimously agreed to.

Sir James having accordingly taken the chair, read to the meeting the following letter from the honourable the governor.

To Sir James Mackintosh, Chairman of the meeting that vote an Address to the late Most Noble Marquis Cornwallis.

Sir,—Observing that a general convenement of the British inhabitants at this presidency is intended to take place to-morrow, in consequence of the much-lamented death of that illustrious nobleman, marquis Cornwallis, our late most worthy governor-general, and commander in chief, I have to request you will be so good as to advise the subscribers to the address to his lordship, on the occasion of his arrival in Bengal, that although I lost no time in forwarding it, the earliest notice of its approach, accompanied by a copy, which had preceded by a day or two the original

ginal document, arrived at Ghazeepore, no sooner than the morning of the day which was the last of the life of that exalted character; at which period the powers of nature were too much exhausted to admit of imparting to his lordship that dignified communication; which would, at any other juncture, have been duly appreciated, and proved a highly-acceptable testimonial, from so respectable a body of his countrymen, to those impressions of virtue and of patriotism that could alone have induced his lordship to risk, at his advanced age, the insalubrious influence of an Indian Climate. If ever man had a ruling passion, which did him honour, such was, certainly, that of marquis Cornwallis; being no other than a pure and ardent love of his country, directing his conduct through life, and ceasing to operate but with his death. Prophetic, indeed, may be said to have proved the words of the address of this settlement of the 31st of August last, nor can we doubt, that this too early and too literally realized—"Sacrifice of himself"—in his great undertaking, will, in the estimation of his most gracious sovereign, and of his country, be considered as justly attaching to the memory of that distinguished statesman, and warrior, all the consequent applause, and honourable sympathy, to which that part of the address must now be viewed, as very interestingly applicable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient,

Humble servant,

JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Bombay, November 26, 1805.

The chairman then proceeded to read a letter to the honourable the governor from Mr. Speke, chairman of a meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, *for the purpose of considering the most proper means of expressing the deep concern felt by that settlement, on the lamented death of marquis Cornwallis, and of testifying, by a lasting memorial, the general sense entertained of the exalted virtues of that revered nobleman*; Mr. Speke's letter enclosed the resolutions of that respectable meeting, which have been already before the public; but, for the purpose of connecting the proceedings of Wednesday last, we shall repeat the two first, as having a reference to the subject of deliberation.

"1. That, in addition to the general mourning which has been adopted, as a public token of the concern felt by this settlement on the death of marquis Cornwallis, a mausoleum be erected, with the permission of government, over the place of his interment, Ghazeepore, as a memorial of esteem and reverence for his virtues, and of gratitude for his eminent services.

"2. That the foregoing resolution be transmitted to Madras and Bombay, as well as to Ceylon, Penang, and Fort Marlborough; and that the inhabitants of those settlements be invited to join in an unanimous testimonial of veneration for the character and memory of the late governor-general of the British possessions in India."

Mr. Money then rose, and addressed the meeting at great length, on the virtues of the late governor-general.

RESOLUTIONS.

"1. That the British inhabitants of Bombay and its dependencies, deeply impressed with sorrow for the death of the late illustrious governor-general, with gratitude for his public services, and veneration for his virtues, are desirous of contributing towards the mausoleum

mausoleum which is to be erected over the place of his interment, and of adorning this presidency by a permanent memorial of the unanimous feelings of its inhabitants, on the death of that great and excellent person.

"2. That a subscription be opened towards the expense of the mausoleum, which it is intended to erect over the remains of marquis Cornwallis, at Ghazeepore.

"3. That a subscription be opened to defray the expense of a statue of the marquis Cornwallis, to be placed in such conspicuous and convenient part of the fort, as shall be chosen by a committee, (to be afterwards named) with the consent and approbation of the governor.

"4. That the honorable the governor be requested to permit subscription books, for the above purposes, to be opened at the presidency, by the sub-treasurer, and at the subordinate stations, by such civil or military officer as he shall think fit.

"5. That the following gentlemen be a committee to carry the preceding resolutions into execution, and that they be authorised to apply the produce of the subscriptions for the purposes before-mentioned.

The hon. the governor, sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Warden, Mr. Forbes, Gen. Belasis, Col. Whitelocke, Dr. Scott, Mr. Threipland.

Of whom any three may form a quorum.

"6. That the chairman do communicate these resolutions to the honourable the governor."

Mr. Warden, secretary to government, seconded the several motions; after which Mr. Threipland rose, and in an eloquent and pathetic address, expressed his cordial concurrence in the propositions which had been made and seconded.

Ensign Hake, of the 5th Bombay native infantry, addressed a few words to the meeting, as an earnest of youthful love and veneration, for a character of such distinguished virtue.

Before putting the question on the first resolution, the chairman said, that even if the decorum of his place had not imposed great reserve, or perhaps absolute silence on him, he should have found it unnecessary to make any observation on a subject which had been so fully discussed. But as his silence might be misunderstood, he should merely say, that he most heartily concurred in every measure proposed, and in every sentiment of regret and reverence so well, so affectingly, and so eloquently uttered by his friends on the floor.

The chairman then read the several motions, which were separately put, and unanimously agreed to; the names of Mr. Money and Mr. Adamson having been proposed and added to the committee.

The chairman having quitted the chair, Mr. Money moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his impartiality in regulating the proceedings, and for his very able conduct in the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Threipland, and unanimously agreed to.

The day after the meeting, the following letter from the principal native inhabitants of Bombay, was received by sir James Mackintosh, the chairman.

To sir James Mackintosh, Chairman of the General Meeting of British Inhabitants of Bombay, held at the Court House, November 27th, 1805.

SIR,—Having been informed

that, at the respectable meeting assembled yesterday, it was unanimously agreed to open a subscription, for erecting a mausoleum and a statue to the memory of that great and good man, the marquis Cornwallis,—the best friend and benefactor of the natives of India, and the proudest boast of his country, who has fallen the sacrifice of his unbounded patriotism and philanthropy;

We, the native inhabitants of Bombay, equally admirers of his virtue and talents, and sensible of the extent of our loss, sincerely deplore his death, which we consider a general calamity; and feeling the greatest reverence for his memory, we request you will be pleased to make known to the committee, appointed for carrying into effect the resolutions agreed to, that we beg permission to join in the subscription.

Although we are desirous of being permitted to assist in constructing these offerings of gratitude and affection—we are confident that neither mausoleum nor statue will be necessary to impress on the minds of our children, and of their children, a just conception of his worth and greatness.

We have the honour to be, &c.

The chairman of the general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held on the 26th October, 1805, has the honour of publishing, for their information, a letter received by him from the honourable the governor of Bombay; with the letter and resolutions which accompanied it.

To Peter Speke, esq. Chairman of a General Meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta.

SIR,—I have been favoured with your letter of the 26th of October, and having made the communication therein desired, I now transmit the copy of a letter of this date from sir James Mackintosh, with the resolutions adopted by the society here on the same occasion, which I request you to be so good as to communicate to the committee at which you preside.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient,
Humble Servant,
JONATHAN DUNCAN.

Bombay, November 27, 1805.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, esq. &c. &c. &c.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and of the resolutions of the British inhabitant of Calcutta, on the honours to be paid to the memory of the late venerable governor-general.

I have also to transmit to you, this day, the resolutions adopted by a numerous and respectable meeting of the British inhabitants of this settlement, at which I presided; which will show our hearty concurrence, with the rest of our countrymen, in a disposition to shew every mark of due honour to the memory of the great man, whose loss we deplore.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Bombay, November 17, 1805.

Fort William, Public Department, December, 18, 1805.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of January, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 53,000, will

will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes of the general register of 1792-3, from No. 4,631 to No. 4,644, both inclusive, on Monday the 27th of January, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the honourable the vice president in council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Actg. Chief Sec. to the Gov.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

December 2, 1805.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis..........	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto....	3	8	3	12
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804..................	2	0	2	4
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804...... ...	1	12	2	0
Ten per cents. prem.......	2	0	1	8
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0	10	0	4

December 9.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per. cents. dis..........	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto......	3	0	3	8
Eight per cent. Loans, of 1805..........................	2	0	2	4
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804..........	1	12	1	0
Ten per cents. prem.......	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0	10	0	4

December 16.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis..........	9	0	9	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto....	3	0	3	4
Eight per cent. Loans, of 1804..................	2	0	2	4
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.........	1	12	2	0
Ten per cent. prem.......	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0	10	0	4

December 23.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis............	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cents. do..... ...	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. Loans, of 1804..................	1	8	1	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.........	1	8	1	12
Ten per cents. prem.......	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0	10	0	10

December 30.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis..........	8	8	9	0
Old 8 per cents. ditto....	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. Loans, of 1804............	1	8	1	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804..........	1	4	1	8
Ten per cents. prem.... ..	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0	10	0	4

BENGAL *Occurrences for* JANUARY, 1806.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Camp Raipoor Ghaut, on the left bank of the Hyphasis, or Beeah River, December 17, 1805.

There being few circumstances more reprehensible, or injurious to the reputation and efficiency of an army, than inattention to orders or regulations of government, it is with much regret that the commander in chief finds himself compelled to animadvert on the frequent neglect of that essential point of duty, which has been so often enjoined to the officers of this army, of immediately reporting their arrival at the presidency, or other station of the army, and of waiting on the public officer of the fort or station, to make themselves acquainted with all general orders that may have been issued, and of attending occasionally, from time to time, at the office of the public officer, for the same purpose, during the period they may reside at any station to which they may not belong, on leave of absence, or any other cause, and of reporting their departure, for the information of the commanding officer.

His lordship now calls upon all officers whatsoever, to pay the strictest attention to such points in future, and officers commanding at the presidency, and at all the stations and posts of the army, are directed to use their best endeavours to exact attention to these orders, and to report the name of any officer who may neglect to comply with them, for the information of the commander in chief.

His lordship desires the officer commanding at the presidency will not only direct all officers, surgeons, and assistants, returning from Europe, to proceed without delay to join their corps, but that he, as well as all officers commanding stations, &c. will call upon all officers, surgeons, and assistants, who may arrive within the limits of their respective commands, to report to them on what account they have arrived there, if on sick certificate, or other leave, and for what time, and require their departure at the time necessary to enable them to rejoin by the expiration of the leave; unless a renewal of sick certificate, or other sufficient cause be assigned for prolonging their stay.

After the promulgation of this order, staff officers of stations, &c. will be relieved from the constant interruption they now experience, by receiving written requisitions for orderly books, copies of orders, &c. &c. which practice being altogether irregular, will henceforward never be allowed.

It

It will moreover be the duty of officers commanding stations, not to allow officers, surgeons, or assistants, who may be passing stations to join their corps, or on any other duty, to make any unnecessary delay within the limits of their respective commands.

A True Copy.
(Signed) H. WORSELEY,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

Extract from Presidency Orders by Major-General Sir Ewen Baillie, Fort William, January 8, 1806.

Major-general sir Ewen Baillie, commanding the presidency station, being particularly called upon by his excellency the commander in chief, to exert and exercise every authority in requiring the strictest attention to those orders from all officers absent with leave, whether on sick certificate or otherwise, at the presidency; he therefore deems it expedient, with the sanction of the honourable the vice president, to give every publicity to the above orders for the information of those who might otherwise remain ignorant of them from their own neglect, or non-attendance at the fort-major's office.

The major-general will hereafter consider it his duty to transmit, occasionally, to the right honourable lord Lake, a detailed report of such officers as may be at the presidency, whether on leave of absence or sick certificate, and in cases of relaxation or inattention of individuals to the points alluded to in these orders, he will be under the unpleasant necessity of bringing those officers, surgeons, or surgeons' assistants, into public notice, and reporting them to head-quarters accordingly.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief. Head-quarters, Camp Raipoor Ghaut, on the left bank of the Hyphasis, or Beeah River, December 21, 1805.

In pursuance of the orders of government, under date the 24th of May last, for the reduction of the volunteer battalions, including the flank companies of the late 2d volunteers; and conformably to the option, promised them at the time they were embodied, of being allowed to return to particular corps, whenever such reduction should take place.

The right honourable the commander in chief is pleased to direct the following distribution of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, volunteers, now at Barrackpore, or detached from thence to the upper stations, to be made by the general officer commanding at the presidency as soon as practicable, after the receipt of these orders. The companies now at Prince of Wales's Island, will be distributed to corps on their return to Bengal.

DISTRIBUTION.

Corps into which incorporated...			Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
			VOLUNTEERS.					
BATTALIONS.								
Regiments	1st.	1st	0	0	0	0	0	1
		2d	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2d.	1st	0	0	0	0	1	1
	3d.	1st	2	1	5	8	2	91
		2d	1	1	4	7	2	61
	4th.	2d	0	0	0	0	0	1
	5th.	1st	1	2	7	7	4	124
		2d	2	0	5	6	4	85
	6th.	1st	0	1	0	0	0	7
		2d	0	0	5	3	0	37
	7th.	1st	1	2	0	0	0	26
		2d	0	0	0	0	0	1
	9th.	2d	0	0	0	0	0	1
	10th.	1st	0	0	0	1	0	13
		2d	0	1	2	3	2	21
	11th.	2d	1	0	0	1	0	19
	12th.	1st	0	0	0	1	0	4
		2d	0	0	0	0	1	1
	13th.	2d	0	0	0	0	0	1
	14th.	1st	0	0	0	0	0	1
	15th.	1st	0	0	0	0	0	1
		2d	0	0	0	0	0	3
	16th.	1st	1	0	4	3	3	103
		2d	1	1	2	2	0	35
	17th.	1st	0	0	3	1	0	23
		2d	2	1	7	5	1	81
	19th.	1st	0	0	1	0	1	14
		2d	1	1	2	5	2	74
	20th.	1st	1	0	0	0	0	5
		2d	0	0	0	0	0	6
	21st.	1st	0	0	1	2	0	25
	22d.	1st	0	0	1	0	0	19
	23d.	1st	0	1	0	0	0	1
		2d	0	0	0	0	0	2
	24th.	1st	0	0	5	6	0	48
		2d	0	0	5	5	1	65
	25th.	2d	0	0	0	0	0	1
	26th.	1st	0	3	11	7	0	92
		2d	0	0	2	4	0	50
Calcutta Militia			0	0	4	0	0	17
Ramghur Battalion,			0	0	0	0	0	1
Patna Provincials,			0	0	0	0	0	3
Allahabad ditto,			0	0	0	0	0	1
Benares ditto			0	0	0	0	0	1
Cuttack ditto,			0	0	0	0	0	1
Grand Total...			14	15	76	77	24	1088

The arms, accoutrements, colours, drums, furniture and stores, belonging to the volunteers at Barrackpore, to be lodged in the arsenal in Fort William, and of those at, and on the way, to Futteh Ghur, in the magazine at that station.

Descriptive rolls, agreeable to the lists transmitted from the volunteers to head-quarters, to be sent by the officers at present in charge of battalions, divisions, or companies, to the corps to which the whole are incorporated by the foregoing distribution.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private men, received into corps, in excess to their establishments, are to be borne as supernumeraries, until vacancies shall occur; "but to receive the pay and batta of their respective ranks, according to the situation of the corps to which they may be posted," agreeably to the orders of government, under date the 24th of May, 1805.

Every individual is to be furnished with a certificate of his last pay received, and of his clothing due.

The general officer commanding at the presidency, will be pleased to direct the volunteers to proceed without delay, by the most direct route, to their several destinations; in charge of the senior officer, destined to corps, at or near the principal stations of the army, respectively.

The European officers doing duty with the volunteers, are to join the corps to which they severally belong, as soon as relieved from their present charge.

Major-general Sir Ewen Baillie will be pleased to apply to government, for such an issue of pay to be made to the volunteers, as he may judge necessary, previous to their being disbanded.

Officers commanding corps, will be pleased to note on the back of the monthly returns, the number of officers and men, that actually join their corps, in consequence of the foregoing orders, as some alteration of numbers will probably occur from the formation of the escort for Nagpoor, and from intermediate casualties.

H. WORSELEY,
Dept. Adj. Gen.

General Orders by the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, Jan. 9, 1806.

All promotions in the regular native corps of the army of native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, is to be suspended until the supernumerary native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the army are brought upon the fixed establishment of native battalions, or be otherwise provided for.

The operation of the orders of government, by which the native officers of the volunteer battalions, have had the option of joining such corps as they might prefer, having occasioned an unequal distribution of those officers among the regular native battalions, the right honourable the commander in chief will be pleased to order such subsequent arrangements as may appear to his lordship to be adviseable and proper, with a view to prevent, or remove, any just grounds of discontent among the native officers of those corps which receive a large proportion of the supernumerary native officers, by which promotion

in

in those corps might be considerably retarded

THOMAS HILL,
First Assist. Sec. Mil. Dep.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOVERNMENT BANK.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Public Department.

Par. 1. The right honourable the governor in council, considering the great advantages likely to result to the public by the establishment of a government bank, for the receipt and deposit of specie, and for the issue of promissory notes, payable on demand, under the responsibility of government, has been pleased to resolve, that on the first day of February next, a bank shall be established and opened at this presidency, and be denominated *The Government Bank*.

2. That the right honourable the governor shall be the sole director, and have the general superintendence of the affairs of the bank.

3. That the more immediate detail and management of the concerns of the bank shall be vested in a sub-director, and treasurer, and a sub-treasurer and secretary, assisted by a cashier and deputy cashier; and such sub-director and treasurer, and sub-treasurer and secretary, shall have authority to sign and give validity to the notes to be issued by the bank, and (with the previous concurrence of his lordship as director) to enter into all contracts and engagements for the purchase of bullion, and for all other purposes necessarily connected with the general concerns of the bank.

4. That all notes to be issued shall be made payable on demand, and signed either by the sub-director and treasurer, or by the sub-treasurer and secretary, and entered by the cashier or the deputy cashier. And the honourable company shall be responsible to the holders of the notes so to be issued, for the due discharge of the sums expressed to be payable in such notes, and to the persons with whom any contracts and engagements may be so made, for the due performance of the same.

5. That in order to render the above establishment generally useful, his lordship in council has been further pleased to direct, that the several collectors under this government, shall be authorized to receive, and shall receive, when tendered to them, the promissory notes to be issued by the government bank, as cash for the amount of the sums mentioned to be payable in the notes. And that all such collectors, and also all paymasters and others, acting under the appointment of this government, whose duty it may be to receive and pay money on account of the honorable company, shall have full power, on all occasions, to receive the government bank notes as cash, and to give the same in exchange for cash.

6. That his lordship in council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.

Mr. Charles Harris, to be sub-director and treasurer.

Mr. Richard Yeldham, to be sub-treasurer and secretary.

Mr. William M'Taggart, to be cashier, and Mr. George M. Taswell, to be deputy cashier.

Published by order of the right honourable the governor in council.

G. BUCHAN, *Chief Sec. to Gov.*
Fort St. George, Jan. 4, 1806.

COM-

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Jan. 6, 1803.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	8	8	9	0
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	11	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1	8	1	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1	4	1	8
Ten per cent. . pm.	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for two years. .	0	8	0	2

Jan. 13, 1803.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	8	8	9	0
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1	8	1	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1	4	1	8
Ten per cent. . pm.	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for two years. .	0	8	0	2

Jan. 20, 1803.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	8	8	9	0
Old eight per cents. ditto	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1	8	1	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1	4	1	8
Ten per cents. . pm.	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for two years. .		par		

Jan. 27, 1803.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	8	8	9	0
Old eight per cents. ditto	3	0	3	8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1	8	1	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1	4	1	8
Ten per cents. . pm.	1	12	1	4
Ditto, for two years. .		par		

BOMBAY *Occurrences for* FEBRUARY, 1806.

Bombay, January 11, 1806.

On Tuesday last, the 7th instant, the quarterly sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and general gaol delivery, and Admiralty Sessions, were held at the Court House of Bombay, before the honourable Sir James Mackintosh, knight, recorder, and his associates, James Law, esq. mayor, Alexander Adamson, and S. Beaufort, esq. aldermen.

The honourable the recorder, in a short address, congratulated the grand jury, and the public, on another instance having occurred, and which he trusted would not be the last, of a sessions in this place, where the calender presented no offence for their consideration.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Jeremias Caitano Devodato Coitinho, a native Portugueze, against whom a bill had been found at the last sessions, accusing him of having extorted ten gold mohurs from one Andre Francisco dos Neyes, in the month of April, 1803. It appeared from the evidence, that Jeremias, on that occasion, when the prosecutor was on the point of embarking for Goa, presented a writ, which he pretended had issued out of the court of the recorder, authorizing his immediate detention and arrest, at the suit of one Mathew Henriquez. The better to support this deception, he came attended by two persons in the dress of sheriffs'

officers; and by these means procured from Andrew Francisco, who was anxious to set sail for the place of his nativity, the sum mentioned in the indictment. The defence set up was, that the money had been voluntarily given by the prosecutor, to enable Jeremias to procure some pieces of chintz from Diu. The jury, however, gave greater credit to the story told by the witnesses for the crown, and, after a trial of some length, found a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was ordered to be brought up on the first day of term to receive sentence.

Counsel for the crown, the honourable company's counsel, attorney, Mr. Cumberlege; counsel for the defendant, Messrs Woodhouse and Morley, attorney, Mr. Hungerford.

On Sunday evening last, his majesty's ship Fox, captain W. Dobbie, anchored in the harbour from Bate, whither she had proceeded, in consequence of information received of depredations having been committed to a considerable extent, by the piratical vessels of the chiefs of Bate Goomtee, &c.

The Fox left the harbour on the 30th of Nov. and proceeded to Diu, where she anchored on the 2d ultimo. On the 6th, she anchored in Bate Roads, and the following day entered the harbour. A flag of truce was shortly after sent on shore, with the following summons, demanding a restitution of the British property captured.

Summons to Sederam, Rajah of the Island of Bate.

After Compliments.—1. Whereas several merchants of Surat and Bombay, have represented to the honourable Jonathan Duncan, governor of Bombay, and the British territory in this part of India, that the depredations have been committed on their trade by the boats belonging to your island, to the amount of nearly five lacks of rupees, or thereabouts, and have petitioned redress for these outrages.

2. I am directed by the said honourable Jonathan Duncan, to inform you, that it is the earnest desire of the British government, by all just and honourable means, to preserve peace and amity with their neighbours, but the same principle of honour and integrity that makes them just to other nations, makes them also insist on justice being done to their own subjects. I therefore demand the restitution of the boats and goods so plundered by your people, or the full amount of their value; your immediate compliance with which will prove your desire to preserve the good understanding subsisting between the two states, and remove the displeasure, the outrages of your subjects have occasioned; on the contrary, if you refuse this just and equitable demand, I shall immediately consider and treat you as an enemy.

3. I have ordered the officer who will deliver this to you, to wait two hours for your answer, which I hope and trust will be satisfactory; if it is not, I shall immediately commence hostilities, and all the blood that is shed, and damage done to your town and temples, will rest on your head.

W. H. Dobbie.

His Majesty's ship Fox,
Bate Harbour, Dec. 7, 1805.

Articles

Articles of information respecting Bate, Aramra, Pissootra, and Gomtee.

The island of Bate is about five miles long, from N. E. to S. W. something in the shape of an S, with the lower part cut off; the fort is situated on the west side of it, and is in good repair; all the places injured by the Fox, and other vessels, in 1803, are either rebuilt or repaired; there is no ditch, the gate is on the north face; the tide flows within about thirty yards of the walls, which are about forty feet high, and appear well built of stone and chunam. A ship, drawing 17 feet water, can get within half a mile of it, but the passage is very narrow and dangerous; from all that I have been able to collect, I imagine they cannot have less than two thousand fighting men on the island, and they have about thirty fighting vessels. 2. There is a passage for small vessels round the south-end of the Bate, and a fine muddy bay with deep water in it, between the Pissootra shore and north-end of the island, but whether there is a passage for ships to come in from the northward, I have not yet been able to discover.

3. Bate is the most powerful of these petty states; to have possession of that island appears to me the sure, and only means to prevent the continuance of their piracies; it completely commands the passage to Aramra and Pissootra, that no vessel could pass to either of those places, was this island in our possession.

4. Aramra is an insignificant fort, situated about a mile up the country, which is covered all round with a high thick hedge, something like a milk hedge; there is a creek, dry at low water, that runs a long way, but I don't know whether it goes all the way to the fort. Pattamars can get pretty close to the entrance of the creek, but for a considerable distance off it, are a great many rocks that makes it difficult of access, even to ships' boats.

5. When lieut. Budden was there with a flag of truce, he was obliged to wait in the cutter till ⅓ flood, before he could get in; he was met on the beach by about three hundred soldiers, and, by what information I can collect here, they have, altogether, between four and five hundred, and several armed boats; it is situated on the main, bearing about west from the south-end of Bate, distance from it two or three miles.

6. Pissootra is much such another place as Aramra, the fort larger and more inland, their force nearly equal, the country the same; a bank runs off the creek that renders it inaccessible till half flood; it is on the main, bearing about S. E. from the N. E. end of Bate, distance from it above five miles; lieut. Budden sounded through the channel between Bate and it, but had not time to examine it more particularly.

7. We know little more of Gomtee, than that the ship can be anchored within shot of it without danger, and that the creek is not navigable for ships boats till half flood; the report here is, that the Gomtee maintains fifteen hundred armed men and several boats.

W. H. Dobbie.

His Majesty's Ship Fox,
Bate Harbour, 17th Dec. 1805.

Honourable Sir,—1. I have the honour to inclose you a letter from the rajah of Bate,—copy of my summons to him, and what information I have been able to collect

collect of the force, and situation of the piratical states, in this neighbourhood.

2. I am happy to inform you, that I have succeeded in recovering all the British property that I can discover to have been taken by the people of Bate, consisting of one ketch, belonging to Surat, with her cargo of elephants' teeth, rhinoceros horns and hides, a kind of gum, and bees wax; this, the rajah has taken a solemn oath, is all the property taken by his subjects; whether it is or not, it is impossible for me to ascertain, not having any document to prove the contrary: I have therefore received it under his sacred oath, that it is the whole, and have informed him, that regular accounts of the cargo are at Bombay and Surat, and if it is discovered that he has kept back any part, the British government will be more incensed, and certainly take his island from him. I had the misfortune to get the Fox aground in the harbour, when he sent off to offer every assistance in his power, and has since supplied us with water, and sworn never more to molest any thing under English colours.

3. I sent a similar summons to Aramra; they have two Surat botellas, that they say were taken at the opening of the season, returning from Bombay, one with one hundred bars of iron in, and some articles of baggage, private property, the other in ballast; I am inclined to believe their account of the first botella; as lieutenant Davidson, of the Strombola, recollects the circumstance of a botella, nearly empty, being captured by the pirates, on her return from Bombay to Surat; and that there was some baggage on board her belonging to a gentleman at Surat, among other things, a piano forte, which is now in my possession; he also thinks it probable, that the second botella might be in ballast; as I have nothing to prove the contrary, I have deemed it adadviseable to receive them on the same terms I did the ketch from the rajah of Bate; the 100 bars of iron, they say, is made away with by the Cooleys; and they have no means of returning an equivalent, but by restoring a third botella, captured some time ago by the Pissootra people, and sold to some Banyans residing at Aramra; as this is, without doubt, British property, though I cannot now trace to whom it belongs, or when it was taken, I deemed it for the benefit of the merchants to receive it, particularly as the situation of Aramra, secures it from any molestation in my power, except burning the three botellas in question.

4. It is reported here, that two botellas, richly laden, have been carried into Gomtee. I am only waiting for a fair wind to proceed to that place.

I have the honor to be, honourable Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

W. H. Dobbie.

His Majesty's ship Fox,
Off Jugatt, Dec. 27, 1805.

Honourable Sir,—1. I take the opportunity of a boat going to Surat to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Warden's communication of the 2d instant, and beg to inform you, that I have sent to Aramra to demand the Pattamar in question. All the other property that I can discover to have been taken is delivered up, and now in my possession, but I was obliged to use force at this place, before the Rajah would acknowledge

knowledge he had taken any thing; fortunately there was a man on shore, who had been brought in by these people a few days before in a Pattamar belonging to Salset, taken on her return from Goa to Bombay; he came down as the boat that had been on shore with a flag of truce was putting off, and begged a passage on board.

2. Having obtained this information, I deemed it sufficient cause to commence hostilities, and opened the fire of the Fox and Strombolo on the town, which was kept up at intervals all the 21st and 22d, during which time the town was twice set on fire, and great part of it laid in ruins; early on the 23d a flag of truce came off, and agreed to pay the amount of every thing that had been taken—which they acknowledge to be one Cotton Hoody, captured last season, and two Pattamars this.

3. The man who came off in the boat that was first sent on shore with a flag of truce, was the owner of the cargo of one of the pattamars; he made oath to the value of the vessel and cargo, and, having no better guide, I put the same valuation on the other; the hoody, and her cargo of cotton, I valued on the best information I could obtain of the average price of cotton at Bombay, and the worth of those kind of vessels there; this appeared to me the most equitable method I could pursue, and I have bills for the amount payable at Bombay,—the account of it I have the pleasure to enclose.

4. I have now with me two botellas and a hoody, restored by the Aramra people, and three botellas and a pattamar recaptured, and two vessels taken from the pirates. These I propose to bring with me to Bombay in a few days, and to leave the Strombola, Lively, and large pattamars to cruise in this neighbourhood till further orders.

I have the honour to be, honourable Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. H. Dobbie.

Statement of the value put on the Vessels (British Property) captured by the Pirates of Dwarka.

One hoody taken last season, bound to Bombay with cotton, (name unknown) rupees.	1,200
Her cargo of cotton supposed to be one hundred bales, at 75 rupees per bale,	7,500
The pattamar St. John, and her cargo, as sworn to by Vertooball Naransanay, owner of the cargo.	1,950
Another pattamar, name unknown, captured the beginning of this month, from Calicut bound to Bombay. .	1,950
Amount of the bills, rps.	12,600

W. H. Dobbie.

To the Governor of Bombay.

From your hearty friends, the Adkary, or Manager Sadarum, and Rajah Mulloo Maunick Somiany—from the Island of Bate, and the divine Dwarka.

After salutation, it is represented, that our armada, or fleets, having, through want of attention and mistake, made capture of boats and vessels of Bombay and Surat under your flag; and the merchants of those places having made representations to you thereon, upon their oaths; you, Sir, have listened thereto, and becoming greatly incensed and in wrath, have dispatched against us, the very eminent and respectable captain Dobbie, of a king's ship, called

called the Fox frigate, with a warlike equipment; which officer has received back from us a ketch belonging to the auspicious port of Surat, which was at Bate, and the whole cargo of which had fallen into our hands, all which property, we have upon oath surrendered and delivered up; and besides this; on the part of the Dwarka-man, have we given, twelve thousand and six hundred rupees. Not that we had during this season made booty of property to such an amount, but that without paying the money, we could not effect our extrication; because, our temple that has for a length of time remained permanent, was like to suffer prejudice and destruction; we accordingly paid this amount in difference to your greatness, and have got a receipt, Captain Dobbie giving us also a letter of friendship, and forbidding us to molest, in any degree, the vessels of the merchants of the honourable company's ports: which injunction is most pleasing to us; neither shall we obstruct, or think in any respect of the vessels belonging to the dominions of the honourable company; and when the vessels of our merchants come to your ports, you will be pleased freely to give them passports from your government: and in the event of the man of Aramra's taking the vessels of the merchants of the company's ports, and not abiding by our requisitions and commands, we are by force and compulsion to cause him to deliver them up. Let your honour's mind be easy on this score. Dated the Sumbut year 1862 Gajrat Style, and the 8th of Pows-food.

(Signed) SADARAM,
MULLOO MAUNICK-SUMIANY.
(his mark)

To the Rajah of Day Dwarka.

After Compliments.—I am now returning to Bombay, fully relying on your faithfully performing your engagements, not to suffer your subjects to molest the British trade, and I shall be happy to communicate to the government your peaceable disposition, and desire to establish a good understanding, by preventing the depredations of the Aramra people, for whose good conduct you, with the Rajah of Bate, will in future be held responsible. I have given directions to the commander of the Strombolo to receive the Pattimarboal, Luxoomey, with her cargo and stores, and I trust you will use all dispatch in getting her brought round to this place, and restored for her proper owner.

W. H. DOBBIE.

His Majesty's ship Fox, off Jugatt, Dec. 30, 1805.

A copy of this was sent to the Rajah of Bate.

Bombay, Jan. 10, 1806.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to inclose for your information, copy of my letter to your honourable board, dated the 17th ultimo, with the other papers relative to the transactions at Dwarka, and beg leave further to inform you, that I have granted receipts for the property delivered up by those people, and given thes[e] passes for merchants boats tradi[ng] from thence, but at the same tim[e] have made them clearly unde[r]stand, that if these passes are give[n] to their armed piratical boats, the[y] will afford them no protection, a[s] our cruisers will at all times capture or destroy them, wheneve[r]

the

they meet with them outside of their ports.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
W. H. Dobbie.

Bengal
Occurrences for February.

General Orders, by the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1806.

1. The honourable the vice president in council, with a view to the better management of the resources of this presidency, is pleased to issue the following regulations for the future guidance of the military paymaster-general, and of the paymasters at the presidency.

2. The vice president in council is satisfied that the permission heretofore given to the military paymaster-general, and to the other paymasters at the presidency, to grant bills of exchange on the provincial treasuries, has been attended with considerable inconvenience, and he is therefore pleased to direct, that this practice shall in future be discontinued.

3. The vice president in council deems it to be adviseable and proper, instead of granting, as has been usual, an order on the general treasury in favour of the military paymaster-general, for the computed amount of the monthly disbursements at the presidency for military purposes, that separate orders shall be granted on the application of that officer in favour of the different agents, contractors, and others to whom payments are to be made, whether on account of advances, or of balances that may be due upon their accounts.

4. The vice president in council, is also of opinion, that some little delay will be prevented, and that it will be otherwise more convenient, to issue the amount to be advanced to the paymasters of artillery and garrisons, king's troops, and of the troops at the presidency, as well as to the paymaster of extraordinaries, direct from the treasury, according to the order that may be passed on their estimates, instead of their receiving those advances, as has been the practice, circuitously through the paymaster-general, and he is accordingly pleased to order that such advances be always issued to the paymasters, direct from the general treasury; and that the military paymaster-general may obtain complete vouchers for all payments made under separate orders on the general treasury, the sub-treasurer will require from the party in whose favour the order is issued, a duplicate, or separate receipt, in addition to the discharge usually executed on the order itself, expressing the purpose for which the advance required, and the authority under which it is made; and those receipts will be forwarded by the accountant-general with his monthly statement of advances to the military department, which will enable the paymaster-general to bring the same to account on the books of his office.

5. The paymaster general shall continue to submit to government the usual monthly estimate of cash required for the several departments at the presidency, accompanied by the estimate of each paymaster, which shall not only specify the amount in cash required by them respectively, at the presidency, but also the particular sums for the payment of troops not at the presidency, and the treasury where such payment is required to be made, by

by which the drafts to be granted by the accountant-general will be regulated.

6. The paymaster-general will also state in his general estimate, the probable amount that will be payable at the presidency, the purveyor of hospitals, to the orphan fund, to agents, to the town-major, garrison store-keeper, and the contractors, shewing particularly the amount which any of those officers may be entitled to receive by drafts on the provincial treasuries, and the treasury where payment may be required; should any unforeseen demand occur in the course of the month, a separate application is to be made to the governor-general in council, by the military paymaster-general, in favour of the paymaster, or other persons for whom an advance of cash may be required. The same rule will be observed on occasions of advances of cash and payments to officers on account of their shares in the off-reckoning fund.

7. The honourable the vice president in council deems it to be incompatible with the principles by which the office of the paymaster-general should be regulated, as well as contrary to the regulations of this government, dated 15th May, 1788, that any payments of detail should be made by the paymaster-general; and in order to give the fullest operation to those regulations, be pleased to rescind that part of the regulations of the 11th October, 1785, which directs the paymasters to grant bills of exchange upon the military paymaster-general for the arrears in their hands of officers absent on account of sickness, or on duty, or removed from one corps to another, in all such cases the paymaster is to furnish the officer with a certificate, stating the company to which he belongs, the time for which arrears are due, their amount, and that the same (if any sum has been left in the hands of the paymaster) will be due, brought to credit on his next account current, upon the production of this certificate through the regular channel of the paymaster of artillery and garrisons, or other paymaster, the bills will be passed in the office of audit, and returned through the same channel; a duplicate of the certificate granted in such cases is to be transmitted by the paymaster, without delay, to the military paymaster-general for his information. The bills of pensioners of lord Clive's donation, for family money, of natives on foreign service, and all small payments, which have hitherto been made by the paymaster-general, will be discharged by the paymaster of artillery and garrisons, and charged on his monthly abstract account of receipts and disbursements, under their proper heads.

8. Contingent bills chargeable to the other presidencies, to the off-reckoning fund, to the military board, civil department, &c. &c. which are always audited before payment, are to be discharged by the paymaster of artillery and garrisons, or by the paymaster of extraordinaries, according to the nature of the contingency, and brought to account under their proper heads, on their respective monthly accounts of receipts and disbursements, according to the directions which, in every such instance, will be communicated to them by the military auditor general, and from those accounts and sums will be transferred on the books of the military paymaster-general.

9.

9. The advances which may be made by paymasters at the upper stations, are to be brought to account in their monthly abstract accounts of receipts and disbursements as heretofore, and they are enjoined to report every advance of cash without delay to the military paymaster-general, and to the military auditor-general. The paymasters in transmitting bills for audit, on account of which an advance may have been made, will take care to note the sums at the foot of the bill, which, when audited, will be returned to the paymaster for adjustment, and for the purposes of being finally charged on his disbursements.

10. Remittances, when required for troops on foreign service, will be made from the general treasury, upon the application of the military paymaster-general, and all drafts for monies taken up for the payment of troops on foreign service, shall be drawn on the governor-general in council, and be registered and accepted in the usual manner by the secretary to the government; such drafts, which are to be drawn at the usual sight of bills of exchange on the governor-general in council, (viz. thirty days) shall be discharged at maturity at the general treasury, and be transmitted thence to the military paymaster-general, by the accountant-general, with his monthly statement of advances to the military department. In all such cases the sub-treasurer shall take a receipt from the party to whom the payment is made, in addition to the receipt to be executed on the bill itself, and such duplicate receipt shall be retained as the voucher of the treasury for the payment.

11. The honourable the vice president in council, is pleased to direct, that treasury bills be not issued in any case from the pay officers, unless such bills shall have been issued direct from the general treasury; and if, at any time, treasury bills should be received, either by the paymaster general, or by any of the paymasters, from individuals, either on account of refund or otherwise, they shall immediately be cancelled, and sent to the general treasury, where credit will be given to the military department for the amount.

THOMAS HILL,
First Assist. Sec. Mil. Dep.

General Orders by the Governor General in Council.

Fort William, Feb. 8, 1806.

The exemplary conduct and gallantry of his majesty's 76th regiment in India, during a long course of years, and particularly the highly honourable and distinguished part which that corps sustained on various occasions during the arduous and glorious campaigns in Hindûstan, under the right honourable lord Lake, having been repeatedly noticed with those marks of approbation which the services of that regiment so justly merited; the governor-general in council however deems it to be his duty to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the embarkation of his majesty's 76th regiment for Europe, of again recording the sense which he entertains of the meritorious conduct of that corps, and of expressing his concern at the loss which the public service in India will sustain by their departure.

L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Gov. Mil. Dept.

Pro-

Proceedings of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales's island, held on Wednesday the 8th January, 1806, in pursuance of an invitation from the honourable the governor, dated Fort Cornwallis, the 31st of December, 1805,—" For the purpose of considering how they can best join their countrymen in testifying their veneration for the virtues, and their desire of perpetuating the memory of the late most illustrious marquis Cornwallis."

Mr. Philips was requested to take the chair.

Mr. Dickens addressed the meeting, and moved the following resolutions, which were duly seconded.

1st. That a cenotaph be erected at the public expense on Prince of Wales's island, to testify to future ages, that the British inhabitants of Prince of Wales's island, had the sense to feel, and virtue to venerate, the public merits and private worth of the late Charles, marquis Cornwallis, who lived and died in the service of his country.

2d. That a voluntary subcription be opened, and the subscription paper left at the office of the secretary to government, for the purpose of raising funds for the cenotaph to be erected, and that the subscription be open to all the inhabitants of Prince of Wales's island, as well as all subjects of the united kingdom.

3d. That these resolutions be submitted to government by the chairman, with a respectful request, that permission be given to erect the proposed monument on Prince of Wales's island.

4th. That the honourable the governor and council be requested to become honorary members of a committee in India, for the purpose of carrying the preceding resolution into effect.

5th. That his excellency rear-admiral sir Thomas Troubridge, bart. be also requested to become an honorary member of the committee in India.

6th. That a committee be appointed in India, and in Europe, for the purpose of assisting the chairman in carrying the preceding resolutions into effect.

The several proposed resolutions being successively read, were unanimously agreed to.

And the following gentlemen were elected in pursuance of the last resolution, to form a committee with the chairman in India.

John Dickens, esq. William Dick, esq. H. S. Pearson, esq. captain Drummond, Bengal artillery, David Brown, esq. Thomas Hallyburton, esq. James Carnegie, esq. John James Erskine, esq. captain Ross, Madras Artillery, lieutenant Huthwaite, Bengal infantry.

And the following gentlemen were also elected to constitute a committee in Europe:

Lord Teignmouth, honourable W. F. Elphinstone, sir John McPherson, general Ross, Charles Grant, esq. G. A. Robinson, esq. R. T. Farquhar, esq. W. Cowper, esq. John Bebb, esq. and John Innes, esq.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the honourable the governor, and to the chairman.

A dinner was given on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at the government house, by the governor-general, to the honourable sir John Anstruther, baronet, chief justice of the supreme court of Judicature in Bengal, on the occasion of his departure for England; at which were present the judges of the supreme court, the members of the supreme council, sir Benjamin Sulivan, the general officers, and

all the principal civil and military officers at the presidency.

On Sunday last, accounts were received in town, of the safe arrival in the river of the ship general Wellesley, captain J. Ferguson, from Madras, which place she left the 27th ultimo.

The ship William, captain Angus, is arrived from Macao, whence she sailed on the 7th ultimo.

The American ship Mary, captain Obier, from Lisbon, is also arrived: she left Lisbon on the 25th of August. The Commerciante, from this port had arrived at Lisbon, previous to the departure of the Mary.

Extract from General Orders, by Government.

The honorable the goveror in council is pleased to appoint lieutenant Charles B. James, paymaster to the army, under the command of major-general Jones, from the period of captain Spink's demise, which took place on the 19th of last month.

College of Fort William, Feb. 19, 1806.

The honourable the governor-general, visitor of the college of Fort William, has been pleased to appoint Monday, the 3d day of March, for the public disputations in the oriental languages, and for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards.

The disputations will be holden at the government-house, and will commence precisely at ten o'clock. By order of the council of the College.

W. HUNTER, *Secretary*.

Extract from General Orders by the Commanding Officer of the Forces.

Lieutenant-general Nicolls has great satisfaction in publishing to the army of this presidency a copy of his excellency the commander in chief's letter of the 14th December, 1805, expressing his entire approbation of the conduct of the division of the Bombay army under the immediate command of major-general Jones, co-operating with the army under the personal command of his excellency lord Lake, to which lieutenant-general Nicolls is happy to add a copy of the favourable sense the honorable the governor in council entertains of the major-general's conduct, as well as that of the corps of his majesty's and the honorable company, in the late campaign under the command of major-general Jones,

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 21, 1806.

In publishing the following letter from his excellency the right honourable the commander in chief in India, dated the 14th December, 1805, the honourable the governor in council, impressed with the duest sense of the important services rendered by the division of the Bombay army, under the command of major-general Jones, will take an early opportunity of bringing those services under the notice of the honourable the court of directors.

The governor in council has on every occasion, when the services of the Bombay army have been called into action, had cause to express his approbation of the meritorious and exemplary manner in which their duty has been performed, and it is with particular satisfaction that, to his own sentiments, he has now to add, the professional sanction of so competent a judge as the present distinguished commander in chief of his majesty's and the honourable company's troops in India.

The

The commanding officer of the forces is accordingly requested to convey to major-general Jones, the thanks of this government for the very able manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties incident to the command of the division of the Bombay army of Hindûstan.

The judgment and talents which that officer has displayed in the exercise of that important trust, have fully established, in a manner the most creditable to his reputation, his claims on the confidence of his employers, both at home and abroad.

General Nicolls will also be pleased to direct major-general Jones, to convey the thanks of the governor in council to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his majesty's and of the honourable company's forces, composing this division of the Bombay army, for the perseverance, steadiness, and spirit, they have evinced, during the distant and extended series of honourable duties, in which they have been so long engaged.

To the Honourable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay.

Sir,—The division of the Bombay army, under major-general Jones, being on its return to the province of Guzerat, I deem it proper to convey to you the high sense I entertain of its conduct and services since it has been employed in this quarter of India.

In the course of its very long and arduous march to Hindûstan, it evinced a perseverance under severe fatigue, and a patience under the privation of many of its comforts, which I consider in the highest degree exemplary, and which afford the most decisive proof of the high discipline it professed, and of the honourable zeal by which it was actuated.

On its junction with my army, the valour, steadiness, and spirit which it displayed under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, obtained my warmest approbation; and, subsequently to that period, its conduct in the performance of every service, in which it has been employed, has been in the highest degree meritorious.

The judgment and ability of major-general Jones, have on all occasions been eminently displayed, and entitle that officer to every possible testimony of praise. The activity with which he prosecuted those objects intrusted to him, and his zealous exertions in all situations to promote the public service, have afforded me the utmost satisfaction, and in a high degree justified the confidence reposed in him by the government, when he was selected for so important a command.

In expressing to you my approbation of major-general Jones, and of the officers and men under his command, I indulge an earnest hope, that the government of Bombay will withhold no mark of its gratitude and applause, which may be due to their very meritorious services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Lake.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Department, Feb. 9, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund in the month of March, is sicca rupees 3,00,000. Of this sum, sicca rupees 52,000, will be applied to the discharge of the

the bonds and notes of the general Register of 1792-3, from No. 4,659 to No. 4,675, both inclusive, on Monday the 24th of March, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the honourable the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Acting Chief Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Public Department, Feb. 6, 1806.

The governor-general in council, in order to prevent, as far as possible, individuals from suffering loss or inconvenience from a delay in obtaining payment of demands upon the public treasury, and with a view also to establish a certain order of payment for satisfying such demands, and to introduce a more regular form of obligation than the cash passes which have heretofore been issued from the general treasury, has passed the following resolutions, which are immediately to be carried into effect.

1. Whenever the exigency of the public service may render it impracticable to discharge demands upon the treasury immediately in specie, the holders of such demands shall be at liberty to receive payment in treasury bills as at present, or in promissory notes to be issued in the following form, bearing an interest of ten per cent. per annum, and payable in specie, according to priority of number and date.

Form of Promissory Note.

No —— *Fort William, the* ——

Treasury Note for sicca rupees

——The governor-general in council does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the honourable the united company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, to pay at the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, at the expiration of twelve months from the ———, or at such earlier period as may be notified for the purpose, unto ———, or order, the sum of Sicca rupees ——— together with interest from the same date, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on the amount, agreeably to the resolutions of the governor-general in council, bearing date the sixth February, 1806.

Signed by order of the governor-general in council,

———

Sec. to the Gov. Pub. Dep.
Examined ——, *Accountant-gen.*
Registered at No. ———

2. The treasury notes shall be issued in sums of even hundreds, the fraction of the hundred in settling a demand being paid by the sub-treasurer in cash.

3. In order, also, to indemnify, as far as possible, the holders of the cash passes, at present outstanding, for any disadvantage which they may have experienced from the delay which has occurred in discharging their demands upon the treasury, they shall be entitled to exchange their passes for treasury notes, in the form above prescribed, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, *from the date of the pass*, instead of the interest of eight per cent. per annum, which it bears at present.

4. Passes which may be exchanged for treasury notes, will be placed

placed upon the register of those notes according to the order of *their respective dates*, so that the holders of them, in making the exchange, will preserve their right to priority of payment, according to the order in which their respective demands originally became due, and the treasury notes received by them in exchange, will be discharged at as early a period as the passes would have been discharged. Blank numbers will be left on the register of treasury notes for the passes which may be outstanding at the time; but should such passes not be brought in and exchanged, on or before the 1st of May next, the holders of them shall not be entitled to the benefit of the higher rate of interest, as provided for above.

5. The holders of the treasury notes will be allowed to sub-divide them at their pleasure, on paying the established fees of office.

6. An advertisement will be issued from the office of the accountant-general every week, notifying the treasury notes which will be paid off in the following week.

7. As it would be inconvenient to have two different descriptions of the government paper in circulation at the same time, as a medium of exchange, it is not intended that the treasury notes to be issued as above provided for, shall be received in payment of the public treasuries. The treasury bills will continue to be received in all such payments as heretofore, as the local currency of Calcutta.

8. The holders of the treasury bills shall also be at liberty to exchange such bills for treasury notes to be issued as above-mentioned, provided the exchange be made on or before the 1st of May next.

By order of the honourable the governor-general in council.

THOMAS BROWN,
Act. Chief Sec. to the Gov.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Feb. 3, 1806.

	Buy.	*Sell.*
Six per cents. discount.	8 8	9 0
Old eight per cents. ditto	3 0	3 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1 8	1 12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1 4	1 8
Ten per cent. . pm.	1 12	1 4
Ditto, for two years. .	0 4	par

Feb. 10, 1806.

	Buy.	*Sell.*
Six per cents. discount.	8 0	8 8
Old eight per cents. ditto	2 12	3 4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1 4	1 8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1 4	1 8
Ten per cent. . pm.	1 11	1 4
Ditto, for two years. .	0 4	0 par

Feb. 15, 1806.

	Buy.	*Sell.*
Six per cents. discount.	8 0	8 8
Old eight per cents. ditto	2 8	3 0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1 0	1 8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	1 0	1 4
Ten per cents. . pm.	1 12	1 4
Ditto, for two years. .	0 4	0 0

Feb. 24, 1806.

	Buy.	*Sell.*
Six per cents. discount.	8 8	9 0
Old eight per cents. ditto	2 8	3 0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	1 0	1 [illegible]
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	0 12	1 [illegible]
Ten per cents. . pm.	1 12	1 [illegible]
Ditto, for two years. .	0 4	[illegible]

BENGAL

BENGAL *Occurrences for* MARCH, 1806.

College of Fort William, March 8, 1806.

On Monday the 3d instant, being the day appointed by the honourable Sir George Barlow, governor-general, visitor of the college of Fort William, for the public disputations in the oriental languages, the governors, officers, professors, and students of the college, assembled at half past nine o'clock at the government-house.

At ten o'clock, the honourable the visitor entered the room where the disputations were to be held.

In front of the visitor's chair, seats were placed for the professors, and for such students as were to maintain the disputations, or to receive prizes and honorary rewards.

As soon as the honourable the visitor had taken his seat, the public exercises commenced in the following order:—

FIRST. PERSIAN.

DISPUTATION.

POSITION.—" The Persian language is not to be studied so much for any knowledge to be acquired by it of oriental literature, as to furnish a medium of communication with the natives of the British territories of India."

Respondent,	Christian,
First Opponent,	Ewer,
Second Opponent,	Gordon, F. D.
Moderator,	M. Lumsden, Esq.

SECOND. MAHRATTA.

DECLAMATION.

SUBJECT.—" Fall of the Mahratta Empire."——By Mr. Chapman.

THIRD. HINDUSTANEE.

DECLAMATION.

SUBJECT.—" The knowledge of the Asiatic languages is of greater advantage to the public service in India, than any other branch of learning."——By Mr. Christian.

FOURTH. ARABIC.

DECLAMATION.

SUBJECT.—" Praise of the Arabic language."——By Mr. Ewer.

The casual indisposition of three principal students, viz. William Morin, William Wilberforce Bird, and Henry Newnham, occasioned the deficiency in the usual number of exercises on this day.

As soon as the disputation and declamations were concluded, the vice provost proceeded to present to the honourable the visitor, those students of the college who were entitled, under

Statute

Statute VIII. to receive degrees of honour, and whose presentation had been previously directed by the visitor. The vice provost publicly read the certificate granted by the council of the college to each student respectively, specifying the high proficiency which he had made in the oriental languages, and also the regularity of his conduct during his residence at college. When the certificate had been read, the visitor presented to each student the honorary diploma, inscribed on vellum in the oriental character; purporting that the committee of public examination having declared that the student had made such proficiency in certain of the oriental languages, as entitled him to a degree of honour in the same, the visitor was pleased to confer the said degree in conformity to the said statute.

The students now leaving college, on whom the honourable the visitor was pleased to confer a degree of honour on this occasion, were

Hugh George Christian, William Dorin, Walter Ewer, Henry Newnham, and Edward Parry.

After the degrees of honour had been conferred, the prizes, medals, and honorary rewards, adjudged at the late public examination, were distributed by the provost, in presence of the visitor, to the following students now leaving college:—

Hugh George Christian, William Dorin, Walter Ewer, Henry Newnham, Edward Parry, William Wilberforce Bird, William Peckford Gordon, Charles Chapman, and Richard Walpole.

Honorary rewards were presented at the same time to the following junior students remaining in college:—

George John Romney, William Fairlie Clark, Nathaniel John Halhed, Robert Brown, and Henry Ellis.

The particular prizes adjudged to each student will be found in the annexed report.

After the prizes and honorary rewards had been distributed, the honourable the visitor was pleased to deliver the following speech:

Gentlemen of the College of Fort William,

By that awful dispensation of Providence which has deprived the British nation, and the British empire in India, of the public services of that great and venerable nobleman who lately presided in this government, the charge of superintending the conduct and the interests of the college of Fort William has devolved upon me, and it has become my duty, on the present occasion, to address you upon those subjects which the progress and effects of this institution, since the period of time when its illustrious founder last addressed you, have suggested to my observation.

On the occasion of the first public disputation holden in the college of Fort William, (when the absence of the visitor imposed upon me the duty of presiding in the assembly of its officers and students) I stated my conviction that the progressive operation of those advantages which had been manifested even at that early period of the institution, would realize its intended benefits, and justify the expectations of that wisdom which planned, and that energy which animated the progress of this judicious system of public education.

My judgment has been confirmed by the experience of every successive year, and by the sentiments which, at each successive disputation, have been delivered by the

the illustrious founder of the college of Fort William.

Although the practicable instruments of every branch of that system of literary instruction which the institution was intended to embrace, have not been attainable in this distant quarter of the British dominions, those branches of projected education which we have had the means of prosecuting, have been cultivated beyond the limits of our most sanguine expectations.

The study of the oriental languages has necessarily constituted a primary object of the institution. The indispensable necessity of acquiring a correct and practical knowledge of one or more of the oriental languages for the efficient discharge of the duties of every department of the administration, has been sufficiently illustrated on former occasions; and the success with which that study has been prosecuted by the students of the college, has been manifested not only by the result of the public examinations and disputations, but by the beneficial application of their acquired knowledge to the duties of the public service.

The prescribed studies of the college have also produced the important collateral advantages of extending those habits of application, and of regular attention to business, which are so essentially requisite in every public situation; and I discharge a satisfactory part of my duty in declaring, that as far as my information has extended, those students of the college who have been distinguished for their proficiency in its prescribed studies, and have been employed in public situations, have maintained the credit, and demonstrated the advantages of the institution, by the distinguished merit of their general conduct, and by their peculiar ability, industry, and judgment, in the execution of the duties committed to their charge.

The momentous occurrences of preceding years have furnished occasions for employing the talents and exertions of some of the most meritorious students of the college, in the arduous and important duties of the diplomatic branch of the public service; and it is an act of justice equally due to the merits of those students, and to the credit of the college, principally to ascribe the ability with which they have conducted the duties of their respective stations, to their laudable improvement of the advantages of study and education, which this institution is exclusively calculated to afford.

For this single branch of public education, therefore, (the study of the oriental languages) experience has shewn, that the advantages of this institution are commensurate with the importance of the most essential interests of the British empire in India.

An opinion has, I understand, prevailed, that the oriental seminary established in England, under the authority of the honourable the court of directors, is calculated ultimately to supersede the existing institution of the college of Fort William.

I deem it proper, therefore, to take this opportunity of stating, that the oriental seminary founded in England, is not intended to supersede the college of Fort William; and it is my deliberate opinion, that the system of oriental study, projected in England, will tend to support the efficiency of this institution, and to accelerate

its

its operation, by affording to the youth who are destined for this country, the advantages of an earlier proficiency in those branches of knowledge, which are considered to be peculiarly adapted to the nature of their future duties, and of an earlier acquisition of the rudiments of the oriental languages.

The combined operation of these institutions will enable the students to extend their acquirements in a degree unattainable under the limitted duration of their studies in the college of Fort William, without the aid of the advantages of previous preparation, which the seminary in England is intended to afford.

The establishment of the oriental seminary in England, therefore, constitutes an additional motive for maintaining the efficiency of the college of Fort William; and for employing every effort of individual zeal, activity, and attention, in promoting the object of its institution.

I am happy to find, that the result of the public examinations in the present year, has been highly creditable to the character of the college, to the zeal and ability of the professors, and to the diligence and merit of the students.

Five more students, who have obtained degrees of honour for their great proficiency in the oriental languages, have been added to the public service:

Mr. Hugh George Christian, Mr. William Dorin, Mr. Walter Ewer, Mr. Henry Newnham, and Mr. Edward Parry.

Of these gentlemen, Mr. Christian has merited the peculiar distinction of a degree of honour in three languages. This distinction has not been acquired by any student of the college, since the year 1803.

It will be in the recollection of this assembly, that the late illustrious visitor, Marquis Wellesley, in his address delivered on the occasion of the public disputations, which took place in the month of September, 1804, recommended a more general attention to the vernacular language of Bengal. I observe, with great satisfaction, the effect of this recommendation in the progressive improvement of several of the students, who have directed their attention to the acquisition of that useful language, in which Mr. Hugh George Christian, Mr. Henry Newnham, and Mr. Edward Parry, have obtained degrees of honour.

The exercises of the present year have also been distinguished by the successful study of the laws and regulations enacted for the government of the British territories in India.

The students who have been distinguished by their proficiency in this branch of important knowledge, are Mr. William Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Walter Ewer, and Mr. Henry Newnham.

Adverting to the degree of proficiency which those students have attained in the acquisition of the oriental languages, their successful study of the laws and regulations affords a distinguished proof of meritorious diligence.

In concluding my observations upon the progressive course of study in the college of Fort William, during the last year, I deem it proper to state, that in the distribution of appointments to the students now about to engage in the public service, strict attention will be paid to their respective degrees of literary qualification, and to the recommendation of the council of the college.

It

It must occasionally happen, that situations in the public service, which the students who have obtained degrees of honour, are deemed qualified to fill, may not be vacant at the period of their quitting the college. In such cases, an order will be recorded on the proceedings of the government, providing for their nomination to suitable offices, as vacancies may occur.

But the principles of a just and efficient system of public administration, which suggest the expediency of rewarding distinguished merit in the students of the college, by their nomination to offices of trust and emolument, equally impose upon this government the duty of manifesting its disapprobation of those students, who shall violate the statutes of the college, or neglect the advantages of study and improvement which the institution affords.

I trust, therefore, that a just appreciation of the public honour and reward which awaits the proficiency of the students in the objects of their repective studies, and a due sense of the unfavourable consequences which must attend their misconduct or neglect, will animate the exertions of the students in the acquisition of those branches of knowledge, which are so manifestly requisite for the efficient discharge of the duties of their future situations in the service, and the means of which are so amply afforded by the established system of instruction in the college of Fort William.

Satisfied that the most important interests of the British government in India are connected with the efficiency of this institution, I shall consider a vigilant observation of the conduct of the students, and of the progress of their studies, a due enforcement of the statutes, and an unremitted attention to every department of the college, to constitute a primary obligation of my public duty.

From the experience of the past, however, I entertain the most confident expectation, that the general conduct of the students, the assiduous attention of the professors, and the zealous activity of all officers of the college, will continue to merit every possible demonstration of public approbation and applause.

In reviewing the literary works published under the auspices of the college, during the last year, I notice, with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction, an elementary analysis of the laws and regulations for the government of the British territories in India.

The facility which this work is calculated to afford to the study of the laws and regulations, and the practical advantage which may be derived from it, in the administration of them, render it peculiarly valuable, both to the college and the public. The design and execution of the work are equally creditable to the zeal, industry, and ability of its distinguished author, Mr. John Herbert Harington, the second judge of the court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts, and professor of the laws and regulations of the British government in India.

Mr. Harington's application of the inconsiderable portion of leisure time, which the duties of his arduous and important public situation have afforded, to the accomplishment of this laborious undertaking, manifests a degree of public spirit, and individual industry, to which, perhaps, no other parallel can

can be found, than in the eminent exertions, and scientific labours, of his colleague, Mr. Henry Thomas Colebrooke, to which the college and the public are indebted for various important additions to the general stock of literary knowledge and instruction.

The assiduous attention of both these able and respectable public officers, to the interests of this institution, both as professors and members of the council of the college, reflects the highest credit upon their character and talents, and establishes their claim to the public approbation and applause.

Other works of great utility and merit have also distinguished the literary labours of the past year:

A Hindûstanee dictionary is now in the press;

A general history of the Hindûs;

A review of the manners and customs of the Hindûs.

For the two last-mentioned works, we are indebted to the labour and ability of some of the learned natives attached to the college.

It is highly satisfactory to me to observe, the native officers of the college, imbibing the spirit of literary industry, and employing their talents and acquirements in the cultivation and diffusion of literature and science.

There are also various other useful and ingenious works, which, under the patronage of the college, have engaged the labours of several scientific persons, antecedent to the past year, and have either been actually published, or are now in the press.

I deem it an act of justice to the industry and ability of Mr. Mathew Lumsden, the first assistant to the Persian and Arabic professor, to notice, in terms of peculiar approbation, the grammar of the Persian language, which has long engaged the labours of that gentleman. The acknowledged defects of every work of that description now extant, have rendered the construction of an accurate grammar of that language peculiarly desirable. Mr. Lumsden's extensive knowledge of Arabic and Persian, has enabled him to discover the true principles of the dialect of Persia, as it at present exists in its condition of intimate combination with the language of Arabia; and, with singular judgment and discernment, Mr. Lumsden has adapted the construction of the Persian language to the principles of general grammar.

The completion of this valuable work will materially facilitate the acquisition of the Persian language, will constitute an important addition to the existing stock of philological knowledge, and will reflect distinguished credit on its author, and on the institution which has encouraged and promoted it.

I have received, with great satisfaction, the information that, under the patronage of the Asiatic society, the society of missionaries at the Danish settlement of Serampore, aided and superintended by the ability of Mr. Carey, professor of the Shanscrit and Bengalee languages, has undertaken the translation of some of the most ancient and authentic works of literature in the former of those languages.

The greatest advantages may be expected to the interests of Eastern literature from this co-operation of the Asiatic society, with the college of Fort William, in facilitating the acquisition of oriental knowledge and science.

I notice also with peculiar satisfaction, the extensive and valuable collection of books, which now enriches the library of the college of Fort William.

The preservation, and augmentation, of the collection of Eastern manuscript, afford the only means of arresting the progressive destruction of oriental learning.

Since the dismemberment of the Mohammedan empire, those works have been dispersed over India, and have been exposed to the injuries and hazards of time, accident, and neglect. It is worthy of the ambition of this great empire, to employ every effort of its influence in preserving from destruction and decay, these valuable records of oriental history, science, and religion; and in encouraging individuals, who may be in possession of scarce and valuable literary works, to promote this important object, by depositing works of that description in the library of the college.

I am happy to learn, that the descriptive catalogue of the books and manuscripts, which constituted the library of Tippoo Saultaun, has been completed by the industrious labours of captain Charles Stewart, second assistant to the Persian professor.

I understand it is the intention of captain Stewart, who has proceeded to England, to print that useful and interesting document.

I cannot close my view of the literary branch of this institution, without adverting to the advantages which may be expected to be derived both in Europe and in Asia, from this mutual cultivation of Asiatic and European learning.

The numerous works which have been published, under the auspices of the college, in the course of the last six years, will not only open to the learned in Europe, ample sources of information on all subjects of oriental history and science, but will afford to the various nations and tribes of India; and especially to those which compose the body of our Indian subjects, a more favourable view, and a more just and accurate conception of the British character, principles, and laws, than they have hitherto been enabled to form; and may be expected gradually to diffuse among them a spirit of civilization, and an improved sense of those genuine principles of morality and virtue, which are equally calculated to promote their happiness, and to contribute to the stability of the British dominion in India.

On the evening of the day on which the disputations were held, a dinner was given to the officers and students of the college, by the honourable the governor-general, at the government house, at which were present the judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the supreme council, and all the principal civil and military officers at the presidency.

College of Fort William.

SIXTH ANNUAL EXAMINATION, HOLDEN IN JANUARY, 1806.

Hindûstanee.

FIRST CLASS.

		Rupees.	*Date of Admission.*
1	Christian,	1500 and medal.	July, 1803.
2	Dorin,	1000 and medal.	Dec. 1804.
3	Newnham,	.... medal.	Sept. 1803.
4	Bird,	....	Sept. 1803.

SECOND

SECOND CLASS.

5 Smyth... ... . Oct. 1804.
6 Clark... ... .Sept. 1804.
7 Wright.................. ... ..Feb. 1804.
8 Siddons... ... ...Sept. 1803.
9 Parry...... ....July, 1803.
10 Monckton... ... ...Sept. 1803.
11 Ricketts..... ... .Sept. 1803.
12 Revely ....July, 1803.
13 Williams..... ....Sept. 1803.
14 Romney......... .. ..
15 Gordon, W. B... . ...Sept. 1803.
16 Pakenham... ... .Aug. 1803.
17 Walpole .. ..July, 1803.
18 Maxwell... . ...Aug. 1804.
19 Ewer... ... .Dec. 1803.
20 Loch .. ..Sept. 1803.
21 Chapman..... ....Aug. 1803.
22 Gardiner.. .. ..Dec. 1804.

THIRD CLASS.

23 Ellis ....Sept. 1805.
24 Brown......... ....Aug. 1805.
25 Colvin...... ....Aug. 1805.
26 Glyn..............................Sept. 1805.
27 Tytler............................Sept. 1805.
28 Mason...... ....Sept 1805.
29 Dick ....Sept. 1805.
30 Roberdeau..................April, 1804.
31 Barwell...... ....Sept. 1805.
32 Murray......... ....Sept. 1805.
33 Dawes......... ....Aug. 1804.
34 Eyre....................... .....Aug. 1804.
35 Warde, G......................Aug. 1805.
36 Thomas ....Sept. 1805.
37 Oakley......... ... .Dec. 1804.
38 Shum...... ....Aug. 1804.
39 Smith...... ....Sept. 1805.
40 Mackenzie... ....Aug. 1805.
41 Inglis... ....Dec. 1805.
42 Ellice..... ....Dec. 1805.
43 Cuthbert........ ....Dec. 1805.

Arabic.

Rupees.

Ewer.....................1500 and medal.

Mahratta.

Chapman..... ....medal.

Laws and Regulations.

Rupees.

1 Bird.....................1000 and medal.
2 Ewer.
3 Dorin.
4 Smyth.
5 Newnham.
6 W. B. Gordon.

Persian Writing.

Rupees.

1 Christian................1000 and medal.
2 Gordon, W. B........ 500 and medal.
3 Romney................ medal.

Nagree Writing.

Rupees.

1 Bird..................... 500 and medal.
2 Newnham .... Medal.

Bengalee Writing.

Rupees.

1 Romney...... .... 500 and medal.
2 Newnham.... .... medal.

Persian.

FIRST CLASS.

Date of Admission.

Rupees.

1 Dorin ... 1500 and medal. Dec. 1804.
2 Christian 1000 and medal. July, 1803.
3 Ewer......... ....medal. Dec. 1803.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Newnham....... ... .Sept. 1803.
5 Bird............... ....Sept. 1803.
6 Gordon, F. D...... ....Dec. 1803.
7 Smyth..... ....Oct. 1804.
8 Clark................ ....Sept. 1804.
9 Romney... ... .
10 Ricketts ....Sept. 1805.
11 Wright.........................Feb. 1804.

THIRD CLASS.

12 Monckton......... ....Sept. 1803.
13 Loch...... ....Sept. 1803.
14 Parry...... ....July, 1803.
15 Gordon, W. B...............Sept. 1803.
16 Brown................... .....Aug. 1805.
17 Ewing............ ... .Feb. 1804.
18 Chapman......... ....Aug. 1803.
19 Ellis............... ....Sept. 1805.
20 Glyn.............................Sept. 1805.
21 Walpole...... ....July, 1803.
22 Roberdeau......... ....April, 1804.
23 Maxwell ....Aug. 1804.
24 Revely ....July, 1803.
25 Pakenham..... ....Aug. 1803.

Bengalee.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Christian, 1000 & medal. July, 1803.
2 Parry ... 500 & medal. July, 1803.
3 Newnham medal. Sept. 1803.

SECOND CLASS.

4 Williams....... ....Sept. 1803.
5 Pakenham... ....Aug. 1803.
6 Siddons... .. ..Sept. 1803.
7 Chapman . .. .Aug. 1803.
8 Ricketts... ....Sept. 1803.
9 Romney.. ....
10 Money...........................Dec. 1804.

Absent from the examination, Messrs. Lowther, Lindsay, Halhed, and W. C. Ward.

ENGLISH

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

ESSAY OF FIRST TERM OF 1805.

SUBJECT.—"On the establishment of the British empire in India."

1. W. W. Bird, ... 1000 rupees and medal.
2. Richard Walpole, . . medal.

ESSAY OF SECOND TERM OF 1805.

SUBJECT.—"On the ultimate improvement of India in the course of ages, under the influence of British dominion, in learning and science; in manners, morals, and religion."

Mr. William Dorin, . . 1000 rupees and medal.

ESSAY OF FOURTH TERM OF 1805.

On the Regulations.

SUBJECT.—"On the courts of civil justice, established in the provinces subject to the government of Fort William."

1. Henry Newnham, . . . 1000 rupees and medal.
2. W. B. Gordon, ... medal.

Examination in the Greek and Latin Classics.

William Dorin, honorary reward of books.

Published by order of the council of college.

W. HUNTER, *Secretary.*

Students leaving College, and entering on the Public service, in March, 1806, classed in the order of relative proficiency.

FIRST CLASS.

1. H. G. Christian, first in Hindûstanee. First in Bengalee. Second in Persian. First in Persian writing.

2. W. Dorin, first in Persian. Second in Hindûstanee. Third in the laws and regulations. Prizes in English composition; and in the Greek and Latin classics.

3. W. Ewer, proficient in Arabic. Third in Persian; and nineteenth in Hindûstanee. Second in the laws and regulations. Prize in English composition.

4. H. Newnham, third in Hindûstanee. Third in Bengalee. Fourth in Persian. Second in Nagree writing. Second in Bengalee Writing. Prizes in English composition, and for his essay on the laws and regulations.

5. E. Parry, second in Bengalee. Ninth in Hindûstanee, and fourteenth in Persian.

6. W. W. Bird, fourth in Hindûstanee. Fifth in Persian. First in the laws and regulations. First in Nagree writing. Prizes in English composition.

SECOND CLASS.

7. M. Ricketts, Tenth in Persian. Eleventh in Hindûstanee, and eighth in Bengalee.

8. G. J. Siddons, eighth in Hindûstanee. Sixth in Bengalee. Prize in English composition.

9. H. A. Williams, fourth in Bengalee. Thirteenth in Hindûstanee.

10. T. Pakenham, fifth in Bengalee. Sixteenth in Hindûstanee, and twenty-fifth in Persian.

11. C. Chapman, proficient in the Mahratta language. Seventh in Bengalee. Eighteenth in Persian, and twenty-first in Hindûstanee.

12. F. D. Gordon, sixth in Persian.

13. P. Monckton, tenth in Hindustanee. Twelfth in Persian.

14. W. B. Gordon, fifteenth in Hindûstanee, and fifteenth in Persian. Second in Persian writing.

Prizes

Prizes in English composition, and for his essay on the regulations.

15. A. Revely, twelfth in Hindustanee, and twenty-fourth in Persian.

16. R. Walpole, seventeenth in Hindustanee, and twenty-first in Persian. Prize in English composition.

17. W. Loch, thirteenth in Persian, and twentieth in Hindustanee.

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18. C. R. Lindsay, in second class Persian at a former examination.

19. W. Lowther, in second class Hindustanee at a former examination.

March 3, 1806.

Degrees of honour were conferred this day, on the following students: —

H. G. Christian, Hindustanee, Persian, and Bengalee.

W. Dorin, Persian and Hindustanee.

W. Ewer, Persian.

H. Newnham, Bengalee,

E. Parry, Bengalee.

Medals of merit, awarded at the quarterly examinations, were presented to the following students: —

W. Wilberforce Bird, Walter Ewer. } Laws and regulations.

William Dorin, N. J. Halhed, W. Fairlie Clark, G. J. Romney, Robert Brown, and Henry Ellis. } Persian and Hindustanee Languages.

Register of Degrees of Honour.

1801. William Pearson Elliott.

1802. Charles Lloyd, Jonathan Henry Lovett,

1803. William Butterworth Bayley, William Chaplin, Richard Thomas Goodwin, Terrick Hamilton, Richard Jenkins, William Byam Martin, Edward Wood.

1804. Clotworthy Gowan, Henry George Keene, William Oliver, Thomas Perry, John Romer, George Swinton, John Wauchope.

1805. Thomas Chisholme Scott, Montague Henry Turnbull, Joseph Littledale, James Marjoribanks.

1806. Hugh George Christian, William Dorin, Walter Ewer, Henry Newnham, Edward Parry.

Fort William, Public Department, March 5, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, not being less than Sicca rupees, one thousand, which may be tendered on loan to the honourable company, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

2.—The above-mentioned officers have been authorized to receive, in transfer to this loan, all outstanding treasury notes or treasury bills of this government; accepted bills of exchange drawn on the governor-general in council, after deducting interest at the rate of six rupees, thirteen annas, and six pie per cent. per annum for the period which the bill may have to run; bills for arrears of salary; whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and, generally, all authorized public demands.

3d.—The paymasters of the army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable

able by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount, in the usual manner, on the military paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers above-mentioned, in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4th.—Subscriptions to this loan will be received at a discount of one per cent. that is, for every subscription of one hundred and one Sicca rupees, a receipt will be granted, entitling the subscriber to a promissory note for one hundred Sicca rupees, to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

5th.—The Sicca rupee of Lucknow and Benares will be received as equal to the Calcutta Sicca rupee.

6th.—A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the date of such receipt until the first of August next, and in cases where the subscription shall be made in the outstanding treasury bills of government, on or before the first of May next, interest will be calculated and allowed on such bills from their respective dates, to the date on which they may be subscribed, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, instead of the interest, which those bills bear at present.

7th.—The interest which may be due on the first August next, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of the resident at Lucknow, or the collectors of Oude and Benares, in cases where the subscriptions shall have been made at those treasuries respectively, and for the principal, a promissory note or notes will be granted, bearing date the first of August, 1806, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant-general's office.

8th.—The principal of the promissory notes shall be payable, either in Bengal under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing; or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight; (which bills shall be granted at any time on the application of the proprietors of the notes, either when the principal shall have become payable in Bengal, or at any earlier period) and any bills which may be so granted, will, if the proprietors desire it, be forwarded by the deputy accountant-general in the public packets to him, or his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

9th.—The interest of the promissory notes shall be payable half yearly, viz. on the 1st February and 1st August, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged; and it shall be at the option of the proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, payable twelve months after sight; provided always, in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required amount to the sum of fifty pounds sterling at the least,

least, and no bills will be granted for a smaller amount.

10th.—For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to this loan, their executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the governor-general in council, to have their promissory notes (provided they amount to the principal sum of Sicca rupees 10,000) deposited in charge of the sub-treasurer for the time being, at the risk, and under the security of the company. An acknowledgment will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes so deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon will be remitted as it shall become due by bills, on the terms above-mentioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy accountant-general to the proprietor, his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be given for that purpose.

11th.—All applications to the governor-general in council to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms, on the face and across the lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies.

"The interest accruing half yearly on this promissory note, and the principal, as it shall become payable according to the order established for the discharge of the register debt, are to be remitted (unless it shall be hereafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on the honourable the court of directors, pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, and the other conditions of this loan, published in the Calcutta Gazette, of the 6th March, 1806, payable to ———, and to be forwarded to ———; but this promissory note shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negotiated, or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions with respect to the mode of payment of the interest or principal to be in any manner altered, except on application to the governor-general in council, to be made by myself, my executors, or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, specifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note, to be executed by me or them, for that purpose."

12th.—For the satisfaction of persons who may propose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy accountant-general will, on their part, write the declaration above prescribed on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for this purpose by an indorsement to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies. The deputy accountant-general will also make the necessary application to the governor-general in council, for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgment of that officer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

13th—A receipt will be granted in the following form for subscriptions

tions which may be made at any of the public treasuries :

Form of Receipt.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the honourable company's treasury, the sum of Sicca rupees ———, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, as follows: interest on the principle will be paid to him at the general treasury at the presidency, or at the treasury of ————, at and after the rate of ten rupees per cent. per annum, from this date to the 1st of August next, and for the principal, a promissory note, to be dated on the ———, will be granted on application to the deputy accountant-general, payable conformably to the conditions of the loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 6th March, 1806.

(Signed) "C. D. *Sub-treasurer,*
————, *or Collector.*"

14th.—Promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the government, will be granted in the following form, in exchange for the receipts :

Fort William,

Promissory Note for Sa. Rs.

"The governor-general in council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Sicca rupees ———, as a loan to the honourable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and does hereby promise for, and on behalf of, the said united company, to repay and discharge the said loan, by paying unto the said A. B. his executors, or administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of Sicca rupees ————, aforesaid, at the presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of this presidency, payable according to priority of date and number, unless the same shall have been previously discharged by bills drawn on the honourable the court of directors, according to the conditions or the plan for a loan published in the Calcutta gazette of the 6th of March, 1806, and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments, viz. on the ——— following from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators, or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor-general in council on the honourable the court of directors, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence the Sicca rupee, and payable twelve months after sight."

"Signed by the authority of the governor-general in council,
(Signed) E. F. *Sect. to the govt.*
public department."

"*Accountant general's office,*
Registered as No."

15th.—The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 1st of August, 1806, but it is hereby notified, that the loan will be closed at any earlier period, should the governor-general in council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose. Published by order of the governor-general in council.

THOS. BROWN,
Acting chief sec. to govt.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

March 4, 1806.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis.	8	8	9	0
Old 8 per cents. ditto	2	12	3	4
Eight per cents. loans, of 1800	1	0	1	4
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804	0	12	1	0
Ten per cents. prm.	1	21	1	4
Ditto for two years	0	8	par	

March

March 10.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis..........	8	0	8	8
Old 8 per cents. dis........	2	8	3	0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804........................	1	0	1	4
Ditto, ditto. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804...........	0	12	1	0
Ten per cents prm..........	1	12	1	4
Ditto for two years........	0	8	par	

March 17.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis	7	0	7	8
Old 8 per cents. ditto	1	8	2	0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804........................	0	12	1	4
Ditto, ditto, of 1801, 1802, 1803, & 1804.............	0	8	1	0
Ten per cents. prm..........	2	0	1	[illegible]
Ditto, for two years..	0	8	par	

March 24.

	Buy.		*Sell.*	
Six per cents. dis.	6	8	7	0
Old 8 per cents. ditto.....	1	4	1	12
Eight per cents loans, of 1804......................	0	12	1	0
Ditto, ditto, of 1801,1802, 1803, & 1804.............	0	8	0	12
Ten per cents. prm.......	2	0	1	8
Ditto for two years.	0	8	par	

BENGAL *Occurrences for* APRIL, 1806.

Circulation, and the New Bank.

Every one must have noticed with satisfaction the favourable change which has lately taken place in the course of circulation, by which the currency of paper, and specie, are nearly equalised, and there is reason to hope, from the great attention paid to this, that ere long they will be at par.—The circulation also of this great settlement, will be supported by the establishment of the New Bank, about to be opened under the guarantee of government. We understand that the whole of the shares, (in number 500) have already been subscribed, although the subscription was to continue open until the 15th of the month. The capital of the Bank is 50 lacks of sicca rupees divided into 500 shares, of 10,000 rupees each. From the rapidity with which the subscriptions have been filled, we may conclude that a much greater sum would have been subscribed if required, and we have already heard the regrets of those, who deferred their intentions too long. The utility of this establishment is above our praise, as it must gradually supersede Shrofage, or the premium which specie bears to paper currency. It is much to be wished that a clear and comprehensive dissertation on the circulation of Hindûstan, which absorbs so great a part of the precious metals with the interest and influence which the Shroffs have in it, was be ore the public; as it would indicate the certain means of rendering it independent of any undue influence or monopoly. Nor is the question, we apprehend, very difficult of elucidation, by the application of those rules which regulate the circulation of Great Britain and Holland, for, by attending to these, we may readily discern where the analogies and anomalies exist.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, Public Department,
March 26, 1806.

The public are hereby informed, that the sum expected to be applicable

cable to the redemption of the public debt, by the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the month of April, is Sicca rupees, 300,000; of this sum, sicca rupees 50,000 will be applied to the discharge of the bonds and notes, of the general register of 1792-3 from No. 4676 to No. 4,688 both inclusive, on Monday the 21st of April, on which date the interest thereon will cease. The remainder will be applied by the commissioners in the purchase of the bonds and notes of this government, bearing an interest of six and eight per cent. per annum, on tenders being made to them in the usual manner.

Published by order of the hon. the governor-general in council.

T. BROWN,
Acting chief Sec. to the Govt.

Madras Government Gazette, March 27, 1806.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

Public Department.

The right hon. the governor in council having been pleased to direct that a survey should be made of the Roadsted of the port of Vizagapatam, the following extract from the report of the acting astronomer and marine surveyor, is published for general information.

Extract of a Report on the state of the Roadsted of the Port of Vizagapatam.

23.—The safest and most convenient birth for large ships to anchor in, I take to be in 9 fathoms water, and is to be found in the plan where a ship is drawn. However, the Roadsted may be considered as perfectly safe to begin North, in 6, 7, and 9 fathoms, where the serjeant's house, and the southern extremity of the huts, north of the Flag Staff, are in one; and south, where the house on the Dolphin's nose bears West, the bottom being, all over this tract, perfectly clear of rocks up to the beach, and to the foot of the hill. The bearings of the most remarkable land-marks at the best births, in 5, 7, and 9 fathoms are as follows:

Objects and Land Marks.	Bearings and distances from the Garrison Flag Staff.		
	In 5 fathoms $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.	In 7 fathoms $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, and 44 fathoms.	In 9 fathoms 1 mile. and 105 feet.
Dolphin's Nose,	S. 43 0 W.	S. 50 0 W.	S. 63 29 W.
Mouth of the River,	S. 73 30 W.	S. 89 0 W.	N. 85 30 W.
Mosque on Hill,	S. 87 40 W.	N. 78 30 W.	N. 78 15 W.
Garrison Flag Staff,	N. 68 45 W.	N. 59 45 W.	N. 65 20 W.
Pagoda,	N. 30 0 W.	N. 34 45 W.	N. 46 15 W.
Mr. Alexander's house on Hill,	N. 20 45 E.	N. 13 30 E.	N. 4 30 E.
Rocky Point,	N. 28 15 E.	N. 13. 30 E	N. 4 10 W.

N. B.

N. B. These bearings are taken from the Magnetic Meridian.

By order of the right hon. the governor in council.

G. G. Keble, *Sect. to Govt.*
Fort St. George, March 8, 1806.

Fort William, April 28, 1806.

The hon. the governor-general having been pleased to appoint seven o'clock of the morning of this day for the public reception of his excellency Aga Nubbee Khaun, ambassador from his Majesty the King of Persia, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen,

Lieutenant-colonel Richardson, military secretary to the governor-general;

Lieutenant-colonel Calcraft, town-major;

Lieutenant-colonel Wilson, of the establishment of Bombay, and

Captain Weston, aide-de-camp to the governor-general, proceeded in the governor-general's carriages, accompanied by a detachment of the body guard, for the purpose of conducting the ambassador to the government house.

A street of troops, composed of the Sepoys of the 20th regiment, was formed from the northern gate of the area of the government house, to the road which runs parallel with the great tank. From the northern gate of the area to the road which connects the north-eastern, and north-western gates, a street was formed by the men of his majesty's 67th regiment, and the steps leading up to the northern vestibule of the government-house, were also lined by men of the same regiment, and the band of the regiment was stationed in the vestibule.

At half past six, the ambassador proceeded on horseback, with his usual suite and attendants, to the southward of the great tank, passed through the street of troops, receiving the usual honors as he passed.

On the ambassador's alighting, a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The ambassador was received at the bottom of the steps by a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Colonel Nightingall, private secretary to the honorable the governor-general.

Captains Barlow, and Lumsdaine, aides-de-camp to the governor-general.

Mr. Brown, acting chief sec.

Captain Johnson, Fort Adjutant.

Captain Hill, and lieut. Brooks.

At the top of the steps, in the vestibule of the government-house, the ambassador was received by a deputation consisting of major-general sir E. Baillie, commanding at the presidency, and his Staff.

Colonel Carnegie, commandant of artillery.

Major Murray, commanding his majesty's 67th regiment.

Mr. Colebrooke, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Fombelle, } Judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts.

The ambassador was received in the marble hall of the government-house.

The honourable the governor-general, the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court, and the commander in chief of the forces at Prince of Wales's Island, were seated on chairs placed on a carpet, at the southern extremity of the hall. Seats being also placed behind for the family and staff of the governor-general.

The heads of offices and departments who attended at the ceremonial of the ambassador's reception were seated in chairs ranged in front

front of the columns on both sides of the hall.

On the entrance of the ambassador into the hall, all the company assembled, with the exception of the governor-general, the members in council, the judges of the supreme court, and the commander in chief at prince of Wales's Island, island arose.

When the ambassador had advanced to the edge of the carpet, the governor-general, the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court, and the commander in chief at Prince of Wales's Island, arose.

The governor-general having returned the salutation of the ambassador, introduced him severally to the members of the supreme council, the judges of the supreme court, and the commander in chief at Prince of Wales's Island. The governor-general then took the hand of the ambassador, and seated him on his right.

After a short interval, the letter from his Majesty, the King of Persia, was brought into the hall by Aga Abool Hussun, the ambassador's son-in-law, on a silver tray.

On its entrance the ambassador, and all the company assembled, excepting the governor-general, the members of council, the judges of the supreme court, and the commander in chief at Prince of Wales's island arose.

When Aga Abool Hussun had advanced with the letter to the middle of the hall, the ambassador proceeded to meet the letter, and taking it from the hands of Aga Abool Hussun, approached the governor-general. When the ambassador reached the edge of the carpet, the governor-general, the members of the council, the judges of the supreme court, and the commander in chief at Prince of Wales's Island arose, and the governor-general advancing two paces, received the letter from the ambassador, on which occasion a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

The governor-general, the ambassador, and the whole of the company then resumed their seats. After some conversation, coffee and sweetmeats were placed before the governor-general, the ambassador, the members of the council, the judges of the supreme court, and the rest of the company.

The ambassador then took leave and was conducted by the same deputations which attended on his arrival, to the vestibule of the government-house, and to the bottom of the steps, when his excellency was again saluted with seventeen guns.

The ambassador returned to his house in the governor-general's carriage, accompanied by a detachment of the body guard, preceded by his attendants in the regular order for procession, and received the same honors from the troops, which were paid him on his approach to the government-house.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

March 31, 1806.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	5	8	6	0
Old eight per cents. ditto	0	12	1	0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804.	0	8	0	12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804.	0	4	0	8
Ten per cent. pm.	2	0	1	8
Ditto, for two years.	0	8	par	

April. 7, 1806.

	Buy.		Sell.	
Six per cents. discount.	5	0	5	8
Old eight per cents. ditto	0	12	1	0

Eight

	Buy.	Sell.
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	0 8	0 12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	0 4	0 8
Ten per cent. . pm.	2 0	1 8
Ditto, for two years. .	0 8	par

April 14, 1806.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. discount.	4 8	5 0
Old eight per cents. ditto	0 12	1 0
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	0 4	0 8
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	0 par	0 4
Ten per cents. . pm.	2 0	1 8
Ditto, for two years..	0 8	par

April 21, 1806.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. discount.	5 0	5 8
Old eight per cents. ditto	1 0	1 8
Eight per cents. loans, of 1804. . . .	0 8	0 12
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. .	0 4	0 8
Ten per cents. . pm.	2 0	1 8
Ditto, for two years. .	0 8	par

April 28, 1806.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cents. dis..........	5 0	5 8
Old 8 per cents ditto....	1 4	1 12
Eight per cents. Loans, of 1804............	1 0	1 4
Do. do. of 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804..........	0 12	1 0
Ten per cents. prem..... ..	2 0	1 8
Ditto, for 2 years..........	0 8	par

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENGAL.

MAY, 1805.

Mr. Richard Becher, to be third member of the board of trade.

Mr. John Pattenson, to be commercial resident at Bareilly.

Mr. Charles M. Ricketts, to be joint inspector of opium.

Mr. R. D. Brooke, to be assistant to the salt agent at Hidgelee.

Mr. H. Mundy, to be assistant to the salt agent of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. Alexander, to be second assistant in the export warehouse.

Mr. G. Chester, to be assistant to the opium agent in Behar.

Mr. Thomas Mainwaring, to be assistant to the superintendent of the eastern salt chokies.

Mr. A. Blagrave, to be first assistant to the superintendent of the western salt chokies.

Mr. J. P. Larkin, to be acting reporter of external commerce.

JUNE.

Messrs. T. C. Scott and J. Littledale, to act as assistants in the governor-general's office.

Mr. Hugh Hope, to be an assistant in the office of the secretary to the government in the secret, political, and foreign departments.

M. W. Frazer, to be assistant to the secretary to the residency at Delhi.

Major William Dowse, of the 8th Native Regiment, to be agent for public cattle and commissary of grain, with the subsidiary force at Hydrabad, vice Goldsworthy, resigned.

Conductor Samuel Yates, to be deputy commissary of stores at Vizagapatam, vice Blackmore, deceased.

Serjeant James Carter, (acting conductor) of the 1st battalion of artillery, to be conductor of stores, vice Yates.

Col. Miles Nightingall, of his majesty's 51st regiment of foot, to be military secretary to the governor-general and commander in chief in India.

Mr. G. A. Robinson, to be private secretary to the governor-general.

Major T. Reynell, on the half-pay of the late Corsican rangers, and Captain G. Macleod, of his majesty's 13th regt. of foot, to be aids-de-camp to his lordship.

JULY.

Mr. N. H. Smith, of the establishment of Bombay, to act as resident and political agent of the governor-general at Bushire.

Major-general C. Green, to officiate as vice-president of the military board, during the absence of the right hon. the commander in chief.

Capt. Charles Hutchinson, of artillery, to be a commissary of ordnance, and to the charge of the expense magazine in Fort William.

Capt. Lieut. R. Brown, will continue in charge of the expense magazine, until further orders.

Capt. John Nelly, of artillery, to be a commissary of ordnance, and to the charge of the magazine at Allahabad.

Mr. G. Webb, to be collector of Cuttack.

Mr. Henry Parry, to be collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. J. B. Proby, to be collector of Beerbhoom.

Sir John D'Oyly, bart. to be collector of Calcutta, and of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Vaughan, to be register of the zillah court of Behar.

Mr. R. Grindall, to be register of the zillah court of Etawah.

Mr. Henry Batson, to be register of the zillah court in the northern division of Saharunpore.

Mr. A. Campbell, to be assistant to the magistrate and to the register at the zillah of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, to be chief judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. J. H. Harington and Mr. John Fombelle, to be puisne judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. H Trant, to act as keeper of the records in the governor-general's office, during the absence of Mr. Forbes.

AUGUST.

Mr. E. B. Lewin, to be junior counsel to the hon. company, in the room of Mr. Simpson.

Mr. James M'Nabb, to be surgeon to the civil station at Patna, vice Mr. Grey, removed.

The governor-general has been pleased to nominate the hon. sir George Hilaro Barlow, bart. to be vice-president and deputy-governor of Fort William, during his lordship's absence from the presidency.

Mr. William Parker, to be judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and magistrate of the zillah of Mirzapore.

Mr. Samuel Macan, to be judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and magistrate of the city of Dacca.

Mr. Charles Græme, to be judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and magistrate of the zillah of Purneah.

Mr. Robert Ker, to be judge of the Dewanny Adawlut and magistrate of the zillah of Cuttack.

Mr. George Hartwell, to be register of the zillah court of Cuttack and assistant to the magistrate of that station.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, to be assistant to the register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. G. Phillot, to be assistant surgeon to the salt agency of the 24 Purgunnahs.

OCTOBER.

Mr. C. H. Hopner, to be assistant to the register, and second assistant to the magistrate of the zillah of Baugulpore.

Mr. James Hunter, to be register of the zillah court of Purneah, and assistant to the magistrate of that station.

Col. Miles Nightingall, of his majesty's 51st regiment, to be private secretary, and Lieut. Burges Camac, of his majesty's Malay regiment, to be aid-de-camp to the governor-general, from the 17th instant.

Mr. John Gilman, to be subordinate superintendent of vaccine innoculation at Bareilli.

Mr. Richard Fleming, to be private secretary to the vice-president.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, to be accountant-general.

Dr. William Hunter, to be secretary and librarian to the college of Fort William.

Mr. Mathew Lumsden, to be clerk to the committee for controlling the expenditure of stationary.

Capt. T. Sydenham, to be resident at the court of his highness the subahdar of the Deccan.

Mr. Robert Graham, to be collector of the district of Agra.

Mr. James Wemyss, to be collector of the district of Tipperah.

Mr. Francis Balfour, to be collector of the district of Tirhoot.

Lieut. Col. D. T. Richardson, of the 2d bat. 17th regt. native infantry, to be military secretary to the governor-general, from the 17th October.

Mr. C. Barnet, to be assistant to the magistrate of the city of Patna, and to the register of the civil court at that station.

Mr. A. Campbell, to be assistant to the secretary of the board of revenue.

DECEMBER.

Mr. James King, to be salt agent in Cuttack.

Mr. Matthew Law, to be superintendent of the western salt chokies.

Mr. T. Perry, to be register of the zillah court of Jaunpore, and assistant to the magistrate of that station.

Mr. Robert Graham, re-appointed collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. Francis Balfour, to be collector of the district of Goruckpore.

Mr. A. Ross, to be collector of Agra.

Mr. M. Rees, to be magistrate of the jungle Mehauls.

Mr. C. Lushington, to be head assistant in the office of the secretary to the government to the secret, political, and foreign department.

Mr. J. Wauchope, to be assistant to the agent of the governor-general in Bundlecund.

JANUARY, 1806.

Capt. J. Mouat, to be professor of the Hindûstanee language.

Mr. W. E. Wynch, to be register of the zillah court at Rungpore, and assistant to the magistrate at that station.

Mr. Joseph Littledale, to be register of the zillah court at Chittagong, and assistant to the magistrate at that station.

Mr. Arundel Roberts, to be agent for unloading and loading the hon. company's ships at Kedgeree.

Mr. Grœme Mercer, to be resident at the court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Mr. Burrish Crisp, to be first judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Bareilly.

Capt. Lieut. Clements Brown, of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance, and to the charge of the expense magazine at Fort William, vacant by the death of Capt. Hutchinson.

Capt. P. Littlejohn, of the European regiment, to be barrack-master at Berhampore, vice Lambert, deceased.

Capt. J. J. Aldin, of the 24th regiment native infantry, to be deputy judge advocate general at Dinapore and Chunar, vice Littlejohn.

Mr. Joseph Battie, senior conductor, to be deputy commissary of ordnance, and to the charge of the magazine at Dinapore, vice Gale, promoted.

Serjeant-major Charles Wade, of artillery, to be a conductor of ordnance from this date, vice Birmingham, deceased.

Mr. John Balfour, assistant surgeon to the 1st bat. 7th native regiment, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Hoogly, in the room of Mr. Mitchell, promoted.

Mr. W. A. Vernor, assistant surgeon, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Purnea.

Capt. J. M. Johnson, fort adjutant, to act as garrison store keeper, from the 1st Feb. until further orders.

Mr. A. Seaton, to be resident at Delhi.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, to be a member of the board of revenue.

Mr. M. Campbell, to be judge of the Dewanny Adawlut, and magistrate of the zillah of Rungpore.

Mr. Henry Stone, to be sub-treasurer.

Mr. James Hunter, to be collector of the tax on pilgrims at Juggernauth.

Mr. T. C. Scott, to be register of the Dewanny Adawlut of the district of Purneah, and assistant to the magistrate at that station.

MARCH.

Mr. H. D. Christian, to be assistant to the magistrate of Benares, and to the register of the civil court at that station.

Mr. William Dorin, to be assistant in the office of the register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. Walter Ewer, jun. to be assistant to the officiating magistrate of the 24 Purgunnahs.

Mr. Edward Parry, to be assistant to the magistrate of Purneah, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. H. Newnham, to be assistant to the magistrate of Patna, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. W. Bird, to be assistant to the magistrate of Benares, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. Thomas Packenham, to be assistant to the magistrate of Burdwan, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. Charles Chapman, to be assistant to the magistrate of Jaunpore, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. F. D. Gordon, to be assistant to the magistrate of Allahabad, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. Algernon Reveley, to be assistant to the magistrate of Bheerbhoom, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. Richard Walpole, to be assistant to the magistrate of Midnapore, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. W. Loch, to be assistant to the magistrate of Mirzapore, and to the register of the civil court.

The hon. C. R. Lindsay, to be assistant to the magistrate of Sylhet, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. W. Lowther, to be assistant to the magistrate of Ramghur, and to the register of the civil court.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, to be assistant to the magistrate of Moorshedabad, and to the register of the civil court.

Lieut. Joseph Brooks, of the 17th native regiment, to be garrison store-keeper of Fort William, in the room of Lieut. Col. C. Fraser, resigned.

Serjeant Henry Collingwood, of the quarter-master general's department, to be a conductor of ordnance, from the 23d Jan. last, in the room of Mr. Battie, promoted.

Mr.

Mr. William Trower, to be second assistant to the superintendent of the western salt chokies.

Capt. G. H. Fagan, to be secretary to the board of superintendance, in the room of Capt. Gall, resigned.

Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, surgeon, to be surgeon to the civil station of Decca, vice Mr. Davidson.

Mr. Samuel Ludlow, assistant surgeon, to the civil station of Benares.

Mr. James Atkinson, assistant surgeon, to the civil station of Backergunge.

Mr. Colin Campbell, assistant surgeon, to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Momensing.

Mr. Charles Robinson, assistant surgeon of the 1st bat. 17th native regt. to perform the medical duties of the civil station of Ghya.

APRIL.

Mr. William Farquharson, to be commercial resident at Patna.

Mr. James Money, to be commercial resident at Bauleah.

Mr. Charles Sweedland, to be commercial resident at Dacca.

Mr. J. Melvill, to be second judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Dacca.

Mr. B. Mason, to be salt agent at Hidgelee.

Mr. John Fendall, to be salt agent at Tumlook.

Mr. G. Skipton, assistant surgeon to the civil station of Cuttack, to be subordinate superintendent of vaccine innoculation at Cuttack.

MADRAS

MAY, 1805.

Mr. Peter Lemesurier, to be collector of Bombay, Salsette, and Oranja.

Mr. John Williams, to be assistant do. do.

Mr. Henry Wadham Diggle, to be collector at Kaira.

Mr. William Steadman, to be collector at Broach.

Mr. Joseph H. Bellasis, to be assistant to do.

Mr. R. H. Young, to be subordinate collector at Trichinopoly.

Mr. C. H. Churchill, to be collector in the zillah of Vizagapatam.

Mr. John Long, to be collector of the zillah of Rajahmundry.

Mr. John Forbes, to be assistant under the collector to the district of Nellore and Ongole.

Mr. James Stevens, to be senior judge of the court of appeal and circuit for the division of Malabar.

Mr. Daniel Crawford, to be zillah judge, and to act for the present in the zillah court at Guttoor.

Mr. G. E. Russel, to be register to the court of Adawlut, at Chingleput.

Mr. T. Hamilton, to be register under the collector to the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. Peregrine Kinlock, to be register in the southern division of Arcot.

Mr. George Pask, to be register to the collector in the district of Nellore and Ongole.

Mr. George Coleman, to be acting register to the provincial court for the northern division, during the absence of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Charles Watkins, to be mint-master at the Presidency.

Mr. David Charles Ramsay, to be custom master at Surat.

Mr. John Fell, to be civil paymaster.

Mr. Richard Willis Cowart, to be paymaster of extraordinaries, and of company's allowance to the king's troops, and deputy military paymaster-general.

Mr. George Corseillis, to be resident at Cambay.

Mr. John Law, to be assistant to the resident at Bussora.

Mr. James Hallett, to be secretary to the military board.

Mr. John Elphinston, to be accountant general, and civil auditor.

Mr. John Williams, to be assistant to the

the accountant general in the department of audit.

Mr. Francis Warden, to be secretary to government.

Mr. Henry Shank, to be marine store-keeper and paymaster.

Mr. Richard Thomas Goodwin, to be deputy secretary in the public departments of government.

Mr. George Osborne, to be deputy secretary in the secret and political departments of government, and assistant to the marine store-keeper.

Mr. W. E. Wright, to be Malabar translator to government.

JUNE.

Mr. David Cockburn, to be judge of the zillah of Dindigul.

Mr. Joseph Dacre, to be register of do.

Mr. E. P. Blake, to be register in the zillah court of Guntoor.

Mr. Rous Peter, to be register under the principal collector in Tanjore.

JULY.

Mr. John Riddle and Mr. A. H. Kelsoe, to be subordinate collectors in the district of Coimbatore.

Mr. George Smith, to be collector in the zillah of Guntoor.

Mr. Thomas A. Oakes, to be assistant to the register in the zillah court of Vizagapatam.

Mr. John Sulivan, to be assistant under the secretary to government in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. Surgeon Mackenzie, to be superintendent of vaccination, on the salary of superintending surgeon.

Mr. Surgeon White, to be garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Mackenzie.

Mr. Abercrombie, surgeon of his majesty's 19th light dragoons, to have the medical charge of the horse artillery at Arcot, from the 15th June last.

Mr. Assistant surgeon Balmain, to take the medical charge of the 2d bat. of pioneers.

AUGUST.

Mr. Thomas Harding, to be assistant under the collector in the zillah of Dindigul.

Mr. J. O. Tod, to be assistant to the subordinate collector in Trichinopoly.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Archibald Obins, to be private secretary to the right hon. the governor.

Mr. William Garrow Monk, to be assistant under the secretary to government in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. John Babington, to be assistant under do.

Mr. William Oliver, to be first assistant to the register in the court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

OCTOBER.

Mr. Charles Fullerton, to be assistant under the collector in the zillah of Rajamundry.

Mr. William Garrow Monk, to be assistant under the principal collector in Doimbatore.

Mr. John M'Kerrell, to be assistant under the secretary to government in the revenue and judicial department.

Mr. John Dennis, to be deputy post-master at Vizagapatam.

Mr. Vincentio Corbett, to be commercial resident at Vizagapatam.

Mr. George Coleman, to be commercial resident at Masulipatam.

Mr. John Dennis, to be master attendant at Vizagapatam.

Mr. Leslie, to be master attendant at Pulicat.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, to be senior judge of the court of appeal and circuit for the southern division.

Mr. Assistant surgeon John Underwood, to be assistant to the surgeon of Black Town and gaols, vice Sherwood, promoted.

Mr. Henry Luttell, serjeant-major of Poonamalle, Mr. William Mason, serjeant-major of Vellore, and Mr. Proctor Cooper, store-serjeant at Carroor, to be conductors of ordnance.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. George Lusignan, to be agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Colombo.

Mr. Alexander Cadell, to be agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Jaffnapatam.

Mr. John Badger, to be second assistant to the cutchery of Colombo, and custom master of Negombo.

Mr. Simon Sawyer, to be assistant to the cutchery of Chilaw, and custom-master of Calpentyn.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Ogg, to command the garrison of Bangalore.

Mr. Assistant surgeon W. Scott, to be stationed at Nellore, vice Stuart, promoted and appointed to a regiment.

Mr.

Mr. Surgeon Gilmour, to be superintending surgeon in Malabar.

DECEMBER.

Mr. James William Miller, to be sheriff of Madraspatnam for the ensuing year.

Major Thomas Reynell, half-pay of the late Corsican rangers, to be military secretary to the commander in chief.

Mr. William Sanders, to be register to the collector at Tinnevelly.

JANUARY, 1806.

Mr. Thomas Anstey, to be commercial resident at Tinnevelly.

Mr. John Smith, to be paymaster and garrison store-keeper at Seringapatam, vice Mr. Gordon, resigned.

Mr. John Casamajor, to be third judge of the court of appeal and circuit for the southern division.

Lieut. C. F. Smith, of the 12th regt. of native infantry, to be deputy judge advocate in Malabar.

FEBRUARY.

Mr. Hugh Lord, to be register of the court of appeals.

MARCH.

Mr. John Babington, to be assistant under the collector of Tinnevelly.

Mr. Edward Coxe, to be assistant under the general agent of salt monopoly.

Mr. Peter Whannell, to be second assistant in the office of the military auditor general.

Mr. Edward Jones, to be third assistant and accountant in that office.

Lieut. Hicks, to officiate as superintendent of family payments at Hydrabad.

Mr. A. Suguin, to be deputy post-master at Negapatam.

BOMBAY.

MAY, 1805.

Mr. John Spencer, to be first judge of the court of circuit and appeal for the division of Broach.

Mr. James Augustus Grant, to be second judge of do.

Mr. John Smith to be third judge of do.

Mr. Thomas Day, to be register to the court.

Dr. Robert Drummond, to be interpreter and translator of the Guzerattee and Mahratta languages of the court.

Mr. Robert Holford, to be judge and magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. Byram Rowles, to be register to the court of Kaira.

Mr. Guy Lenox Prendergrast, to be judge and magistrate at Broach.

Mr. John Romer, to be register to the court at Broach.

Mr. Fletcher Hayes, to be judge and magistrate at Tinnah, vice Spencer.

Mr. Samuel Bourchier, to be register to the court of Adawlut at Surat.

Lieut. Nathaniel Allen, of the 5th regt. native infantry, to act as deputy commissary of stores, under the command of Lieut. Col. Woodington.

Mr. Francis Warden, to be secretary to government, vice Grant, resigned.

Mr. James Hallet, to be secretary to the military board, vice Warden.

JANUARY, 1806.

Mr. William B. T. Crozier, to be first assistant to the custom-master.

Mr. Richard S. Goodwin, to be secretary and translator in the office of country correspondence.

Lieut. Charles B. James, to be paymaster to the army under the command of Major-general Jones, from the period of Capt. Spink's demise, which took place on the 19th of last month.

Lieut. Hough, to be deputy military auditor-general, vice Hay, promoted.

Lieut. Hay will take his seat at the military board, pursuant to his appointment.

Lieut. Lechemere Russell, of the bat. of artillery, to be second assistant to the commissary of stores, vice Warden, resigned.

FEBRU-

FEBRUARY.

Mr. John Walter Sherer, to be secretary and treasurer to the bank of Calcutta.

Mr. William Ogilvie, to be second assistant to the custom-master.

Lieut. Thomas Morse, of the corps of artillery, to be commissary of ordnance stores with the forces serving with his highness the Peishwa, in the room of Capt. Powell, permitted to proceed to England on furlough.

MARCH.

Mr. William Beckford Gordon, to be assistant to the salt agent at Cuttack.

Mr. Richard Becher, a member of the board of trade, Mr. Richard Waite Cox, a member of the board of revenue, and Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, accountant-general, are appointed the three government directors of the bank of Calcutta.

CEYLON

MAY, 1805.

Baron Mylius, to be sitting magistrate for the town and district of Colombo, and president of the court of justices, vice Farrell, deceased.

Mr. A. Bertolacci, to be a member of the court of justices.

Mr. George Atkinson, to be surveyor-general, vice Jonville, resigned.

JUNE.

Mr. William Montgomery, to be agent of revenue and commerce for the districts of Galle and Matura.

Mr. William Harries Ker, to be agent of revenue and commerce for the districts of Chilaw and Putland.

JULY.

Mr. John D'Oyly, to be chief translator to government.

The hon. and rev. James Thomas Twisleton, to be president of the court of justices of the peace, and sitting magistrate for the town, fort, and district of Colombo, vice Baron Mylius.

Mr. John D'Oyly, to be a member of the court of justices of the peace at Colombo, and president of a court of justices, to be held twice a month, at Negombo.

Baron Mylius, to be president of the court of justices, to be held twice a month, at Caltura.

Mr. William Carrington, to be superintendent of cinnamon plantations, vice Jonville, resigned.

Mr. James Maitland, to act as second assistant to the agent of revenue and commerce for the district of Colombo.

Brevet Major M'Nab, Capt. in the 19th regiment, to be deputy inspector general of colonial troops in the island of Ceylon and its dependencies.

Major John Wilson, late deputy quarter-master general, to be deputy barrack-master general, until his majesty's pleasure be known.

Capt. F. Hankey, of his majesty's 19th regt. to be assistant quarter-master-general.

Mr. William Granville, to be second assistant in the secretary's office.

Mr. Henry Hoper, to be assistant to the accountant-general.

AUGUST.

Capt. C. M. Edwards, to be town-major of Colombo, vice Barry.

Capt. Barry, of Champagne's regiment, to be fort-major at Trincomalee.

Major M'Knab, deputy inspector-general, to command at Jaffna.

Capt. Denoe, of his majesty's Ceylon regiment, to the command of the Ceylon cavalry.

Dr. Moffat, of Col. Baillie's regiment, to take charge of the Caffre corps, till further orders.

SEPTEMBER.

Mr. John Wright to be garrison storekeeper of Colombo and its dependencies, vice Bertolacci, resigned.

Mr. Surgeon Alexander High, to be staff surgeon.

OCTOBER.

Mr. John George Kerbey, to be agent of revenue and commerce, and custom-master at Trincomalee.

Mr. Egbert Bletterman, to be custom-master of the port of Colombo, and export and import warehouse-keeper.

Mr. Edward Tolfrey, to act as first assistant to the cutcherry of Jaffnapatam.

Mr. Henry Peter John Layard, to be first assistant in the office of secretary to government, and post-master.

Mr. Thomas Eden, to be second assistant to do. and distributor of stamps.

Mr. James Richardson, to be provincial judge for the districts of Chilaw and Putlam.

Mr. William Granville, to be first assistant to the cutcherry of Colombo.

Mr. P. E. Thorne, to be assistant to the superintendent of cinnamon plantations.

Mr. Alexander Wood, to be sole commissioner in Ceylon for renting the government farms.

Mr. John Deane, to be secretary to the said commission.

Mr. John Macdowall, to act as paymaster general during the absence of Mr. Wood.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. Henry Augustus Marshall, to be judge of the provincial court of Jaffnapatam.

Baron Mylius, to be judge of the provincial court of the districts of Galle and Matura.

Major Blackall, of his majesty's 51st regiment, is appointed to the command of Point of Galle, until further orders.

DECEMBER.

Mr. Thomas Eden, to be first assistant in the secretary's office, and post-master.

Mr. William Granville, to be second ascond assistant, and distributer of stamps.

Mr. William Hooper, to be first assistant to the cutcherry of Colombo, and sitting magistrate at Calcutta.

MARCH, 1806.

Major Robert M'Nab, to be agent of revenue and commerce of the district of Batticaloa.

Mr. Samuel Daniel, to be assistant to the secretary to the board of revenue and commerce.

Mr. James Maitland, to be assistant to the accountant-general.

MILITARY.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

BENGAL.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops*:

MAY, 1805.

By the GOVERNOR GENERAL *in* COUNCIL.

Major Thomas Salkeld, Deputy Quarter-Master General, to be Quarter-Master General, with the official rank of Lieut. Colonel. Lieut. Col. Patrick Don, to be Deputy Quarter-Master General, *vice* Salkeld. Major Henry Worsler, to be Deputy Adjutant General. Captain Peter Littlejohn, to be deputy judge advocate general at the stations of Dinapore and Chunar, *vice* Hawkes, promoted. Cornet Samuel Smith, of the 3d regiment of cavalry, to be a Lieut. from the 11th of March 1805, *vice* Martin, resigned.

2d *Native Infantry.* Captain Lieut. J. A. P. M'Gregor, to be Captain of a company, from the 1st of May, 1805, *vice* Christie, deceased. Lieutenant Alexander Duncan, to be Capt. Lieut. from the 1st May, 1805, *vice* M'Gregor, promoted.

11th *Native Infantry.* Captain Lieut. William Agnew, to be Captain of a company, from the 8th of April, 1805, *vice* Butler, deceased. Lieut P. Byers, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the 8th of April, 1805, *vice* Agnew, promoted.

Ordered, that dates of rank be assigned to the undermentioned assistant surgeons, as follows:

Of the Season 1799.

William Mansell, 20th August, 1801.

Ditto ditto, 1800.

James Gibbs, 21st ditto.
David Todd, 22d ditto.
Henry Moscrop, 23d ditto.
John Sweney, 24th ditto.
William P. Muston, 25th ditto.
George Thomas, 26th August.
Peter Breton, 27th ditto.

First Class for 1801.

Richard Williams, 28th July, 1802.
George Philliott, 29th ditto.
John Porter, 30th ditto. Dead.
Grayson Hall, 31st ditto.
John Fullerton, 1st August,
Henry Hooper, 2d ditto. Dead.
Henry Young, 3d ditto.
James Hare, (junior) 4th ditto.—Appointed to act as assistant surgeon, 1st April, 1801,—Confirmed by the Court of Directors in their general letter, dated the 14th January, 1803, but no period fixed.
Bernard Reilly, 5th ditto.

First Class for 1802.

John Gregg, 18th May, 1803.
George Ballard, 19th ditto.

Second ditto for 1802.

George Skipton, 20th ditto.
John Sawers, 21st ditto.
Thomas Smith, 22d ditto.
John M'Wherter, 23d ditto.
John Crawford, 24th ditto.
Henry Kennedy, 25th ditto. Dead.
Samuel Cotton, 26th ditto.
J. Major Wilson, 27th ditto.

Officers recently promoted are posted to regiments and battalions as follows: Lieut. F. Best, of artillery, to the 2d battalion. H. Dumas, 3 N. R. 1 B. next below Lieut. Goble. J. Slade, 18 do. 2 B. next below Lieut. Youngson. W. Dynely, 19 do. 2 B. next below Lieut. Milne. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Major General William Dowdeswell, on the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, in the room of the Hon. Major General St. John, resigned.

JUNE.

JUNE.

Lieut. Colonel Robert Bowie, to command the Subsidiary Force, for the service of the Ranah of Gohud. Lieut. Colonel William Toone, to be commander of the Corps of Hill Rangers, in the room of Lieut. Colonel Shawe, who has proceeded to Europe.

Artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, to be a Colonel, *vice* Holland, deceased. Major Andrew Fraser, to be Lieut. Colonel, *vice* Carnegie, promoted. Captain John Tomkyns, to be Major, *vice* Fraser, promoted. Captain Lieut. Andrew Dun, to be Captain of a company, *vice* Tomkyns, promoted. Lieut. William Richards, to be a Captain Lieutenant, *vice* Dun, promoted. The dates of rank of the above officers will be adjusted hereafter.

The dates of ranks assigned to the undermentioned Officers of Infantry as follows: and that the dates of rank which have been already assigned to any of the officers, mentioned in the following lists, be cancelled. Lieut. Colonel Hugh Stafford, to be Colonel from the 21st April, 1803, *vice* Vanas, deceased. Richard Grueber, ditto, 13th July, for 21st regiment. John Powell, ditto, 30th Sept. for 22d do. James Morris, do. do. for 23d do. Peregrine Powell, do. 2d November, *vice* Ware, deceased. James Noke, do. 5th do. *vice* Hyndman do. Robert Phillips, do. 15th Jan. 1804, *vice* Powell, do. Robert Bruce, do. 27th March, *vice* Lucas, do. Charles Henry Palmer, do. 1st May, *vice* Fullarton, transferred to retired list. W. Scott, do. do. *vice* Popham, do. R. Blair, do. do. *vice* Stuart, do. W. Kirkpatrick, do. 30th June, *vice* Nichol, do. *vice* Fullerton, deceased. Major Jonathan Scott, to be Lieut. Colonel, from the 21st April, 1803, *vice* Stafford, promoted. Major T. Taylor, do. 7th May, *vice* Scott, deceased. Major David Ochterlony, do. 19th do. *vice* Davis, retired. Major John Reid, do. 13th July, *vice* Skinner, deceased. Major Thomas Willett, do. 13th July, 1803, *vice* Grueber, promoted for 21st regiment. Major Alexander Grant, do. do. for 21st regiment. Major William Duff, do. do. for do. Major Henry Fox Calcraft, do. 15th August, *vice* Murray, deceased. Major Edward Swift Broughton, do. 8th Sept. *vice* Reid, retired. Major Thomas Shaw, do. do. *vice* Grant, retired. Major Francis Kyan, do. 30th Sept. *vice* J. Powell, promoted. Major Joseph Gascoyne, do. do. *vice* Morris, do. Major Michael Hifferman, do. do. for 22d and 23d regt. Major Patrick Don, do. do. for do. do. Major William Massey Baker, do. do. for do. do. Major James Edwards, do. do. Major John Eales, do. 19th Oct. *vice* Guthrie, deceased. Major Robert Witherstone, do. 2d November, *vice* P. Powell, promoted. Major Anthony Hamilton, do. 5th do. *vice* Noke, do. Major Robert Colebrooke, do 15th January, 1804, *vice* Phillips, do. Major John Burnett, do. 27th do. *vice* Forbes, invalided. Major James Lawtie, do. 27th March, *vice*, Bruce promoted. Major Robert Haldane, do. 1st May, *vice* Palmer, do. Major Simpson Dubois, do. do. *vice* Scott, do. Major Lawrence Rawstorne, do. do. *vice* Blair, do. Major James M'Lean, do 10th do. *vice* Polhill, deceased. Major Thomas Hawkins, do. 25th do. *vice* Taylor, do. Major Richard Ralph, do. 30th June, *vice* Kirkpatrick, promoted.

European regiment. Captain George Willon, to be Major, from 15th Aug. 1803, *vice* Calcraft, promoted. Capt. Lieutenant John Anderson, to be Capt. from do. *vice* Wilton, do. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Thomas Ramsay, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Anderson, do. Ensign Alexander Brown, to be Lieut. *vice* Ramsay, do.

1st Native regiment. Captain John Arnold, to be Major from the 8th Sept. 1803, *vice* Shaw promoted. Captain Lieut. Duncan M'Pherson, to be Capt. from the 8th September, 1803, *vice* Arnold, promoted. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Lionel Hook, to be Capt. Lieut. do. *vice* M'Pherson, do. Ensign John Forbes More to be Lieut. do. *vice* Hook, do. Capt. Thomas Harriott, to be Major, 25th May, 1804, *vice* Hawkins, do. Capt. Lieut. Lionel Hook, Captain, do. *vice* Harriott, do. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Gregory Hickman, to be Capt. Lieut. do. *vice* Hook, do. Ensign George Engleheart, Lieut. 3d June, *vice* Hickman, do.

2d Native regiment. Captain Lieut. George Eagle, to be Captain, from 1st Sept. 1803, *vice* Hickman, retired. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. L. B. Morris, Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Eagle, promoted

moted. Ensign Charles Walker, Lieut. do. *vice* Morris, do. Captain John Owen, Major 8th do. *vice* Hume, retired. Capt. Lieut. L. B. Morris, Captain do. *vice* Owen promoted. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. D. H. Dalton, Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Morris ditto. Ensign H. F. Denty, Lieut. do. *vice* Dalton, ditto.

4th Native regiment. Captain Charles Gladwin, to be Major, from the 30th Sept. 1803, *vice* Gascoyne promoted. Capt Lieut. John Baillie, to be Capt. do. *vice* Gladwin, do. Lieut. Samuel Brown, to be Capt. Lieut. do. *vice* Baillie, do. Ensign F. S. White, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Brown, do. Capt. George Foulis, to be Major, do. *vice* Edwards, do. Captain Lieut. Samuel Brown, to be Captain, do. *vice* Foulis, do. Lieut. James Nichol, to be Capt. do. *vice* Brown. do. Ensign W. W. Plunkett, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Nichol, do. Captain Lieut. James Nicol, to be Captain 1st Sept. 1804, *vice* M'Pherson, struck off. Lieut. Wm. Casement, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Nicol, promoted.

6th Native regiment. Captain Lieut. Samuel White, to be Capt. from 6th May, 1803, *vice* Hutchinson, deceased. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. W. S. Pryor, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* White promoted. Ensign J. L. Hill, to be Lieut. 26th March, 1803, *vice* Blanchard, resigned. Ensign W. Reynolds, to be Lieut. 6th May, *vice* Pryor, promoted. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. R. S. Graham, to be Captain, July 13th, *vice* Morrison, removed to 21st regt. Brevet Captain and Lieut. James Wright, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Pryor, removed. Ensign Henry Sinnock, to be Lieut. from the 6th May, 1803, *vice* Wright, promoted. Ensign R. T. Seyer, do. do. *vice* Menzies, removed. Captain Charles Brietzcke, to be Major, 30th Sept. *vice* Hiffernan, promoted. Brevet Capt. Lieut. James Wright, to be Captain, do. *vice* Brietzcke, do. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Adams, to be do. do. *vice* White, removed. Ditto, do. Acheson Maxwell, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Wright, promoted. Ensign Samuel Tyson, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Adams, do. Ensign Thomas Scott, do. do. *vice* Maxwell, do.

8th Native regiment. Ensign, the hon. James T. Aylmer, to be Lieut. from 25th August, 1804, *vice* Williamson, deceased. Ensign Alexander Black, do. 27th do. *vice* Letter, promoted.

10th Native regiment. Capt. Robert Bowie, to be Major, from 21st April, 1803, *vice* Scott, promoted. Captain Lieut. Thomas Penson, to be Capt. do. *vice* Bowie, do. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Jas. Cummings, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Penson, do. Ensign Thomas Barrow, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Cummings, ditto.

11th Native regiment. Captain Samuel Palmer, to be a Major from 7th May, 1803, *vice* Taylor, promoted. Capt. Lieut. W. H. Hicks, to be a Captain do. *vice* Palmer, do. Brevet Captain and Lieut. S. C. Jones, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Hicks, do. Ensign Edmund Heysham, to be a Lieut. do. *vice* Jones, ditto.

12th Native regiment. Captain Robert Gregory, to be Major from 19th May, 1803, *vice* Ochterlony, promoted. Captain Lieut. Thomas Featherston, to be Captain do. *vice* Gregory, ditto. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. M. Duncan, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Featherston, do. Ensign Wm. Woolett, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Duncan, do.

14th Native regiment. Captain J. C. Mitchell, to be a Major, from 27th March, 1804, *vice* Lawrie, promoted. Captain Lieut. J. W. Playdell, to be a Captain, from do. *vice* Mitchell, do. Lieut. R. G. Clarkson, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Playdell, do. Ensign Woodward Bedwell, to be a Lieut. do. *vice* Clarkson, ditto.

13th Native regiment. Captain Littlus Burrell, to be Major, from 1st May, 1803, *vice* Haldane, promoted. Capt. Lieut. John Carige, to be Capt. do. *vice* Burrell, do. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. John Wallace, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Carige, do. Ensign ———, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Wallace, ditto.

16th Native regiment. Captain Lieut. Wm. Fraser, to be Captain, from 11th July, 1803, *vice* Adams, deceased. Brevet Capt. and Lieut Innes Delamain, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Fraser, promoted. Ensign Partlet Starling, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Delamain, promoted. Captain Philip D'Auvergne, to be Major, from 13th July, 1803, for 21st regiment. Capt. Lieut. Innes Delamain, to be Captain from do. *vice* D'Auvergne, promoted Brevet Capt. and Lieut. J. J. Bird, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Delamain,

main, promoted. Ensign Edward Craig, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Bird, promoted. Captain Charles Crawford, to be Captain, from do. *vice* Grant, promoted. Captain Lieut. J. J. Bird, to be Captain, from do. *vice* Crawford, promoted. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. W. Sturrock, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Bird, promoted. Ensign G. D. Heathcock, to be Lieut. from 13th July, 1803, *vice* Sturrock, promoted Captain Lieut. W. Sturrock, to be Captain, from 30th September, 1803, *vice* Grant removed to the 22d regiment. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. John Meller, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Sturrock, promoted. Ensign Ludovick Grant, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Meller, do.

17th Native regiment. Capt. Andrew Charron to be Major, from the 13th July, 1803, *vice* Duff, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Andrew Fraser, to be Capt. do. *vice* Charron, do. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. John Hunt, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Fraser, do. Ensign Joseph Brookes, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Hunt, do.

18th Native regiment. Capt. Thomas Alcock, to be Major, from 30th Sept. 1803, *vice* Don, removed. Captain Lieut. John M'Grath, to be Capt. do. *vice* Alcock, do. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. W. E. Leadbeater, to be Capt. Lieut. do. *vice* M'Grath, do. Ensign Robert Pollock, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Leadbeater, do. Capt. Lieut. W. E. Leadbeater, to be Capt. 13th October, *vice* Smith, deceased. Lieut. W. M. Watson, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Leadbeater, do. Ensign C. R. Kennett, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Watson, do. Captain Henry Lennon, to be Major, from the 15th Jan. 1804, *vice* Rind, retired. Captain Lieut. W. M. Watson, to be Captain, do. *vice* Lennon, promoted. Lieut. George H. Fagan, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Watson, ditto.

19th Native regiment. Capt. John Duff, to be Major, from 13th Sept. 1803, *vice* Baker, promoted. Captain Lieut. T. W. Howard, to be Captain, do. *vice* Duff, do. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. W. Burke, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Howard, do. Ensign Henry Weston, to be Lieut. do. *vice* Burke, ditto.

20th Native regiment. Captain Lieut. James Dewar, to be Captain, from 28th October, 1802, *vice* Robinson, retired. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. James Salmond, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Dewar, promoted. Captain Lieut. James Salmond, to be Captain, from 25th May, 1803, *vice* Eyton, deceased. Brevet Captain and Lieut. Goddard Richards, Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Salmond, promoted. Captain Lieut. Goddard Richards, to be Captain, from 13th July, 1803, *vice* Tetley, removed to the 21st regt. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Udny Yule, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Richards, promoted. Captain George Hutchinson, to be Major, 8th Sept. *vice* Broughton, do. Captain Lieut. Udny Yule, to be Captain do. *vice* Hutchinson, do. Lieut. Bolton Mainwaring, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Yule, do. Captain Lieut. Bolton Mainwaring, to be Captain, from 30th September, 1803, *vice* Richards, removed to 22d regt. Lieut. John Weston, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Mainwaring, promoted. Capt. Tho. Shuldham, to be Major, from 10th May, 1804, *vice* Maclean, do. Capt. Lieut. John Weston, to be Capt. do. *vice* Shuldham, do. Lieut. W. P. Cartwright, to be Captain Lieut. do. *vice* Weston, do.

21st Native regiment. Captain James Tetley, to be Major, from 1st May, 1804, *vice* Dubois, promoted. Capt. Lieut. J. M. Stewart, to be Capt. do. *vice* Tetley, do. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Thomas Macan, to be Capt. Lieut. do. *vice* Stewart, do. Ensign George Hunter, Lieut. do. *vice* Macan, do.

22d Native regiment. Capt. Alexander Orme, to be Major, from 30th June, 1804, *vice* Ralph, promoted. Captain Lieut. Henry Jacques, to be Captain, do. *vice* Orme, do. Ensign James Meyrick, Lieut. do. *vice* Griffiths, do. Messrs. John Cookson, and Alexander Fraser, Cadets for the Artillery or Engineers, to the rank of Lieut. in the Artillery, the date of their rank to be adjusted hereafter. Mr. Robert Smith, Cadet for the Artillery, or Engineers, to the rank of Ensign in the Corps of Engineers, from the 29th April, 1805.

JULY.

Messrs. J. Slade, H. Dumas, and W. Dyneley, to be Ensigns of Infantry, from the 18th July, 1804, and Lieut. from the 21st Sept. 1804. Lieut. G. W. Poignard, of Artillery, to be Adjutant.

Adjutant and Quarter-Master, of the troops of horse Artillery, embodied for the service of this presidency. Mr. Oliver, to be Lieut. in the Corps of Fencibles, from the 15th April, 1805.

AUGUST.

Artillery. Lieut. Henry Stark, to be Captain Lieut. from 10th July, 1805, *vice* Brown, deceased.

7th Native Infantry. Captain Lieut. Hastings Dare, to be Captain of a company, from the 20th July, 1805, *vice* Moises, deceased. Lieut. Richard Veale Brown, to be Capt. Lieut. from 20th July, 1805, *vice* Dare promoted. Captain James Hodgson, of the 6th reg. Native Infantry, is directed to proceed on duty with the detachment of his majesty's 17th reg. of Infantry, under the command of Colonel Stovin, to Allahabad. Ensign John Escott Gore, to be Lieut. from 12th January, 1801, *vice* Hicks, promoted.

Medical. Mr. James Denny, assistant Surgeon, to be full Surgeon, from 5th July, 1805, *vice* John Dyer, appointed garrison Surgeon at Agra.

SEPTEMBER.

Artillery. Lieut. Colonel John Horsford, to be full Colonel, from 1st Aug. 1805, *vice* Green, deceased. Major James Robertson, to be Lieut. Col. from do. *vice* Horsford, promoted. Captain Edward Clark, to be Major, from do. *vice* Robertson, do. Capt. Lieut. George Mason, to be Captain of a company, from do. *vice* Clark, do. Lieut. Edward Graham, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Mason, ditto.

22d Native Infantry. Captain Lieut. Goodwin Warner, to be Captain of a company, from 5th Sept. 1805, *vice* Pryor, deceased. Lieut. George Yates, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Warner, promoted. Mr. James Ferril, to be Lieut. in the Corps of Artillery, with standing immediately below Lieut. W. S. Whish, and above Lieut. John Rodber.

OCTOBER.

Artillery. Captain Lieut. E. W. Butler, to be Captain of a company, from 3d October, 1805, *vice* Dunn, deceased. Lieut. S. S. Hay, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Butler, promoted. Mr. Alexander Guinard, to be Lieut. and to rank immediately below Edward Pryor, and above William Curphey.

7th Regt. Native Cavalry. Capt. Lieut. T. Saunders Knox, to be Capt. of a troop, from 24th October, 1805, *vice* Jackson, deceased. Lieut. James Mocklar, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Knox, promoted. Cornet Spencer Edmund Rivers, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Mocklar, do.

Infantry. Messrs. Alexander Dalyell, and Hugh Ross, to be Ensigns, their dates of rank to be adjusted hereafter. Major Benjamin Cuthbert, to be Lieut. Col. from 17th October, 1805, *vice* Rawstorne, deceased. Senior Lieut. Colonel Dyson Marshall, to be full Colonel, from 20th October, 1805, *vice* Grueber, do. Senior Major Chas. Crawford, from the 16th Native reg. to be Lieut. Colonel, from do. *vice* Marshall, promoted.

15th Native Infantry. Captain Henry V. White, to be Major, from 17th October, 1805, *vice* Cuthbert, promoted. Captain Lieut John Greenstreet, to be Captain of a company, from do. *vice* White, do. Lieut. James Perry, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Greenstreet, do.

16th Native Infantry. Captain Wm. Fraser, to be Major, from 20th Oct. 1805, *vice* Crawford, promoted. Capt. Lieut. John Gibbs, to be Captain of a company, from do. *vice* Fraser, do. Lieut. Peter Bearsley Hume, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Gibbs do.

22d Native Infantry. Lieut. Thomas Garner, to be Captain Lieut. from 24th Sept. 1805, *vice* Yates, deceased.

NOVEMBER.

13th Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. William Thomas, to be Captain of a company, from 2d November, 1805, *vice* Irwin, deceased. Lieut. Barrè Richard Latter, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Thomas, promoted. Captain Samuel Kelly, of the European regiment, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on producing the prescribed certificate from the pay department.

DECEMBER.

Captain G. H. Gall, of the 8th reg. Native Cavalry, to be Aide-de-Camp to the governor-general, from the 27th October last.

24th regt. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. G. Maxwell, to be Capt. of a company, from 26th Oct. 1805, *vice* Lambert, deceased. Lieut. J. F. Carr, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Maxwell, prom.

Dates

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Dates of rank assigned to the undermentioned officers of artillery, as follows, and that the dates of rank which have been already assigned to any of the officers mentioned in the following list be cancelled:

Artillery. Lieut. Colonel Nicholas Carnegie, to be Colonel, from 12th November, 1804, *vice* Holland, deceased. Major Andrew Fraser, to be Lieut. Colonel, from do. *vice* Carnegie, promoted. Capt. John Tomkyns, to be Major, do. *vice* Fraser, do. Capt. Lieut. Alex. Caldwell, to be Captain, from 25th Dec. 1802, *vice* Fleming, retired. Capt. Lieut. G. Raban, do. 1st March, 1803, *vice* Wittit, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Daniel M'Lean, do 10th do. *vice* Exshaw, deceased. Capt. Lieut. Christopher Gale, do. 22d Oct. 1803, *vice* Douglas deceased. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Dowell, do. 1st May, 1804, *vice* Frazer, promoted. Capt. Lieut. James D. Sherwood, do. 28th do. *vice* Robertson, do. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Hill, do. 26th July, *vice* Hardwick, do. Capt Lieut. G. Fuller, do. 12th Nov. *vice* Tomkyns, do. Capt. Lieut. Andrew Dun, do. 29th December, *vice* Shipton, deceased. Capt. Lieut. George Mason, do. 1st August, 1805, *vice* Clarke, promoted. Lieut. Clements Brown, to be Capt. Lieut. from 25th Dec. 1802, *vice* Caldwell, promoted. Lieut. William Winbolt, do. 1st March, 1803, *vice* Raban, do. Lieut. Horatio Greene, do. 10th do. *vice* M'Lean, do. Lieut. A. N. Mathews, do. 27th June, *vice* Humphreys, deceased. Lieut. William Hopper, do. 22d Oct. *vice* Gale, promoted. Lieut. Edward Darell, do. 1st May, 1804, *vice* Dowell, do. Lieut. Charles Sealy, do. 23d do. *vice* Feade, deceased. Lieut. James Ahmuty, do. 28th do. *vice* Sherwood, promoted. Lieut. William Parker, do. 26th July, *vice* Will, do. Lieut W. Wardlow, do. 25th Aug. *vice* Winbolt, deceased. Lieut. Marmaduke W. Browne, do. 12th Nov. *vice* Fuller, promoted. Lieut. William Richards, do. 29th Dec. *vice* Dun, do. Lieut. Henry Stark, do. 10th July, 1805, *vice* R. Brown, deceased. Lieut. Edward Graham, do. 1st Aug. *vice* Mason, promoted. Cadet Alexander Lindsay, to be Lieut. from 14th August, 1804. Cadet James Fullarton Dundas, do. 15th do. Cadet Cornelius Davidson, do. 16th do. dead. Cadet William Streat Kent, do. 17th, do. Cadet John Andrew Biggs, do. 18th do. Cadet John Peter Boileau, do. 19th do. Cadet George Payne, do. 20th do. Cadet William Samson Whish, do. 21st do. Cadet James Ferris, do. 22d do. Cadet John Rodber, do. 23d do. Cadet Warren Hastings Leslie Frith, do. 24th do. Cadet William Battino, do. 25th do. Cadet Allen Graham, do. 26th do. Cadet Alexander Fraser, do. 27th do. Cadet William M'Quhae, do. 28th do. Cadet John Cockson, do. 29th do. Cadet Samuel Shaw, do. date of arrival announced 11th October, 1794, but his standing cannot be ascertained, as his name does not appear in any list yet received from the India-house. Cadet John M'Dowell, do. from 2d May, 1805. Cadet Robert M. O. Gramshaw, do. 3d do. Cadet William Athison, do. 4th do. resigned. Cadet Nathaniel Webb, do. 5th do. Cadet William Talleinach, do. 6th do. Cadet Richard Powney, do. 7th do. Cadet Charles H. Campbell, do. 8th do. Cadet Charles Harris, do. 9th do. Cadet Edward Price, do. 10th do. Cadet Alexander Guinand, do. 11th do. Cadet William Curphey, do. 12th do. Cadet Donald M'Leod, do. 13th do. Cadet Hugh Playfair, do. 14th do. Cadet William Morton, do. 15th do.

Infantry. Senior Lieut. Col. Daniel Conyngham, to be Colonel, from 14th Nov. 1805, *vice* Noke, deceased. Senior Major of Infantry, Andrew Charron, to be Lieut. Colonel, from do. *vice* Conyngham, promoted. Major Robert Steer Allen, to be Lieut. Col. from 30th Sept. 1803, for the new regiment. Major James Edwards, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 19th do. *vice* Guthrie, deceased. Major John Eales, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 2d Nov. *vice* Powell, promoted. Major Rob. Witherstone, to be Lieut Col. from 5th do. *vice* Noke, do. Major Anthony Hamilton, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 15th Jan. 1804, *vice* Phillips, do. Major Robert H. Colebrooke, to be Lieut. Colonel, from 27th do. *vice* Forbes, invalided. Major John Burnett, to be Lieut. Colonel, from do. *vice* Allen, do. Capt. William Raban, to be Major, from 14th Nov. 1805, *vice* Home, transferred to the invalid establishment. Captain Lieut. George Frederick Harriott, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Rabon, promoted. Lieut. Barnard Ryan, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Harriott, do.

European regt. Capt. John Cunningham, to be Major, from 1st May, 1804, *vice* Rawstorne, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Ramsay, to be Captain, from do. *vice* Cunningham, do. Lieutenant Henry Blankenhagan, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Ramsay, do. Ensign Thomas Kirchoffer, to be Lieut. from 3d June, 1804, *vice* Blakenhagan, do.

2d Regt. Native Infantry. Capt. Lieut. Alexander Duncan, to be Capt. of a company, from 22d Nov. 1805, *vice* Staunton, deceased.

4th Regt. Native Infantry. Captain George Foulis, to be Major, from 19th Oct. 1803, *vice* Edwards, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Samuel Brown, to be Captain, from do. *vice* Foulis, do. Lieut. James Nicol, to be Capt. from do. *vice* Brown, do. Ensign William W. Plunkett, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Nicol, do.

6th Native Regt. Captain Thomas Whinyates, to be Major, from 2d Nov. 1803, *vice* Eales, promoted. Capt. Lieut. A. Maxwell, to be Capt. from do. *vice* Whinyates, do. Lieut. John Ludlow, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Maxwell, do. Ensign George Fergusson, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Ludlow, do.

8th Native Regt. Capt. John Campbell, to be Major, from 5th Nov. 1803, *vice* Witherstone, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Charles Berrie, to be Captain, from do. *vice* Campbell, do. Lieut. J. R. Lumley, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Berrie, do. Ensign George Lane, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Lumley, do.

10th Native Reg. Capt. John M'Grath, to be Major, from 27th Jan. 1804, *vice* Burnett, promoted. Captain Lieut. James Cummings, to be Captain, from do. *vice* M'Grath, do. Brevet Capt. Lieut. Robert Spottiswood, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Cummings, do. Ensign Alexander Dunsmure, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Spottiswood, do.

11th Native Regt. Capt. G. Hanbury Pine, to be Major, from 30th Sept. 1803, *vice* Allen, promoted. Brevet Captain Lieut. F. Dalstone, to be Capt. from do. *vice* Pine, do. Lieut. Francis Drummond, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Dalstone, do. Ensign Wm. Mackay, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Drummond, do.

12th Native Regt. Capt. James Radcliffe, to be Major, from 25th January, 1804, *vice* Hamilton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Joseph Fletcher, to be Captain, from 15th do. *vice* Radcliffe, do. Bre. Capt. and Lieut. R. Stephenson, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Fletcher, do. Ensign John Dalton, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Stephenson, do.

13th Native Regt. Captain William Beddell, to be Major, from 27th Jan. 1804, *vice* Colebrooke, promoted, Captain Lieut. Rich. Lambert, to be Captain, from do. *vice* Beddell, do. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Jas. Irwin, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Lambert, do. Ensign Richard Axford, to be Lieut. from do. *vice* Irwin, do.

15th Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. James Perry, to be Captain of a company, from 1st Nov. 1805, *vice* Carige, invalided. Lieut. James Garner, to be Captain Lieut. from 1st Nov. 1805, *vice* Perry, promoted. Capt. Lieut. James Garner, to be Capt. of a company, from 26th Nov. 1805, *vice* Capt. Addison, deceased at Muttra, on the 25th Nov. 1805. Lieut. Henry Sibley, to be Captain Lieut. from do. *vice* Garner, promoted.

17th Native Inf Capt. Robert Morris Bagshaw, to be Major, from 14th Nov. 1805, *vice* Charon, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Alexander Mall Rowland, to be Captain of a company, from do. *vice* Bagshaw, do. Lieut. George William Wigging, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Rowland, do.

18th Native Inf. Captain Jacob Vanrenan, to be Major, from 11th Oct. 1804, *vice* Alcock, retired in Europe. Capt. Joseph Hair, to rank from 18th Oct. 1804, *vice* Vanrenan, promoted. Captain Lieut. John William, to rank as Capt. Lieut. from 11th do. *vice* Hair, do. Capt. Lieut. John William, to be Captain of a company, from 4th Nov. 1804, in the room of Capt. M'Grath, deceased. Lieut. Christopher S. Fagan, to be Captain Lieut. from do. in the room of William, do.

26th Native Inf. Lieut. Thomas Wilson, to be Capt. Lieut. from 1st May, 1805, *vice* Captain Lieut. Money, resigned in Europe.

Medical Department. Mr. Alexander Haig, to be full Surgeon, from 3d Aug. 1805, in the room of Mr. W. Ogilvy, appointed a Presidency Surgeon. Mr. Henry Barnett, to be full Surgeon, from do. in the room of Mr. J. Orr, appointed Surgeon to the garrison of Fort William. Mr. Adam Mitchell,

Mitchell, to be full Surgeon, from this date, in the room of Mr. Morgan, who resigned his rank on the military establishment.

JANUARY, 1806.

Lieut. James Lumsden, of the 4th regt. native cavalry, to be aid-de-camp to the governor-general, from the 9th Dec. last. Capt. George Becher, to be do. from the 14th do. Mr. John Vaumorel, assistant surgeon, to be full surgeon, from this date, *vice* Barnett, who relinquishes his rank on the military establishment.

4th Regt. Native Infantry. Captain Joseph Thornton, to be Major, from the 19th December last, *vice* Foulis, deceased. Capt. Lieut. Alexander Campbell, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Thornton, promoted. Lieut. David Bethune Lindsay, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Campbell, promoted.

15th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. Henry Sibley, to be Capt. of a company, from the 2d Jan. 1806, *vice* Perry, deceased. Lieut. Gabriel Richard Penny, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Sibley, promoted.

FEBRUARY.

Infantry. Senior Major George Wilton, from the European regt. to be Lieut. Col. from the 27th November last, *vice* Dunkley, deceased.

European Regt. Capt. Samuel Kelly, to be Major, from the 27th Nov. 1805. *vice* Wilton, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Stephen Long, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Kelly, do. Lieut. Thomas Duer Broughton, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Long, do.

MARCH.

Capt. John Weston, of the 20th native regt. to be aid-de-camp to the governor-general, from the 1st instant.

Artillery. Major Thomas Hardwicke, to be Lieut. Col. from the 28th Feb. 1806, *vice* Robinson, deceased. Capt. Henry Grace, to be Major, from do. *vice* Hardwicke, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Jervaise Pennington, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Grace, do. Lieut. James Henry Brooke, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Pennington, do.

The following dates of rank to be assigned to the under-mentioned Surgeons, whose rank has not been adjusted before: Mr. Peter Ewart, to be Surgeon, from 29th Oct. 1801, *vice* Williams, retired. Mr. William Anderson, to be Surgeon, from 2d Jan. 1802, *vice* Inglis, do. Mr. Robert Wilson, to be Surgeon, from 18th March, *vice* Ivory, do. Mr. Alexander Gibb, to be Surgeon, from 15th October, *vice* Wade, deceased. Mr. James Ross, to be Surgeon, from 15th Nov. *vice* W. Anderson, retired. Mr. James Howison, to be Surgeon, from 11th Dec. *vice* Dick, do. Mr. John Henderson, to be Surgeon, from 31st Dec. *vice* Collie, deceased. Mr. Charles Kegan, to be Surgeon, from 9th June, 1803, *vice* Penny, appointed Head Surgeon, *vice* Monro. Mr. John Hamilton, to be Surgeon, from 13th July, for the 21st new regiment. Mr. Charles Desborough, to be Surgeon, from 15th Aug. *vice* Spottiswood, deceased. Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, to be Surgeon, from 27th August, *vice* Wilson, do. Mr. Thomas Yield, to be Surgeon, from 30th Sept. *vice* M'Grath, retired. Mr. Andrew Stephens and Mr. James Robertson, to be Surgeons, from 30th Sept. for the 22d and 23d new regiments. Mr. John Orr, to be Surgeon, from 12th April, 1804, *vice* Gilman, appointed to Bareilly, (civil). Mr. James M'Nabb, to be Surgeon, from 31st May, *vice* Lamb, deceased. Mr. Roger Keys to be Surgeon, from 9th Aug. *vice* Robertson, appointed to Moorshedabad, (civil). Mr. Edward Inglis, to be Surgeon, from 31st Aug. *vice* Burgh, deceased. Mr. William Harper, to be Surgeon, from 21st Sept. for the 24th new regiment. Mr. James Hare, to be Surgeon, from do. for the 27th do. Mr. Grœme Mercer, to be Surgeon from do. for the 26th do. Mr. John Dyer, to be Surgeon, from do. for the 27th do. Mr. Daniel Johnson, and Mr. James Denny, to be Surgeons from 11th March, 1805, for the 7th and 8th new regiments of cavalry. Mr. Alex. Haig, to be Surgeon, from 4th April, *vice* Cockrane, appointed Head Surgeon, *vice* Phillips. Mr. Adam Mitchell, to be Surgeon, from 5th July, *vice* Dyer, appointed to Agra. Mr. John Vaumorel, to be Surgeon, from 3d Aug. *vice* Ogilvy, appointed a Presidency surgeon.

1st Regt. Native Cavalry. Capt. Hugh Rose, to be Major, from 1st Feb. 1806, *vice*

vice Welch, deceased. Capt. Lieut. John Tombs, to be Capt. of a troop, from 1st Feb. *vice* Rose, promoted. Lieut. Thomas Shubrick, to be Capt. Lieut. from 1st Feb. *vice* Tombs, do. Cornet Samuel Ishmael Bacon, to be Lieut. from 1st Feb. *vice* Shubrick, do.

6th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. James Hodgson, to be Major, from 21st Aug. 1805, *vice* Clarke, retired. Capt. Lieut. Robert Pitman, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Hodgson, promoted. Lieut. John Pudner, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Pitman, do.

13th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Samuel W. Nangrave, to be Major, from 21st Aug. 1805, *vice* Broughman, retired. Capt. Lieut. Barre Richard William Latter, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Nangrave, promoted. Lieut. Thomas Hall, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Latter, do.

32d Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Charles Grant, to be Major, from 14th Aug. 1805, *vice* Atkinson, retired. Capt. Lieut. Alfred Richards, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Grant, promoted. Lieut. William Graham, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Richards, do. Lieut. Charles Wills Robert Poloveri, to be Capt. Lieut. from 12th Jan. 1806. *vice* Graham, deceased.

APRIL.

Infantry. Senior Major George Hutchinson, to be Lieut. Col. from 19th Feb. 1806, *vice* W. M. Baker, retired from the service.

Capt. Edward Roughsedge, of the 26th regt. native infantry, to the command of the Ramghur battalion, *vice* Lieut. Col. Broughton, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

1st Regt. Native Inf. Capt. William Henry Cooper, to be Major, from 19th Feb. 1806, *vice* Harriott, retired from the service. Capt. Lieut. William Midwinter, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* Cooper, promoted. Lieut. Samuel Nesbitt, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Midwinter, do.

The under-mentioned dates of rank are assigned to the following officers of the 6th Regt. Native Infantry: Capt. Lieut. John Ludlow, to be Capt. of a company, from 21st Nov. 1803, *vice* Graham, deceased. Lieut. Watson Hunter, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Ludlow, promoted.

20th, or Marine Regiment. Capt. John Missing, to be Major, from 19th Feb. 1806, *vice* G. Hutchinson, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Kenneth Archibald John Murchison, to be Capt. of a company, from do. *vice* J. Missing do. Lieut. John Bellet Sealy, to be Capt. Lieut. from do. *vice* Murchison, do.

MADRAS.

In the Hon. COMPANY'S *Troops.*

MAY, 1805.

By the COMMANDER *in* CHIEF.

Col. Robert Bell, to be Commandant of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Aldwell Taylor, to command the fort and district of Masulipatam.

5th Regt. Native Cavalry. Capt. John Macleane, to be Major, *vice* Hargrave, deceased. Capt. Lieut. Henry Mason, to be Captain of a troop, *vice* Macleane, Lieut. James Grant, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Mason, and Cornet J. F. Reid, to be Lieut. *vice* Grant, promoted; date of commission 4th May, 1804.

Regt. of European Inf. Ensign Alex. Forbes, to be Lieut. *vice* Brown, promoted, 8th Feb. 1805.

Infantry. Senior Major Wm. Mason, to be Lieut. Colonel. *vice* Lauriston, retired, date of rank 16th August, 1804. Senior Major Samuel Wilson, to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Fridge, deceased, do. 23d April, 1805.

1st Regt.

1st Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Edward Moor, to be Major, *vice* Mason, promoted, date of rank 16th Aug. 1804. Capt. Lieut. Henry Tolcher, to be Captain of a company, *vice* Moor, do. do. Lieut. George Mackonochie, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Tolcher, do. do. Ensign Robert M'Farlane, to be Lieut. *vice* Mackonochie, do. do. Captain Lieut. George Mackonochie, to be Captain of a company, *vice* Steele, deceased, 22d March, 1805. Lieut. Randall Cadman, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Mackonochie, promoted, do. Ensign John S. Bomford, to be Lieut. *vice* Cadman, do. do.

2d Regt. Native Inf. Captain Robert Gordon, to be Major, *vice* Wilson, promoted, 22d March, 1805. Capt. Lieut. Andrew Aitcheson, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Gordon, do. do. Lieut. Samuel Greenwood, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Aitcheson, do. do. Ensign William Cupples, to be Lieut. *vice* Greenwood, do. do.

3d Regt. Native Inf. Major Thomas Boles, Capt. George Wilson, and Capt. Lieut. Henry H. Pepper, to take rank from 15th Nov. 1804. Senior Major of Infantry Henry Nash, from the 4th regt. to be Lieut. Col. *vice* Green transferred to the invalid list, date of commission the 13th March, 1805.

4th Regt. Native Inf. Captain James Wilson, to be Major, *vice* Nash. Capt. Lieut. Thomas Webster to be Captain of a company, *vice* Wilson, and Lieut. T. F. Duggan, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Webster, promoted, date of commission 13th March, 1805.

10th Regt. Native Inf. Captain John Goldsworthy, to be Major, *vice* Ridge, retired from the service. Capt. Lieut. Charles Saltwell, to be Capt. of a company, *vice* Goldsworthy, and Lieut. W. C. Fraser, to be Capt. Lieut. *vice* Saltwell, promoted, date of commission 30th April, 1805.

The following corrections to take place in the rank of officers of Artillery:

Lieutenants. W. Shairp, 8th Jan. 1805. W. M. Burton, do. W. Cullen, 21st June, 1803. J. Wilkinson, do.

Mr. E. S. Munro, having been declared, from his youth, ineligible to receive a commission, until the 14th March, 1805, (as published in general orders of the 30th March last) his Lordship in Council is pleased to cancel the commissions of Lieut. fireworker and Lieut. of artillery, granted that officer on the 19th Feb. last, and to direct, that he shall be promoted to the rank of Lieut. fireworker only, from 14th March, 1805.

The following Officers of Artillery to the rank of Lieutenants, to complete the establishment: Lieut. Fireworker E. J. A. Driffield, to be Lieut, *vice* Court, promoted, date of rank 17th August, 1804. Lieut. Fireworker J. Maxwell, to be Lieut. *vice* Purvis, deceased, do. 9th Oct. 1804.

The rank of the under-mentioned Officers as Ensigns, shall be fixed from the 18th July, 1804, and that they be further promoted to the rank of Lieutenants in the corps to which they are respectively attached, from the 21st Sept. 1804.

Ensign C. Herbet, 5th regt. native inf. Ensign C. Domville, 1st do. Ensign A. Roberts 8th do. Ensign B. W. Blake, 23d do. Ensign John Little, 6th do. Ensign W. Vaughan, 15th do. Ensign J. Hadwen, 20th do. Ensign W. Pagan, 19th do.

Lieut. Thomas Prendergast, of the 9th native regt. to rank in that corps next below Lieut. Hugh Massey.

Major General David Smith, to command the northern division of the army.

Colonel Alexander Campbell, of his majesty's 4th regt. to command in Mysore.

Capt. D. Newell, of the 4th regt. native infantry, to be assistant to the officer commanding the cadet company.

Lieut. John Ewing to be adjutant of the 1st bat. of the 1st native regt. *vice* Marett, promoted. David Hooker, of artillery, to be conductor of ordnance, *vice* Newberry, transferred to the invalid list, on the 29th April last. Capt. Charles Macleod, of the 21st native regt. to be Deputy Quarter-master general to the subsidiary force of his highness the Nizam, *vice* Colebrooke.

Madras Fencibles. Major Lys, to be Lieut. Col. Capt. Strachey, to be Major. Lieuts. Wayte and Wood to be Captains. Mr. Tod, to be Lieut.

Medical Officers are appointed as follows: Mr. Surgeon J. Jones, to the 1st regt. native infantry, and to the 1st battalion. Mr. Surgeon A. Taylor, to the 7th do. and to the 2d bat. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Mitchell, (from the Tanjore provincial bat.) to the 7th do. and to the 1st bat. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Macauly, to take medical charge of the 2d bat. 13th regt. native infantry. Mr. Pritchard,

Pritchard, Garrison Surgeon at Vellore, to take medical charge of the 1st bat. 22d regt. native infantry. Mr. Surgeon Evans, to the 23d do. and to the 1st. bat. Mr. James, Garrison Surgeon at Tanjore, to take medical charge of the Tanjore provincial bat. Mr. Assistant Surgeon M'Caskill, (from the 21st native regt.) is posted to the 9th regt. and to the 1st bat. *vice* Greaves.

Surgeons formerly promoted to take rank as follows: William Fallowfield, 14th June, 1804, *vice* Bowie, retired. A. Inverarity, 10th Sept. *vice* Martin, deceased. W. Mackintosh, 21st Sept. on the increase of the establishment. J. Hay, 6th Nov. *vice* Thackery, retired. William Ingledew, 28th Nov. *vice* Balmain, pensioned. Gavin Trotter, 17th Dec. *vice* M'Gibbon, deceased. David Scott, 21st Dec. *vice* Abernethy, deceased. Assistant Surgeons Anthony Taylor, John Jones, and Thomas Evans, to be Surgeons, from 29th March, 1805, to complete the establishment.

Ensign Blackiston, of engineers, will proceed to Vellore to superintend certain works carrying on at that station and at Chittore.

Mr. Conductor Hooker is stationed at the arsenal of Fort St. George.

JUNE.

Captain Sutherland M'Dowal, Deputy Judge Advocate to the southern divisions of the army, to be Major of Brigade, and Capt. Ahmuty, of the 1st bat. of the 8th regt. to be Quarter-master of Brigade, of the forces serving in Travancore.

Lieut. Whyte, of the 2d bat. of the 13th regt. to succeed Capt. Sutherland M'Dowal as Deputy Judge Advocate in the southern division of the army.

Cadet Best, to be Lieut. Fireworker, with date of rank from the 18th July, 1804, and to the rank of Lieut. of Artillery, from the 12th Sept. *vice* Cleveland, promoted.

Mr. Surgeon Alexander Boiswell, Medical Store-keeper at the Presidency, to be Superintending Surgeon of Mysore, *vice* Anderson, deceased. Mr. Surgeon Maurice Fitzgerald, of the 4th native cavalry, to be Medical Store-keeper at the Presidency, *vice* Boiswell, promoted.

Dr. Henry Harris, to be Staff-surgeon of the subsidiary force at Travencore.

JULY.

Cavalry. Senior Lieut. Col. Thomas Dallas, to be Col. vice Stevenson, deceased, date of rank 15th Feb. 1805. Senior Major Augustus Floyer, from the 4th regt. to be Lieut. Col. vice Dallas, promoted, do. do.

4th Regt. Native Cavalry. Capt. F. A. Daniel, to be Major, vice Floyer, promoted, date of rank, 15th Feb. 1805. Capt. Lieut. A. H. Davidson, to be Capt. of a troop, vice Daniel, do. do. Lieut. G. Gillespie, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Davidson, do. do. Cornet J. Meredith, to be Lieut. vice Gillespie, do. do. Lieut. Robert Palin, to be Adjutant, vice Gillespie, promoted.

The following Cadets of Cavalry to be Cornets, to complete the establishment, with date of rank from 16th July, 1805: Messrs. J. H. H. Nickson, Richard James, and Charles Temple.

Artillery. Capt. Lieut. P. Grant, to be Capt. of a company, vice Hammond, deceased, date of commission 14th Feb. 1805. Lieut. J. Mackintosh, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Grant, promoted, do. Lieut. Fireworkers Thomas Roberts, and John Bonner, to be Lieuts. date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry. Senior Lieut. Col. Alexander Cuppage, to be Col. vice Haliburton, deceased, date of commission, 9th July, 1805. Senior Major George Martin, from the 5th regt. to be Lieut. Col. vice John B. Taylor, retired, date of rank, 16th March. Senior Major Andrew M'Cally, from the 18th regt. to be Lieut. Col. vice Cuppage, promoted, do. 19th July.

5th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. H. Fraser, to be Major, vice Martin, promoted, date of commission, 16th March, 1805. Capt. Lieut. T. Dickson, to be Capt. of a company, vice Fraser, do. do. Lieut. T. C. Gordon, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Dickson, do. do. Capt. Lieut. T. C. Gordon, to be Capt. of a company, vice Dickson, deceased, date of commission 17th July. Lieut. John Mackay, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Gordon, promoted, do.

18th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. S. Macdoual, to be Capt. of a company, vice Marriott, deceased, date of commission, 31st Jan. 1805. Lieut. W. J. Jones, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Macdoual, promoted, do. Capt. A. Muirhead, to be Major, vice M'Cally, promoted, date of commission, 9th July. Capt. Lieut. W. J. Jones, to be Capt. of a com-

a company, vice Muirhead, promoted, do. Lieut. Edward Hay, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Jones, do. do.

SEPTEMBER.

Messrs. Edward Bannerman and Robert Hugh Russel, Cadets of Cavalry, to be Cornets, date of rank 16th July, 1805.

6th Regt. Native Cavalry. Cornet Henry Purton, to be a Lieut. vice Barbut, deceased, date of rank 4th Sept. 1805.

23d Regt. Native Inf. Captain Lieut. David Willison, to be Captain of a company, vice Nail, deceased, and Lieut. T. Shute, to be Captain Lieut. vice Willison, promoted, date of rank 9th Sept. 1805. Senior Major Charles Godfrey, from the 7th regt. of native inf. to be Lieut. Col. vice Mealy, deceased, date of rank 20th do.

OCTOBER.

7th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Alexander Marshall, to be Major, vice Godfrey, promoted. Capt. Lieut. Parlby, to be Captain of a company, vice Marshall, do. and Lieut. P. Wood, to be Captain Lieut. vice Farlby, do. date of rank the 20th Sept. 1805.

Lieut. Arthur, of Engineers, to be Assistant Engineer in the northern division of the army under Lieut. Col. Norris.

The following assistant Surgeons, to be Surgeons:

Messrs. Hans Gordon, J. Jameson, J. Foljambe, Alexander Stuart, R. C. Sherwood, S. White, W. D. Greaves, J. A. Andrew, and G. James Annesley.

Mr. Surgeon Owen, from the 14th regt. of native inf. to be garrison Surgeon of Ganjam, vice Dunbar, deceased. Lieut. Thomas Macleane, of the Madras European regt. to be Fort Ajutant and Paymaster of families at Vellore, and Lieut. George Cadell, of the 12th native inf. to be Fort Adjutant at Seringapatam.

NOVEMBER.

Senior Major of Inf. Alexander Baillie, from the 11th regt. native inf. to be Lieut. Col. vice Kirkpatrick, deceased, date of rank the 16th of Oct. 1805.

Lieut. Keighly, of his majesty's 19th regt. of light dragoons, to be Adjutant of the cavalry cantonment of Arcot.

George Smaller and John Patterson, to be Sub-assistant Surgeons on the establishment from this date.

7th Regt. Native Cavalry. Cornet C. Duncan, to be Lieut. vice Anderson, deceased, date of rank the 15th of Nov. 1805.

4th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. R. Scott, to be Major, vice Wilson, deceased. Capt. Lieut. W. Jolly, to be Captain of a company, vice Scott, and Lieut. G. Birch, to be Captain Lieut. vice Jolly, promoted, date of rank 9th of Nov. 1805.

11th Regt. Native Inf. Captain John Lindsay, to be Major, vice Baillie, promoted. Capt. Lieut. S. Lutwidge, to be Captain of a company, vice Lindsay, do. and Lieut. J. Woulfe, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Lutwidge, do. date of rank the 16th of Oct. 1805.

DECEMBER.

Senior Major of Cavalry James Dunn, from the 7th regt. to be Lieut. Col. vice Strachan, deceased, date of rank 25th of Nov. 1805.

Lieut. Col. Kennedy, of H. M. 19th L. D. to command the cavalry cantonment of Arcot.

Cornet P. Cameron, of the 2d regt. of Native Cavalry, to be Lieut. in that corps, vice Saunders, deceased, date of rank the 28th of Oct. 1805.

Lieut. J. Moorhouse, to be Quarter-master of the 2d bat. artillery.

Lieut. R. Bryant, to be Quarter-master of the 7th regt. native infantry.

Lieut. J. Darziel, to be Adjutant of the 1st bat. 4th regt. native infantry.

Lieut. T. Cox, to be Adjutant of the 2d bat. 14th regt. native infantry.

Lieut. H. A. Purchas, of the 23d regt. of native infantry, to be Adjutant and Quarter-master to the detachment serving in Wynaad.

7th Regt. Native Cavalry. Capt. John Overend, to be Major, vice Dunn, date of commission 25th Nov. 1805. Captain Lieut. John Doverton, to be Capt. of a troop, vice Overend, do. Lieut. John Colliett, to be Captain Lieut. vice Doveton, do. Cornet H. C. White, to be Lieut. vice Colliett, promoted, do.

14th Regt. Native Inf. Lieutenant P. Fenoulhet, to take rank, from 1st June, 1805, vice Kelty, struck off.

16th Regt. Native Inf. Lieut. F. D. Saunders, to take rank from 1st June, 1804, vice Wakeman, struck off.

19th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. J. C. Hurdis, to be Capt. of a company, vice Davis, deceased, date of commission

mission 17th Dec. 1805. Lieut. B. J. Pidding, to be Captain Lieut. vice Hurdis, promoted.

Lieut. J. M'Donald, of the 12th regt. of native inf. to be Secretary to the officer commanding in Malabar and Canara, vice Osborn, permitted to resign.

Lieut. Alexander Turner, of the 3d regt. of native inf. to be Fort Adjutant of Cannanore, vice M'Donald.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon S. Dyer, to be Garrison Surgeon of Tellicherry, vice Hewett, permitted to return to Bombay, in consequence of a requisition from that government.

23d Regt. Native Inf. Captain Lieut. D. Wilson, to be Captain of a company, date of rank 7th July, 1805. Lieut. T. Shute, to be Captain Lieut. in succession to be Hawkins, deceased, on his passage to Europe, do. Captain Lieut. T. Shute, to Captain of a company, date of rank 9th Sept. 1805 Lieut. T. Beckett, to be Capt. Lieut. in succession to Nail, deceased, do. Capt. Lieut. T. Beckett, to be Capt. of a company, date of rank 10th do. Lieut. J. Greensill, to be Capt. Lieut. in succession to Shute, deceased, do.

JANUARY, 1806.

Major-general Hay M'Dowall, to command the forces in Mysore, vice Campbell.

Lieut. R. Edmonds, to be Adjutant of the 2d bat. 11th regt. native infantry, vice Sale, promoted.

Lieut. James Smith, of the the 12th regt. native inf. to be Adjutant of the 2d bat. of that corps, vice Snow, promoted.

FEBRUARY.

Lieutenants Coleman and Patterson, of the Madras European regt. will join the detachment of that corps at Fort St. George.

Lieut. Col. Marriott, (late promotion) is appointed to the 1st bat. 5th regt. native infantry. And Lieut. Col. Orr, to the 2d. bat. 12th regt. native infantry.

Lieut. Manesty, of the 12th regt. native inf. is removed from the 2d to the 1st battalion.

Lieut. D. Binny, removed to the 2d bat. and Lieut. Ralph Gore, to the 1st bat. 3d reg. native infantry.

Colonel George Wahab, to command at Tanjore.

Lieut. Colonel Alexander Macleod, to command at Chittledroog.

Mr. John Smith, to be Pay-master and Garrison Store-keeper, at Seringapatam.

Lieut. Colonel William Youngson, (from the 14th native regt.) and Lieut. Colonel Crane, (from the 12th native regt.) to take rank from 25th July, 1806, vice Wilson and Limerick, retired from the service.

7th Regt. Native Inf. Captain H. S. Scott, to be Major, vice Marshall, retired, date of commission 15th Aug. 1805. Capt. Lieut. William Woodhouse, to be Captain of a company, vice Scott, do. Lieut. A. Balmain, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Woodhouse, do. Lieut. Col. Buchan, (from the 22d regt.) to take rank from 20th Sept. 1805, vice Mealy, deceased.

9th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Thomas Stewart, to take rank as Captain of a company, from 4th July, 1804. Capt. John Price, from 17th Sept. do.

12th Regt. Native Inf. Major Vernon, Capt. John Campbell, and Capt. Lieut. E. W. Snow, to take rank from 25th July, 1805, in succession to Crane, promoted. Capt. Lieut. E. W. Snow, to be Capt. of a company, vice Milward, deceased, date of commission, 31st Jan. 1806. Lieut. P. L. Couteur, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Snow, promoted, do.

13th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. George Lang, to be Major, vice Orr, date of commission, 27th Jan. 1806. Captain Lieut. G. L. Lambert, to be Captain of a company, vice Lang, promoted, Lieut. I. W. White, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Lambert, do. do.

14th Regt. Native Inf. Major P. Bose, Capt. J. Walker, and Capt. Lieut. J. Ives, to take rank from 25th July, 1805, in succession to Youngson, promoted.

22d Regt. Native Inf. Major P. Heitland, Capt. J. Lindsay, and Captain Lieut. William Hankins, to take rank from 20th Sept. 1805, in succession to Buchan, promoted. Senior Major Thomas Marriott, from the 23d regt. of native inf. to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Kirkpatrick, deceased, 16th Oct. 1805.

23d Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Thomas Gurnell, to be Major. vice Marriott, promoted, date of commission, 16th Oct. 1805. Capt. Lieut. J. Greensill, to be Capt. of a company, vice Gurnell, do. do. Lieut. R. Davis, to be Capt. Lieut

Lieut. vice Greensill, do. do. Senior Major A. Orr, from the 13th regt. of native inf. to be Lieut. Col. vice Dallas, deceased, date of rank 27th Jan. 1806.

MARCH.

Major Reynell, of the half-pay Corsican rangers, to act as Deputy Adjutant-general of the King's troops, until the arrival of Lieut. Col. Nicholson.

Col. Davis, of his Majesty's 22d light dragoons, to command at Sera.

Capt. Charles Hodgson, to be Assistant Adjutant-general in the southern division of the army.

Major Godfrey, of the non-effective establishment, is posted to the 10th company of native invalids at Condapilly.

Lieut. Ashe, of his Majesty's 12th regt. to be Major of Brigade to Col. Harcourt, in the command of the cantonment of Wallajabad.

Capt. Snowe, to be Brigade Major of the forces serving in Malabar.

Capt. Lieut. Pearse, to be Acting Assistant Adjutant-general, in the northern division of the army, during the command of Major-general Smith.

Capt. William George Waugh, to command the corps of Dooly bearers.

Mr. Betty, Surgeon of the 7th regt. native inf. is posted to the 1st battalion. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Dove, from the 1st bat. artillery, is posted to the 6th regt. of cavalry. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Moore, to the Medical Charge of the detachment of artillery and pioneers in the subsidiary force serving his highness the Nizam. Mr. Surgeon Betty, from the 7th regt. native inf. is posted to the 5th regt native cavalry, and Mr. Surgeon Colquhoun is removed from the latter to the former corps. Messrs. John Rich, and James M'Donald, to be Assistant Surgeons on this establishment.

BOMBAY.

In the Hon. Company's *Troops.*

MAY, 1805.

By the Governor *in* Council.

Battalion of Artillery. Capt. Lieut. William Smith, to be Capt. of a company, vice Knox, deceased, date of rank 14th Sept. 1804. Lieut. Hugh A. Shewcraft, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Smith promoted, do. Lieut. Fireworker Andrew Campbell, to be Lieut. vice Shewcraft, do. do.

OCTOBER.

Bombay Volunteer Association. Capt. P. P. Travers, to be Major Commandant, vice Henshaw, resigned. Lieut. William Broughton, to be Capt. vice Travers, promoted. Lieut. Richard Willis Coward, to be Capt. to fill a vacancy. Ensign James Morley, to be Lieut. vice Broughton, promoted. Ensign C. J. Briscoe, to be Lieut. vice Coward, do. Mr. John Smee, to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy. Mr. Michie Forbes, to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy. Mr. Paul Shewcraft, to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy. Mr. Thomas Malcom, to be Ensign, transferred from the fensible regt. Mr. Jacobus Johannes, to be Ensign, to fill a vacancy.

JANUARY, 1806.

9th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. Henry Sterling, to be Capt. of a company, vice Spinks, deceased, 20th Dec. 1805. Lieut. John E. Robinson, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Sterling, promoted, do. Ensign Mathew Soppitt, to be Lieut. vice Robinson, do. do.

FEBRUARY.

Capt. Henry Sterling, of the 9th regt. is removed

removed to the 2d battalion, and Lieut. Mathew Soppitt, of the same regt. to the 1st bat.

Mr. James Graham, and Mr Charles Davice, to be Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

8th Regt. Lieut. Thomas Proctor to be Adjutant of the 2d bat. vice Smith, resigned, date of rank, 10th Feb. 1806.

86th Regt. of Foot. Ensign W. Home, to be Lieut. vice Brownrigg, superseded, being absent without leave, date of rank 7th Jan. 1806.

Surgeon Samuel Warnford, to be Surgeon, vice Morgan, employed in Malabar, 25th Oct. 1805. Senior Assistant Surgeon William Gourlay, to be Surgeon, vice Twiss, struck off, date of rank, 1st Nov. Dr. Jukes, now the Senior Assistant Surgeon, being in attendance on the Persian Ambassador, is, at his excellency's special recommendation, advanced to the rank of full Surgeon, from this date. Surgeon William Gourlay is posted to the 8th regt. native infantry, vice Wallace, gone to Europe, and he is directed to join the 1st bat. in the Deccan.

MARCH.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Adam Howden, to be Lieut. Col. vice Buchanan, retired, date of rank, 25th July, 1805. Lieut. Col. James Drummond, to be Lieut. Col. vice Burrows, deceased, 21st Aug. Lieut. Col. Richard Doolan, to be Lieut. Col. vice Grummant, deceased, 14th Dec. Major John Williams Morris, to be Lieut. Col. vice Lambert, deceased, 4th Jan. 1806. Major Jeremy Ward, to be Lieut. Col. vice Capon, deceased, 1st March.

1st Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Lieut. Randall Cadman, to be Capt. of a company, vice Tolcher, deceased, date of rank, 27th Feb. 1806. Lieut. William D. Clieland, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Cadman, promoted, do. Ensign Edward Marriott, to be Lieut. vice Clieland, promoted, do. Capt. Randall Cadman is removed to the 2d bat. and Lieut. J. S. Barnford to the 1st bat.

2d Regt. Native Inf. Major James Douglas, to be Major, vice Howden, promoted, 25th July, 1805. Capt. Samuel Greenwood, to be Capt. of a company, vice Douglas, do do. Capt. Lieut. Adam Hogg, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Greenwood, do. do. Lieut. Samuel Hughes, to be Lieut. vice Hogg, do. do.

4th Regt. Native Inf. Major James Greenly, to be Major, vice Drummond, promoted, 21st August, 1805. Capt. George Kempe, to be Capt. of a company, vice Greenly, do. do. Capt. Lieut. John A. Kempe, to be Capt. Lieut. vice G. Kempe, do. do. Lieut. William Holles, to be Lieut. vice J. A. Kempe, do. do. Lieut. David Wilson, to be Lieut. vice Pyne, deceased, 31st Oct. Capt. J. A. Kempe, to be Capt. of a company, vice Turner, deceased, 18th Nov. Lieut. William Hull, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Kempe, promoted, do. Lieut. John Sherriff, to be Lieut. vice Hull, do. do. Capt. William Hull, to be Capt. of a company, vice Hill, deceased, 16th Dec. Capt. Lieut. James B. Watson, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Hull, promoted, do.

5th Regt. Native Inf. Major John Charles Sheen, to be Major, vice Doolan, promoted, 14th Dec. 1805. Capt. William Gilbert, to be Capt. of a company, vice Sheen, do. do. Capt. Lieut. George Brown, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Gilbert, do. do. Lieut. John Boncey, to be Lieut. vice Brown, do. do.

6th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Angus Grant, to be Major, vice Morris, promoted, 4th Jan. 1806. Capt. Lieut. Octavius Bond, to be Capt. of a company, vice Grant, do. do. Lieut. Monier Williams, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Bond, do. do. Lieut. Marcus Blackall, to be Lieut. vice Williams, do. do. Ensign George Walter, to be Lieut. vice Marriott, dismissed the service by the sentence of a general court martial, 21st Feb. Lieut. William Gordon, to be Adjutant, vice Bond, promoted, date of rank, 18th March.

7th Regt. Native Inf. Capt. Thomas Cape, to be Major, vice Ward, promoted, 1st March. Capt. Lieut. H. Humphreys, to be Capt. of a company, vice Cape, do. do. Lieut. Edward Shuldham, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Humphreys, do. do.

Lieut. Col. John Williams Morris, is removed from the 6th regt. to the 1st bat. 7th regt. native inf. vice Capon, deceased. Major Angus Grant, of the 6th regt. is removed from the 2d to the 1st bat. vice Morris. Capt. Octavius Bond, is removed to the 2d bat. vice Grant. Capt. Lieut. Monier Williams, is removed to the 1st bat. vice Bond.

Lieut. Col. Jeremy Ward, of the 7th regt.

regt. is removed to the regt. of European infantry, vice Buchanan. Major Thomas Cape, of the 7th regt. is posted to the 1st bat. Capt. John Mackeson, of the 7th regt. is removed to the 2d bat. vice Cape.

Ensigns William Wilkins, Edward Mundywood, Henry Woodcok, Stephen Long, John Bugh, and Acting Ensign Charles Parr, are posted to the 1st bat. 3d regt. native inf. and ordered to join their corps on its arrival at the Presidency. Lieutenant Godwin P. Seward, of the 2d regt. native inf. is removed to the 2d bat. vice Lieut. Samuel Hughes, who is transfered to the 1st bat. Ensign F. J. Latham, attached to the 1st bat. 4th regt. is removed to the 1st bat. 5th regt. and Ensign Richard Stamper, is transferred to the 1st bat. 4th regt. in his room.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. Col. Wm. Blachford, to be Colonel, vice Bland, deceased, 27th Feb. 1806. Major Wm. Atkins, to be Lieut. Col. vice Blachford, promoted, do. Capt. John Cliffe, to be Major, vice Atkins, do. do. Captain Lieut. Robert Bently, to be Capt. vice Cliffe, do. do. Lieut. Samuel Goodfellow, to be Capt. Lieut. vice Bently, do. do. Ensign Robert Gordon, to be Lieut. vice Goodfellow, do. do.

CEYLON.

MAY.

The commander of the forces is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until his majesty's pleasure shall be known.

19th Foot. Volunteer J. Dobbins, to be Ensign, vice Mears, deceased, 15th April, 1805.

Caffre Corps. T. Taylor, Gent. to be Paymaster, 1st May, 1805. Lieut. Darley, of his majesty's 51st regt. to be provest martial until further orders. Capt. L. Hook, of H. M. Ceylon regt. to be Capt. Commandant of the Columbo pioneers, vice Darley, appointed provost martial. Capt. Barry, town Major of Columbo, has permission to proceed to Europe, on his private affairs. Lieut. Wemyss, the Fort Adjutant, will act as town Major, until further orders. Mr. Surgeon Lys, of H. M. 51st foot, to be Veterinary Surgeon to the Ceylon cavalry.

Staff. Major John Hope, of H. M. 13th foot, to be Barrack Master-general, vice Wilson, appointed Deputy Quarter-master-general.

JULY.

Ceylon Cavalry. Ensign T. D. Dunne, from the 60th regt. to act as Lieut. 15th May, 1805.

51st Regiment. Lieut. James Campbell, to be Capt. of a company, vice Pollock, promoted.

66th Regiment. Ensign J. Jordan, to be Lieut. vice Urquhart, deceased.

Malay Regt. Ensign J. Wilkins, from the Caffree corps, to be Lieut. vice Rossi, promoted.

Ceylon Regt. Adjutant Spence, to be Lieut. vice Parker, promoted. Serjeant Major Hunter, from H. M. 51st regt. to be Adjutant, vice Spence.

Colonel Baillie's Regt. Lieut. J. F. Wemyss, from H. M. 19th regt. to be Capt. Lieut. F. Rossi, from do. Malay regt. to be do. Lieut. J. Keith, from do. 77th regt. do. Lieutenant J. Parker, from do. Ceylon regt. do. Lieut. G. Darley, from do. 51st regt. do. Ensign F. Smith, of do 19th regt. to be Lieut. 1st June, 1805. Ensign C. Burns, from the Ceylon pioneers, to be do. do. Ensign G. Robinson, do. to be do. do. Ensign C. Roberts, from the Jaffnapatam independent company, to be do. do. Ensign Wm. Black, from the Caffree corps, to be do. do. Ensign G. Ingham from H. M. 19th regt. do. do. Mr. Assistant Surgeon David Moffat, do. 51st regt. to be Surgeon.

Pioneer Corps. F. A. Tranchall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Atkinson, resigned. John M'Lean, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Burns, resigned.

SEPTEMBER.

His majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:

19th Foot. Capt. Robert Honner, to be Major without purchase, vice Sir Wm. Aylett, who retires.

51st Foot. Surgeon Wm. Henry Lys, from the 25th light dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice Paterson, who exchanges. J. Wemyss, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Smellie, promoted. Capt. George Napper, to be Major, do. vice Logan, do. Lieutenant T. J. M'Donell, to be Capt. do. vice Pollock, do. in the Sepoy bat. Lieut. Wm. Shortt, to be Capt. vice Napper. Ensign B. Hickey, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice M'Donell. Blanchard, Gent. to be Ensign do. vice Hickey.

66th Foot. Lieutenant W. R. Beverley, from the 4th dragoon guards, to be Lieut. vice Shaw, who exchanges. Nicholas John Smith, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Hadson, who resigns. Joesph Burton, Gent. to be Ensign, do. vice Travers, promoted in the 9th foot. Ensign Robert Ellis, from 30th regt. to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Best, do. Vaun Brice, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Maddock, do. in the 27th regt. William Ormsby, Gent. to be Ensign do. vice Wrixon, do. in the 98th regt. Capt. R. P. Edwards, is superseded, being absent without leave. Lieut. Geo. Parkins, to be Lieut. vice Burke, who retires. Lieut. Wm. Henry Knipe, to be Adjutant, vice Moorhead. Coakley Lewis, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice D'Arcey, promoted in the 98th foot.

Major-general Champagne's Regt. Lieut. Edward Tench, from the half pay of 15th foot, to be 2d Lieut. without purchase. Ensign French Gray, from the 66th regt. to be Lieut. do. vice Young, deceased. Lieut. Col. hon. William J. Molesworth, from the Newfoundland fencibles, to be Lieut. Col. vice Kerr, appointed to Major-general Ramsay's regt.

Major-general Ramsay's Regt. Adjutant John Parker, to be Lieut. vice Loughlin, deceased. J. Spence, Gent. to be Adjutant, with rank of 2d Lieut. vice Parker, who resigns the Adjutancy. Joseph Reed, Gent. to be 2d Lieut. without purchase. Lieut. Col. Thomas William Kerr, from Major-General Champagne's regt. to be Lieut. Col. vice Young, who retires.

Baillie's Regt. Lieut. Octavian Reynolds, from the 52d foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

OCTOBER.

Major-general Maitland has been pleased to make the following appointments until his majesty's pleasure be known.

The nomination by Major Gen. Wemyss, of Lieut. M'Donell to a company by purchase in the 19th regt. (vice Honner, promoted) not having been confirmed, that officer reverts to his former rank, and is now appointed Capt. in his majesty's 19th regt. without purchase, vice Honner, promoted.

Ensign Henry Sapte, to be Lieut. vice Percival, promoted in the 18th regt.

2d Regt. Lieut. Hugh Wemyss, from the 1st Ceylon regt. to be Lieut. vice Ball, promoted in Col. Baillie's regt.

66th Regt. Ensign and Adjutant Peter Duncan, to be Lieut.

2d Ceylon Regt. Lieut. John Innes, from his majesty's 66th regt. to be Capt. of a company, vice Baynham, deceased.

3d Ceylon Regt. Ensign F. A. Fanning, from his majesty's 56th regt. to be 1st Lieut.

NOVEMBER.

51st Regt. Lieut. James Henry Bloomfield, to be Capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Redwood, resigned. Ensign John Ross, to be Lieut. vice Short, promoted. Lieut. William Wauchope, of his majesty's 94th regt. to be Aid-de-Camp to the major-general, vice Edwards.

FEBRUARY, 1806.

1st Ceylon Regt. William Penny, gent. to be 2d Lieut. vice Husband, removed to the 3d Ceylon regt. 1st Feb. 1806.

2d Ceylon Regt. Second Lieut. E. Purdon, to be 1st Lieut. do. Major J. O'Keefe, from the 3d Ceylon regt. to be Major, vice Morris, who exchanges, 17th Feb.

3d Ceylon Regt. Second Lieut. Husband, from 1st Ceylon regt. to be 2d Lieut. 1st Feb. Major C. Morris, 2d Ceylon regt. to be Major, vice O'Keefe, who exchanges, 17th Feb.

MARCH.

2d Ceylon Regt. Capt. Lionel Hooke, to be Major, by purchase, vice Buchan, promoted.

NAVAL

NAVAL PROMOTIONS, &c.

MADRAS.

JUNE, 1805.

Capt. George Cockburn, removed from the Phæton to the Howe.

Capt. John Wood, removed from the Concord to the Phæton.

Capt. Lord George Stuart, late of the Sheerness, to the Duncan.

Capt. Charles Johnstone, removed from the Dedaigneuse to the Cornwallis.

Capt. J. Cramer, promoted from the Rattlesnake to the Concord.

Capt. William Wooldridge, promoted from the Harrier to the Psyche.

Capt. John Duer, promoted from the Albatross to the Dedaigneuse.

Edward Ratrey, Acting Captain of the Howe, appointed commander to the Harrier.

William James Lye, Acting Capt. of Cornwallis, appointed commander of the Rattlesnake.

Charles Hawtayne, Acting Capt. of the Duncan, appointed Governor of the Navy Hospital, at Madras.

James Murray Gordon, Lieut. of the Dedaigneuse, promoted commander of the Albatross.

AUGUST.

Capt. W. Beauchamp Proctor, to command his majesty's ship Dedaigneuse.

Capt. Gilbert Heathcote, to command his majesty's ship Sir Edward Hughes.

Mr. Charles Fause, of the Culloden, appointed a Lieut. of the Lancaster.

Mr. William Dufty, of the Lancaster, appointed a Lieut. of that ship.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

MAY, 1805.—At Futty Ghur, the Lady of Lieut. James Rainy, 7th Native Cavalry, of a daughter. At Cawnpoor, the Lady of Captain W. W. of a son. At Ally Ghur, the Lady of Lieut. Nichollets, of a son. Same place, the Lady of John Lumsden, Esq. of a daughter. At Secrole, the Lady of Major Charles Brietzcke, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of B. Saunders, Esq. of a daughter. Same place, Mrs. T. Swaine, of a son. Same place, the Lady of E. Bacon, Esq. of a son. At Hudjeedunga, the Lady of S. Blackburn, Esq. of a son. Same place, Mrs. Gillanders, of a daughter. Same place,

place, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Graham, of the Artillery, of a son. At the Mount, (Madras) the Lady of Captain C. J. Johnson, of the Navy, of a daughter. At Columbo, the Lady of Ensign Boyd, of the Caffree corps, of a son. At Bombay, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Baillie, Commandant of Artillery, of a son. At Carical, in the Tanjore Country, the Lady of John Wallace, of a daughter. At Seringapatam, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Bernard, of H. M. regt. de Meuron, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of Alexander Anstruther, Esq. of a son. At Bombay, the Lady of Capt. Basden, of a daughter. Same place, the Lady of John Hungerford, Esq. of a son.

JUNE.—At Bengal, Mrs. M. Charles, of a daughter. The Lady of Capt. Maxwell, of a daughter. Mrs. Walter Adams, of a daughter. At Futty Ghur, the Lady of Lieut. Sibley, of a daughter. At Agra, Mrs. H. Lumsdain, of a son. Mrs. Dolby of a daughter. Mrs. F. Harvey, of a son. Mrs. F. Dessent, of a daughter. At Baugundee, the Lady of Charles Becher, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, of a daughter. At Hyderabad, the Lady of George Ure, Esq. surgeon to the residency, of a daughter. At Seringapatam, the Lady of Capt. Charles Rand, town-major, of a son. At Tripassore, the Lady of Capt. Pollock, of a son. At Wynard, the Lady of Samuel Reviere, Esq. assistant surgeon in the hon. company's service, of a son. At Madras, the Lady of W. Harrington, Esq. of a son. At Cuddalore, the Lady of Richard Kinchant, Esq. commercial resident, of a son.

JULY.—At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. P. Bradshaw, of a son. At Rainnad, the lady of Henry Brown, Esq. of a son. The lady of William Hart, Esq. of a son. At Dacca, the lady of James Irwin, Esq. of a son. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. W. Baker, of the 31st regiment native infantry, of a son. At Cawnpore, the lady of C. Corfield, Esq. surgeon of the 76th regiment, of a son. Mrs. Gomes, of a daughter. The lady of Capt. Leathart, of a son. At Futty Ghur, the lady of Capt. John Paton, of a son. The lady of C. M. Ricketts, Esq. of a son. The lady of B. Mason, Esq. of a son. The lady of — Pattison, Esq. of a son.

AUGUST.—At Bengal, the lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. of a daughter. At Diarampore, *via* Commercolly, Mrs. W. Blanchard, of a son. The lady of Capt. Ralph Campbell, of a daughter. The lady of James Hare, Esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Huttemen, of a daughter. The lady of M. Jay, Esq. of a son. The lady of Richard Chichely Plowden, Esq. of a son. At Gauzipore, the lady of C. R. Crommelin, Esq. of a son. The lady of Samuel Davis, Esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Finch, of a daughter. The lady of Alexander Davidson, Esq. of a daughter. At Columbo, the lady of John Morton, Esq. of a daughter.

SEPTEMBER.—At Bengal, the lady of W. Farquharson, Esq. of a son. The lady of Francis Vrignon, Esq. of a daughter. At Pertaub Ghur, the lady of Capt. Richard Clark, of a son. Mrs. Joseph Burns, of a son. At Cuttack, the lady of Capt. Yarde, of a son. The lady of F. Hohler, Esq. of a son. Mrs. D. Barraud, of a son. Mrs. Casey, of a son. Mrs. G. W. Chisholme, of a son. At Futty Ghur, the lady of Captain David Lyons, of a daughter. At Tillicherry, the lady of Richard Torin, Esq. of a son. At Ghauzeepore, the lady of D. Smith, Esq. of a daughter. At Patna, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. M'Gregor, of the 14th regt. native cavalry, of a son. The lady of Robert Richardson, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Lieut. Col. Garsun, of a son. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Vant Hart, of a son. At Lucknow, Mrs. Charlotte Ammanri, of a son. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Herepsimau Moratean, of a daughter. At Madras, the lady of George Lys, Esq. of a daughter. At Cuttack, the lady of Charles Grœme, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Lieut. Shepherd, of a daughter. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Thorn, of his majesty's 56th regt. of a daughter. At Bombay, the lady of Thomas Malcolm, Esq. of a son. The lady of Capt. Reid, of the ship *Henry Wellesley*, of a son. The lady of Joseph Cumberlege, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Charles Forbes, Esq. of a son.

OCTOBER.—At Bengal, the lady of James Money, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of James Colvin, Esq. of a son. The lady of the hon. C. A. Bruce, of a daughter. Mrs. Joseph Simpson, of a daughter. At Nattore, the

the lady of James Law, Esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Miles, of a son. At Coel, the lady of Robert Garshore, Esq. of a son. The lady of Major Thomas Morgan, of a son. Mrs. Scott, of a son. Mrs. Gonsalves, of a son. Mrs. A. M. Robertson, of a son. At Banda, in Bundlecund, the lady of Col. J. F. Mitselback, of a daughter. The lady of Capt. W. Holland, of a daughter. The lady of John Corsar, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Colin Robertson, Esq. of a son. The lady of R. Downie, Esq. of a daughter. At Madras, the hon. Mrs. Strange, of a daughter. Mrs. Polack, of a son. At Columbo, the lady of Sir Edmund Carrington, of a daughter. The lady of P. Cherry, Esq. judge and magistrate in Zillah Ganjam, of a daughter. The lady of Edward Watts, Esq. of a son. At the Mount, Madras, the lady of Geo. Read, Esq. of a son. At Madras, Mrs. Light, of a daughter. The Widow of the late Mr. King, formerly a surgeon on that establishment, of a son. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. Capadose, of a son. At Bombay, the lady of John Sime, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, of a daughter. At Tanjore, the lady of I. N. Watts, Esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Hope, of a daughter.

November.—At Bengal, the lady of Lieut. Charles Reddish, of 22d regt. native infantry, of a daughter. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Charles Mackenzie, of a daughter. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. Sheppard, of the Madras European regt. of a daughter. The lady of Captain Joseph Hodges, of a daughter. At Midnapore, the lady of Richard Turner, Esq. of a daughter. At Decca, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Schnell, of twins, daughters. The lady of Hector Cockrane, Esq. of a daughter. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. E. Bagshaw, of a son. The lady of R. C. Birch, Esq. of a son. The lady of Samuel Ludlow, Esq. assistant surgeon, of a daughter. At Gyah, the lady of John Patch, Esq. of a daughter. At Berhampore, the lady of James Patton, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Archibald Kelso, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Lieut. Truscot, of a son. Mrs. D'Bruyn, of a son. Mrs. Smith, of a daughter. At Monghyr, the lady of Ross Moore, Esq. of a son. At Madras, the lady of Lewis de Fries, Esq. of a daughter. At Sankerrydroog, the lady of Lieut. Col. M'Cally, of a son. At Cochin, the lady of Capt. Adam Brown, of a son. At Trichinopoly, the lady of John Hay, Esq. of a son. At Galle, the lady of William Montgomery, Esq. of a daughter. At Vizagapatam, the lady of Hugh Spottiswood, Esq. of a daughter. At the Mount, the lady of Col. Robert Bell, of a son. At Madras, the lady of Col. Agnew, of a daughter. The lady of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq. of a daughter. At Vipery, Mrs. Sherman, of a daughter. At Bimlipatam, the lady of Richard Keating, Esq. of a daughter. At Ingeram, the lady of Ebenezer Roebuck, Esq. of a son. At Surat, the lady of David Charles Ramsay, Esq. of a son. At Caira, the lady of H. W. Diggle, Esq. of a daughter. At Bombay, Mrs. Boyce, of the Bombay tavern, of a son.

December.—At Bengal, the lady of J. Alexander, Esq. of a daughter. At Dinapore, the lady of the rev. Dr. H. P. Stacy, of a son. The lady of G. A. Simpson, Esq. of a daughter. At Hurriaul, Mrs. F. D'Cruz, of a son. The lady of Lieut. L. Wiggins, of a daughter. Mrs. J. Cornelius, of a daughter. Mrs. Joseph Kennedy, of a daughter. At Madras, the lady of M. Dick, Esq. of a daughter. At Pondicherry, the lady of E. Pernon, master attendant, of a son. At Madras, the lady of Thomas Hoseason, Esq. of a daughter.

January, 1806.—At Bengal, Mrs. P. Ferris, of a son. Mrs. P. Torckler, of a son. Mrs. Bruce, of a son. At the Gardens, near Serampore, the lady of the rev. D. Brown, of a daughter. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Boys, of his majesty's 76th regt. of a daughter. Mrs. M. Closen, of a son. Mrs. Mills, of a son. At Bowanypore, Mrs. Anne Scotton Francis, of a daughter. Mrs. Garden, of a son. At Rungpore, Mrs. Terraneau, of a daughter. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Sir F. Hamilton, Bart. of a son. Mrs. Joseph Greenway, of a daughter. Mrs. Milliardet, of a son. At Cossimbazar, the lady of Aratoon Catchick, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of William Trower, Esq. of a daughter. In the Fort of Ally Ghur, the lady of Capt. Samuel Wood, of a daughter. At Nellore, the lady of Major

Major Thomas Whitlie, of a son. At Poonamellie, the lady of John Campbell, Esq. garrison surgeon of Tripasore, of a son. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. John Innes, of his majesty's 94th regt. of a son. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. Grant, commandant of the right hon. the governor's body guard, of a son. The lady of Lieut. Col. Orr, of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Logie, of a son. At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. G. F. Hughes, commanding his highness the Guickwar rajah's body guard, of a son. At Baroach, the lady of Benjamin Philips, Esq. of a son.

FEBRUARY.—At Bengal, Mrs. Hughes, of a son. Mrs. Francis Purchase, of a daughter. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Robert Hetzler, of the artillery, of a son. Mrs. J. S. Smith, of a son. Mrs. C. Tetley, of a daughter. Mrs. Moran, of a daughter. The hon. Lady Barlow, of a daughter. Mrs. Michael Rees, of a son. The lady of Henry Stone, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Christopher Roberts, Esq. of a daughter. Mrs. Scornac, of a daughter. At Madras, the lady of Robert Orme, Esq. of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Patrick Hadow, Esq. of a daughter.

MARCH.—At Bengal, the lady of James Wintle, Esq. of a daughter. Mrs. A. Pereria, of a son. At Futty Ghur, the lady of R. Robertson, Esq. of a daughter. The lady of Capt. M. Franks, of a son. At Hattiah, Mrs. Jackson, of a daughter. The lady of the rev. Dr. Ward, of a son. The lady of B. Turner, Esq. of a son. At Agra, the lady of J. W. Sage, Esq. of a son. At Cawnpore, the lady of Robert Grant, Esq. of a son. The lady of Capt. J. Cook, of a son. Mrs. James Rostan, jun. of a daughter. Mrs. Murchison, of a daughter. At Pertaubghur, in Oude, the lady of Lieut. James Kennedy, Adjutant of the 5th regt. native cavalry, of a son. At Jessore, the lady of David Bagley, Esq. of a son. At Serampore, Mrs. Cadet Flouest, of a daughter. Mrs. Samuel Greenway, of a son. Mrs. Templeton, of a son. At Columbo, the lady of Capt. Denor, of twin boys. The lady of Capt. Baillie, of a son. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. G. Richardson, of the hon. company's marine, of a daughter. Mrs. A. P. Faria, of a daughter. The lady of Major William Green, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MAY, 1805.—At Bengal, by the Rev. Mr. Limerick, Mr. C. M'Kenzie, to Miss Eliza Hughes. At Berhampore, by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Howatson, Conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Anne Macket, of that place. Same place, Mr. Thomas Thompson, to Miss Catherine Fairlie. Same place, Mr. Joseph Ives, to Miss Mary Carnegy. Same place, Mr. John Herred, to Mrs. Ursula Miller. Same place, Mr. William Skinner, to Miss Maria Peris. Same place, Mr. C. U. Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Mears. Same place, Captain John Pringle, to Miss Maria de Calonne. Same place, Lambert Moloney, Esq. to Miss H. H. King. Same place, Mr. James Rostan, jun. to Miss M. M. Martinelli. Same place, Mr. R. Harper, to Miss Franeisca Rebeiro. Same place, M. R. Lyons, to Miss Josepha Peters. At Madras, Edward Croft Greenway, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Sulivan, daughter of the Hon. Sir Benjamin Sulivan, puisne judge, in the Supreme Court. Same place, Mr. George Thomson, to Miss. Eliza Frank. At Mount Capper Villa, near Cuddalore, Charles Carpenter, Esq. to Miss Fraser, daughter of the late Col. Fraser, Madras establishment. At Broach, William Stedman, Esq. to Miss Anne Drummond. At Calicut, Mr. Richard Aker, merchant, to Mrs. Charlotte Jennings. At Trichinopoly, John Read, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Eliza Gowdie, daughter of Col. Gowdie, of the Madras establishment. At Ahmednagore, Lieut. Goodfellow of the Engineers, to Miss Charlotte Capon, daughter of Lieut Colonel Capon, of the Bombay establishment. At Bombay, John Leckie, Esq. to Miss Anne Malcolm, daughter of R. Malcolm, Esq. of the Madras civil service.

JUNE.—At Bengal, Lieutenant W. C. Faithful, to Miss Agg. Same place, Mr. John Urquart, to Miss Rose. Same place, Mr. George Macnamara, to Mrs. Mary Meyn. At Dinapore, Robert Bryder, Esq. to Miss Catharine Heming. Same place, Edward Barnet, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Col. Clarke. At Malacca, Mr. John Wm. Baumgarten, to Miss Cornelia Kraal. Same place, Mr. Bodenstein, to Miss Griess, daughter of Mr. C. F. Griess. Same place, Mr. Michael Arthur, to Miss Mary Shouldham. Mr. Philip Hunt, to Miss Ann Wickins. Same place, Mr. George Pinhorn, to Miss Marianna Louisa Da Cruz. Same place, Mr. Pogoes A. Chater, to Miss Ann Arrdroon. Same place, Mr. Hilard D'Cruz, to Miss Mary Crabley. Same place, Mr. John Roderigues, to Mrs. Sally Carthey. Same place, Mr. Ambrose Goodbrand, to Mrs. Elizabeth Walter. Same place, Mr. William Jones, to Mrs. A. Doughty, widow of the late Mr. James Doughty. Same place, Mr. Thomas Kerr, to Miss Jane Ryan. At Madras, Henry Harris, Esq. M. D. to Mrs. Baddely.

JULY.—At Bengal, James Frushard, Esq. to Mrs. H. P. C. Binns. Same place, John Brereton Birch, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Mann. Same place, Lieut. Col. Simpson Dubois, to Miss B. Campbell. Same place, Mr. Willoughby Da Costa, to Miss Lucy Harrison. Same place, Mr. William Osmond Mordaunt, to Miss F. Rebeira. Same place, Mr. Joseph Da Cruz, to Miss Sophia Peters. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. Dudley, Quarter-master of H. M. 8th regt. Royal Irish Dragoons, to Mrs. Anne Cash, widow of the late Quarter-master Cash, of H. M. regt. of cavalry. Same place, Captain G. Bristow, (Brigade Major) to Miss E. Howe. At Burdwan, Lieut. H. W. Wilkinson, to Lady Hasilridge. Same place, Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss M. De Beaume. Same place, Mr. James Janeway, of the hon. company's marine, to Miss Elizabeth Cudzar. Same place, Mr. James Dunbar, to Mrs. Ann Trueman. At Futtighur, Lieut. Mills Thomas, to Miss Susan Holling. At Mysore, Samuel Dyer, Esq. to Miss Page. At Madras, David Cockburn, Esq. Zillah Judge at Dindigul, to Miss Kier.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.—At Bengal, Charles Buller, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Barbara Isabella Kirkpatrick. Same place, Captain Wm. Lamb, of the 26th regt. N. I. to Miss Marcia Sands, second daughter of the Rev. P. Sands, of Sackville-street, Dublin. Mr. Peter Sealeas, to Miss Maria, Derozario. At Captain Wm. Henry Royle's, Futter Ghur, Lieut. Bernard Ryan, of the 12th N. R. to Miss Jane Forbes, youngest daughter of Major-general John Forbes, late of the Bengal establishment. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. A. H. C. Sweedland, of the Madras establishment, to Miss F. Kearns.

SEPTEMBER.—At Bengal, James Wilkinson, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Caroline Lefever. Near Agra, James Wemyss, Esq. Collector of Agra, to Miss Caroline Binfield. Mr. John Murphy, to Miss Maria Derozario. Mr. John Williams, to Miss Joanna Sicara. Mr. Edward Tomkins, to Mrs. Susanna Ryan. Lieut. William Nott, of the 20th regt. native infantry, to Miss Letitia Swinhoe, daughter of Henry Swinhoe, Esq. Attorney at law. Mr. Benjamin Bails, of the hon. company's marine, to Miss Maria D'Rozaria. Mr. Wm. Holland, of do. to Mrs. Hannah Hussock. Mr. Francis Sabiel, to Miss Brigada D'Rozario. Mr. Peter Kincaid, to Miss Mary Healy. Mr. Thomas Brown, of the hon. company's marine, to Miss Maryanna D'Rozario. John Hill, Serjeant Major in the hon. company's service, to Miss Hannah Gibbs. At Agra, Lieut. Charles Fagan, Adjutant 1st bat. 12th native regt. to Miss Maria Slator. Mr. Henry Constantine, to Miss Isabella Rebeiro. Mr. Peter Thomas, to Miss Elizabeth Caitano. Mr. E. Riley, to Miss Ann Moran. Mr. Henry Ross, to Miss Sophia D'Rozario, Mr. John Pereira, to Miss Catharine D'Rozario. Mr. James Black, of the hon. company's marine, to Miss Elizabeth Freed.

OCTOBER.—In the Ceded Provinces, Wm. Percival Potts, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Friell. Mr. J. Adams, of the hon. company's marine, to Miss Anne D'Silva. Lieut. Wm. Peter Kempe, of the Bombay establishment, to Miss Eliza Helena Statham. Mr. Valentine Silvester, to Miss Ann Mary Macgowan. Mr. Alexander Lorimer, to Miss Eliza Matilda Love. Mr. Thomas Cosier, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sophy Brown. Charles Lushington, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Gascoyne. Mr. Thomas Barwell, to Miss Elizabeth Collett. At Sooragepore, near Delhi, Henry Young, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver. At Broach, Thomas Day, Esq. register of the court of circuit and appeal, to Miss Wren. At Madras, Peter Rainier, Esq. Captain of his majesty's ship *Caroline*, to Miss Bowler. At Vizagapatam, Wm. Yates, Esq. Surgeon of the 6th regt. native infantry, to Miss Hatton.

NOVEMBER.—At Bengal, Mr. John Saunders, to Mrs. Alice Loving. Mr. Joseph Weldon, of the hon. company's marine, to Mrs. Hannah Ramsay. Mr. James Derozio, to Mrs. Rozaly Spencer. Mr. John Peter Ajor, to Miss Maria Damallow. Lieut. Robert Joseph Debnam, to Miss Charlotte Athannass. At Allahabad, Mr. John Webber, shop-keeper at that place, to Mrs. Elizabeth Grant. Lieut. S. P. Bishop, of the H. C. service, to Miss Francis Major. Richard Cruicraft, Esq. to Miss Sophy Perney. Mr. James Ferris, to Miss Jane Fowles. Adam Hogg, Esq. Capt. in the hon. company's Bombay establishment, to Miss Jenette Eliza Price. Mr. Charles Marchall, to Miss Catharine Kelley. At Cawnpore, Capt. James Ahmuty, Commissary of ordnance, to Miss Fearon. Mr. John Norris, Cooper, to Miss Elizabeth Young. At Bimlipatam, Lieut. Wight, Adjutant 1st bat. 27th regt. native inf. to Miss Yates, eldest daughter of Thomas Yates, Esq. of Constantyne, County Kildare, Ireland. At Madras, Capt. Boardman, of the hon. company's military service, to Miss Harding. Same place, Mr. Paul Frederick de Caselle, to Mademoiselle Petronille de Meuron, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. H. D. de Meuron, of H. M. Swiss regt. At Injeram, ——— Wight, Esq. Surgeon of his majesty's ship *Wilhelmina*, to Miss Ann Maidman. At Salem, Henry S. Grœme, to Miss Keith. At Tranquebar, Capt. Wimber to Miss Hermanson, only daughter of F. Hermanson, Esq. of the Royal Council, at that settlement. At Madras, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, to Miss Collins, daughter

daughter of Major-general Collins. At Bombay, Mr. Manoel Barretto, to Miss Maria B. de Mello. Mr. Francisco A. Fernandes, to Miss Martha Barretto.

DECEMBER.—At Bengal, Mr. Edward Moran, conductor of ordnance, to Miss Frances. Mr. John Alexander Deverell, to Miss Ann Eliza Reeves. At Captain Rose's, at Cawnpore, J. Gilman, Esq. Surgeon of Bareilly, to Mrs. F. Armstrong. Mr. Henry George Augustus Howe, to Miss Margaret Letitia Delany. Mr. Wm. Henry Deverell, to Miss Margaret Thomson. Lieth Alexander Davidson, Esq. to Mrs. Burgh. Mr. James Barnes, to Mrs. Catherine Huet. Mr. Alexander Watson, to Miss Mary Mattocks, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Mattocks, of the Bengal establishment. At Madras, Stephen Johanness Ter Jacob, Esq. to Miss Nicholas Johanness Geolameir. Same place, George Moore, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Caroline Maxtone, eldest daughter of Charles Maxtone, Esq. senior judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the centre division. At Penang, John Hope Oliphant, Esq. senior member in council at that place to Miss Wedderburn.

JANUARY, 1806.—At Bengal, John Williamson Fulton, Esq. to Mrs. Hunt. Mr. John D'Monte, to Miss Mary Clufus. Lieut. G. Holroyde Alley, of the 20th N. I. to Miss J. C. Plusker, of Chinsurah. John Walker, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Ann Home. Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Mary Anderson. Mr. Joseph Roderigo, to Miss Catharine Da Costa. Mr. Madge, to Miss Harriet Grant. Mr. James Smith Adams, to Miss Harriet Harrison. Mr. William Barnfield, to Mrs. Elizabeth Nunn. Mr. Francis Ward, to Miss R. Teyen. At Berhampore, Lieut. James Arrow, of the 3d reg. native inf. to Miss Mary Palmer, daughter of Major-general Palmer. At Lucnow, Lieut. John Forbes More, of the 1st regt. native inf. to Miss Grueber, daughter of the late Col. Richard Grueber, deceased. Mr. John Merryman, of the H. C. marine, to Miss Hannah Barber. Mr. Joseph Samuel, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hoare. At Robert Blake's, Esq. mint-master, Futty Ghur, Mr. Tho. Woolland, superintendent of the mint at that place, to Mrs. Nancy Butler. At Calicut, Robert Ley, Esq. master attendant at that place, to Miss Sarah Finney. At Madras, Lieut. A. C. Beaumont, of his majesty's 34th regt. to Miss Jackson.

FEBRUARY.—At Arrah, Robert Haldane Rattray, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Amelia Cock. George Baring, Esq. to Miss Harriett Rockfort D'Oyley. In the Ceded Provinces, Wm. John Sands, Esq. of the civil service, to Miss Hollings. Capt. Marmaduke Williamson Brown, of the artillery, to Miss Maria B. Roberts. At Jaunpore, at James Williamson's, Esq. Lieut. A. T. Watson, to Miss Henry. Mr. Timothy Pereira, to Miss Mary-Ann Galloway. Colin Shakespear, Esq. to Miss Harriot Dawson. Mr. John Campbell Burton, to Miss Watts. D. D. Inglis, Esq to Miss M. Money, sister to W. T. Money, Esq. superintendent of the hon company's Bombay marine. Mr. Wm. Fogerty, to Miss Nancy Ringrose. At Cochin, Charles Roland, Esq. to Miss Maria Wilhelmina Lunel.

MARCH.—At Bengal, Thomas Yeld, Esq. to Miss Isabella Simpson. Capt. Mansell of his majesty's 65th regt. to Miss White. At Cawnpore, Lieut. W. H. Hornedge, of the native Inf. to Mrs. Ellwood. Same place, Lieut. J. Boyd, of H. M. 22d foot, to Mrs. M'Gregor. At Delhi, Lieut. J. Anderson, of the 2d bat. 27th regt. of native inf. to Miss Mary Morrell. At Chittagong, Henry Dawes, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Eliza Mary Gordelier. Wm. Horseman, Esq. secretary in the medical board, to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, of Cousland, Baronet, one of his majesty's barons of the Exchequer, in Scotland. Mr. Robert Lovell, to Mrs. M. Cumming. Mr. Charles Marsack, to Miss Sarah Garbut. Mr. F. Grose, to Mrs. Ann Bertie. Mr. Thomas Martin, to Miss Ann Bridget Martyrs. At Risherah, Mr. Cannon, of the Danish ship *Ernestina*, to Miss Rosaljie. Hugh Lord, Esq. of the hon. company's civil service, to Miss Lucy Gahagan. At Innacondah, Mr. P. S. R. Highman, conductor of ordnance, to Mrs. M. Kearnes. At Columbo,

Columbo, Lieut. and Adjutant J. T. Gachter, of his majesty's regt. de Meuron, to Miss Louisa de Meuron, daughter of the late Col. Meuron. At Prince of Wales's Island, Quintin Dick Thompson, Esq. to Miss Raffles. At Malacca, Mr. H. Overree, to Miss C. Wilner.

DEATHS.

MAY, 1805.—At Bengal, Captain W. Parrymore, of the country service. In Fort William, John Robin, Esq. purser of H. M. ship *Phæton*. Same place, Captain George French, assistant master attendant. In Clive Street, Mr. Joseph Wilson, late an ensign in H. M. 22d regiment of foot. Same place, Mr. F. Richardson, after a short but severe illness. Lately at Chinsurah, Mr. John Nehring. At Cawnpore, Mr. John Smith, merchant, much reregretted. Lately, in the Upper Province, Lieut. John Lumsden, of the native infantry. On board the *Walthemstowe*, at sea, Captain Le Meme, formerly commander of *Le Fortuna*, French privateer. Captain Henderson, aged 29 years. Mrs. N. Blundell. Mr. James Moat, aged 49 years. Mr. James Palmer, late an undertaker. At Beerbhoom, Mrs. Charlotte Ward, much lamented. At Dinapore, Mr. Joshua Parker, a very worthy character, much regretted. In camp, of the subsidiary force, serving with his Highness the Nizam, Lieut. M'Arthur, of H. M. 94th regiment. On board the ship *Louis*, Captain Smith, late commander of that vessel. Mr. James Hamilton. Mr. Michael Greathead, late chief officer of the ship *Marchioness Wellesley*. At Hyderabad, Capt. C. Butler, of the 11th regiment Bengal native infantry. Lately at Agra, Lieut. W. H. Carrington, of the 25th regiment native infantry. At Scythoo, near Patna, Miss Jane Fanny Munro Forbes, the infant daughter of Mr. A. J. Forbes, indigo planter. Lately, at Patna, at an advanced age, (leaving a numerous family totally unprovided for) Mr. John Gaumissiee, an assistant in the Post Office at that place, which situation he held thirty-six years. At St. Thome, J. Clubley, of the H. C. civil service, on the Madras establishment. At Columbo, Lieut. Charles Douglas, of H. M. 19th regiment of foot. At Cuttack, after a short illness of 48 hours, Mr. James Beaumont, in the 26th year of his age; a young man, whose many excellent qualities had gained him the esteem and affection of all who knew him. At Madras, Mr. Robert Hervey, school-master to the Military Male Orphan Asylum, aged 51. Same place, Captain John Urquhart, of the country sea service; a gentleman of a respectable family, and equally respectable connections. At Nellore, Cornet Walter George O'Connor, of the 6th regiment native cavalry. Near Nellore, Cornet Robert W. M. Duffin, of the 6th regiment native cavalry. At Trincomalee, Lieut. Urquhart, of H. M. 66th regiment, in the 17th year of his age. On board the honourable company's ship *Essex*, on her passage to St. Helena, Captain M'Lauren, of his majesty's 86th regiment of foot. At Bombay, Mr. John Dick, second officer, of the *Elizabeth*. At sea, on his passage to Europe, Major George Knox, of the Bombay artillery. At sea, on board the *David Scott*, East Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs. Clerk, wife to Lieut. Col. Clark, of the Madras establishment. Her amiable and condescending manners were such as must insure lasting respect,

respect, and her death will be long regretted, particularly by her numerous and respectable friends at that presidency. She has left a respectable husband to bewail the loss of a most affectionate wife, and six infant children of a most attentive and fond parent. Her remains were preserved in spirits until the 31st December following, when they were interred at St. Helena, with all suitable attention, and followed to the grave by all the passengers of the fleet, and the greater part of the inhabitants of that island.

JUNE.—At Bengal, the infant son of E. Bacon, Esq. Mrs. Catharine Cornelius. At Futtypoor Siery, Capt. Hen. Shears, of H. M. 76th regiment, of a fever, in the 20th year of his age; during the active and arduous campaigns, in which his gallant corps have of late been engaged, he was with them on every occasion, when his conduct was uniformly distinguished by that coolness and intrepidity, which are the genuine characteristics of a true soldier; as a friend and companion, his thorough goodness of heart, and suavity of temper, had secured him the affections of his brother officers, by whom he will be long and deeply regretted. At Serampore, Captain Andrew Peterson, commander of the Danish ship Provesteen, sincerely regretted. At Chunar, Miss Charlotte Boutflower, eldest daughter of H. J. Boutflower, Esq. At Futtipore, Capt. Robert Brown, of the corps of artillery, and acting commissary of ordnance in charge of the expense magazine, Fort William. At Chinsurah, Mr. J. Thompson, much regretted. At Sultanpore, Mr. R. Orr. Mr. John Alexander Madox. Captain Hutchinson. Mr. William Garbrand. Mr. Thomas Thompson. Mrs. John Baptist. Miss Catherine Parker. At Dharlee, George Carnegie, late a captain in the service of Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and since in the H. C. employ; those who knew the amiable qualities of his heart, and the noble sentiments of his mind, must sincerely regret his early departure from this transitory scene; he was a native of Scotland, of respectable parents, engaging manners, extreme modesty, an enlightened mind, and undaunted courage. G. Carnegie's purse, time, and interest, were ever not only at the disposal of his friends and brother officers, but the unfortunate never appealed to his liberality in vain; he succoured the indigent sometimes beyond his pecuniary powers, but he never disgusted them with the frigid air of indifference; the loss of such a man is a real loss to society; to his friends his memory will be ever dear, to mankind in general, he has left an excellent example for imitation:

"Worth's highest station ends in 'here he lies,'
"And dust to dust concludes the noble song."

At Vizagapatam, Capt. Thomas Blackmore, of the invalid artillery. At Hyderabad, Capt. C. Butler, of the 11th regiment native infantry. At Madras, Charles Walters, Esq. attorney in the supreme court. At Muttra, Lieut. George Robins, of the 12th regt. native infantry. At Gwalior, Lieut. John Hannay, of the 18th regt. of seapoys, much regretted. At Nellore, Capt. C. S. Sloper, of his majesty's 22d light dragoons. At Bombay, on the island of Colabah, Lieut. Charles Ross, of the 1st bat. 3d regt. native infantry, of this establishment, in the prime of life, and much lamented by his brother officers. At Malacca, Mr. Willner, late resident of Rhio. At Penang, J. De Silva, Esq. At Bombay, Joseph Laplain, Esq. of the hon. company's medical service, under that presidency. Joseph Cumberledge, the son of Joseph Cumberledge, Esq.

JULY.—On the 30th ultimo, at his quarters in Fort William, Major General Christopher Green, fort commandant. On the 30th ultimo, at Bombay, Mr. Perroux. On the same day, Master William Aldwell. On the 29th ultimo, John Leuly Cantello, Esq. the amiableness of whose character will long be impressed on the memory of his friends. On the 23d ultimo, Miss C. Parker, eldest daughter of William Parker, Esq. of the honourable company's civil service. On the 3d instant, Mr. V. Mendes. On the same day, the infant daughter of Mr. F. Dissent. On the 8th instant, the lady of Charles Becher, Esq. as an affectionate wife, tender mother, and sincere friend, she was justly endeared to, and truly beloved by, her relatives and most intimate acquaintance; whilst the sweetness of her disposition, amiable simplicity of manners,

manners, and goodness of heart, made her universally esteemed and regarded by all who knew her. On the 6th instant, Mr. Joseph Sirrell. Same day, Mrs. Benedicta Baptist, fifty-four years of age. On the 11th instant, Lieutenant R. Midgley, of his majesty's seventeenth regiment of foot. Same day, Mr. John Ewin. On the 6th instant, Mrs. C. Jackson. Same day, Mrs. Maria A. D'Souza. In June last, at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Charles Walker, of the twenty-fourth regiment native infantry. On the 12th instant, Mrs. Mary Ross, aged eighteen years. On the 14th instant, the infant daughter of Mr. M. Gomes. On the 8th instant, in the camp of the subsidiary force of his highness the Nizam, Colonel John Haliburton. In Wynaud, on the 6th instant, Captain Thomas Dickson, of the first battalion fifth regiment native infantry. In camp, near Bellary, on the 20th instant, Lieutenant G. W. Hollingworth, of the first battalion sixteenth regiment native infantry. At Chicacole, on the 15th instant, Lieutenant Colonel Darrel Carey, of the invalid establishment. On the same day, Mr. John Balfour, in the fifty-first year of his age. At Poonah, on the 4th instant, Lieutenant James Beddo, of the third regiment native infantry, Bombay establishment. At Bombay, Lieutenant Seymour, of the honourable company's marine. Same place, on the 11th ultimo. Captain C. O. Stephenson, of the sixth regiment native infantry. Same place, Lieutenant James Watson, of the honourable company's marine. Same place, on the 16th ultimo, Captain William Preedy, second battalion eighth regiment Bombay native infantry. On the 16th ultimo, Lieutenant James Menzies, first battalion eighth regiment Bombay native infantry. On the 6th ultimo, Captain H. Brown, Bombay establishment.

AUGUST.—At Bengal, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. J. Wilson. On the same day, Mr. John Crowe, of the Walpole Indiaman. On the 28th ultimo, the infant daughter of Mr. W. Hollingbery. On the 27th ultimo, the infant son of Mr. E. M. Standford. At Benares, on the 16th July, Lieutenant Thomas Holt, of the twenty-sixth regiment native infantry. Lately, at Surat, Roger Fildes, Esq. surgeon of the sixth regiment native infantry. At Chittagong, on the 13th ultimo, of a bilious fever, Captain James Middleton. On the 11th ultimo, at Lucknow, George Place, Esq. miniature painter. Lately, at the Upper Stations, Lieutenant James Barber, of the nineteenth native regiment. At Dinapore, on the 26th June last, Master John Frederick Cane, son of Lyons Cane, Esq. On the 2d instant, Captain Gaff, of his majesty's thirty-third regiment. On the 5th ultimo, Mr. J. M. Mack, aged fifty years. On the 7th instant, Mr. William Dawson, aged twenty-three years, who was unfortunately drowned, while bathing in a tank at Allipore. At Chandernagore, on the 6th instant, Mrs. Dowager Deverinne. On the 8th instant, Master William Legh. On the 9th instant, Mr. John Osborn. On the 10th instant, Mr. Thomas G. Lay. On the 12th instant, Master Nathaniel St. George Hume, son of Lieutenant Hume. At Calpentyn, on the 6th ultimo, Mrs. A. E. Tennis, wife of Mr. Carel Lodewyk Venekam. At Lucknow, on 5th instant, the lady of Major Macgrath, who has left a husband, and six children to bemoan her loss. On the 14th instant, at the house of her brother, James Frushard, Esq. Mrs. Gautier. At Decca, on the 31st ultimo, in child-bed, Mrs. Hurripsima Pogus. On the 21st instant, Lieutenant Charles Morgan, of the first battalion eighth regiment Bombay native infantry. At the Lunatic Hospital, at Madras, on the 5th ultimo, Lieutenant Thomas Kinsey. On the 30th ultimo, G. G. Richardson, Esq. a partner in the House of Colt, Baker, Hart, and Co. At Madras, R. B. V. Dayreul, Esq. of the honourable company's civil service. On board the extra ship General Stuart, in Madras Roads, A. Spottiswood, Esq. passenger. At Bombay, James Skene, Esq. surgeon on that establishment.

SEPTEMBER.—At Bengal, on the 23d ultimo, C. Rothman, Esq. On the same day, Mr. Marmaduke Stalkartt, naval architect. On the 28th ultimo, Mr. James Thompson, carpenter. At Cawnpore, on the 5th ultimo, of a bilious fever, two days after his arrival at that station, Mr. Edward Torck-

Torckler, most sincerely regretted by, a very numerous acquaintance. In camp, with the Hyderabad subsidiary, force, on the 22d of August last, after a long and painful illness, Captain John Robertson, of his majesty's nineteenth regiment, most deservedly respected, and much regretted. At sea, on the 22d August last, on board the ship Tay, Mr. William Franks, late second officer of the said ship. On the 21st ultimo, drowned by accident in Saugur Roads, Lieutenant Roger Parke, of his majesty's sixty-seventh regiment; a young officer of much promise, and highly esteemed and regretted by his corps. At Purneah, George Curtis, Esq. of the honourable company's civil service. At Agra, on the 4th ultimo, Captain William Pryor, of the twenty-second regiment native infantry. At sea, on the 10th of April last, on board the honourable company's ship Sovereign, on her passage to England, James Ede, Esq. of this place. On the 1st instant, in Fort William, Captain H. K. Erskine, of his majesty's fifty-third regiment of foot, recently arrived. On the 13th instant, Miss Mary Colvin, aged six ears. Same day, Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas Brown, in the pilot service, aged twenty-eight years, also her daughter Sarah, aged five days. On the 6th instant, Mrs. E. Lewis, aged nineteen years. On the 14th instant, Mr. Henry Parker, midshipman of the ship Charlton. Lately, Mr. Allen Bowie, tidewaiter. At sea, on board the Lady Dundas, on the 18th of June, two days before the arrival of the fleet at St. Helena, Mrs. Buchanan, the lady of the Reverend Dr. C. Buchanan. In the Upper Provinces, on the 16th of September, with the grand army, Captain Charles Hutchinson, of the artillery, and commissary ordnance to the expense magazine of Fort William. Captain Hutchinson was a brave, deserving, and meritorious officer, and had signalized himself in several engagements during the present war, with the native powers of India. Same day, at ditto, Captain Lieutenant George Yates, Adjutant and Quarter-master to the twenty-second regiment of native infantry. Also, Lieutenants James Law and Henry Anderson, of the fifth and fourteenth regiments of Bengal native infantry. On the 20th instant, Mr. Robert Blinkworth, assistant in the Post Office, sincerely lamented by his friends, to whom he was endeared by a suavity of temper, and rectitude of conduct seldom surpassed. On the 18th instant, Master Wheeler Wynne Caulfman. On the 14th instant, Mr. William Crump, late third mate of the ship Carmarthen, aged nineteen years. At the general hospital, on the 12th instant, Captain H. Lee, of the country service. At Secrole, on the 16th ultimo, the lady of F. Lawrence, Esq. of Rungpore. At Dinagepore, James Gardiner, Esq. civil surgeon at that station. At Cawnpore, Peter Abercrombie, Esq. Captain of his majesty's eighth royal Irish regiment of light Dragoons. At Tonk, on the 20th August, after a short and painful illness, Captain John Beete, deputy adjutant-general to the Bombay division, under Major-general Jones. On the 25th instant, Samuel Carruthers, Esq. late purser of the ship Preston. On the 23d instant, Mrs. David Barrand. On the 22d instant, Mr. James Samson, sadler. Lately, Mr. John Wilson, aged twenty-three years, second officer of the ship Mangles, much regretted by his commander and brother officers. Lately, Mr. Robert Cook, a mate in the pilot service. At Ghauzeepore, on the 6th instant, J. Lane, Esq. At Columbo, Captain Baynham, of his majesty's second Ceylon regiment. At Madras, John Mackintosh, Esq. of Dalmagivy, in Invernessshire, commander of the company's ship Airly Castle. Lately, at Balambangan, H. Waring, Esq. assistant surgeon on this establishment, doing duty at that station. At Ganjam, on the 25th of August, 1805, after a severe and trying illness, George Dunbar, M. D. At Juggernaut, on the 15th of October, Lieutenant Henry Stamper, of the fifth regiment native infantry, deservedly regretted by all his numerous friends. Lately, at Cuttack, Lieutenant Low, of the same regiment. At Penang, on the 19th July, the infant daughter of John Dickens, Esq. judge and magistrate. On 14th ultimo, at Bombay, Mrs. Eleanor Ramsay, wife of Lieutenant J. A. Ramsay, of the honourable company's

company's marine, after a short, but painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude and resignation, retaining her faculties to the last. Lately, Lieutenant Samuel Alleyne, of the seventh regiment Bombay native infantry. Lately, to the Northward, Captain Wilson, of his majesty's sixty-fifth regiment. Lately, the infant son of Henry Irwin, Esq. paymaster of his majesty's fifty-sixth regiment.

OCTOBER.—At Bengal, on the 29th instant, Mr. John Wheatall, late chief officer of the brig Tay. In the Upper Province, on the 16th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Rawstorne, of the Bengal native infantry. At ditto, on the 2d October, Captain Andrew Dun, of the artillery. On the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude, and submitted to with resignation, Mrs. Fagan, aged thirty-one years; deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained, her numerous relatives will ever cherish and revere her memory. On the 19th instant, Miss Jackson, aged fourteen years. On the 4th instant, Mrs. Joana David. On the 6th instant, Miss Elizabeth Fielder. At Lucknow, on the 19th of October, Colonel Richard Gruber, of the first regiment Bengal native infantry. Lately, in the Upper Provinces, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Mercer, of his majesty's twenty-second regiment. On the 13th instant, Mr. William Waite, a man of the strictest honour and integrity, with a heart warm and sincere, which his many other amiable qualities rendered him, while living, esteemed and respected, and will long endear his memory to his friends and acquaintance, by whom he is sincerely and deservedly regretted. On the 13th instant, Mr. John Macgrath. On Thursday, the 7th instant, Mr. John Parminter. At Berhampore, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, the infant son of Captain and Brigade Major Burton. On the 25th ultimo, at Berhampore, Captain Richard Lambert, barrack-master at that station. On the 30th instant, on board his budgerow, on his way to Chittagong, near the island of Sundeep, J. T. Watson, Esq. of the honourable company's civil service, whose numerous amiable and estimable qualities did the greatest honour to his head and heart, and endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss is deeply and deservedly lamented. On the 29th ultimo, at Soulutgunge, on her way to Purnea, Mrs. A. Wedderburn, sincerely and deservedly regretted by her relations and friends. On the 24th ultimo, at Rampoora, Lieutenant Frederick Robert Turnbull, of the second battalion eighth regiment native infantry. On his passage homeward, bound from China, Capt. Andrew Hannay, of the honourable company's ship, Marquis of Ely. On the 23d ultimo, at Gazeepore, Captain R. C. Jackson, of the seventh regiment native cavalry. At Malacca, Captain T. Shute, of the Madras establishment. In camp, near Jhansi, on the 1st instant, Captain James Irwin, of the first battalion thirteenth native regiment. At the same place, on the 3d instant, Major I. H. Evans, formerly in the service of Ambajee Inglia. At the same place, on the 1st ultimo, Lieutenant George Crawford Steele, of the first battalion of the thirteenth native regiment. Off the Cape of Good Hope, Jonathan Henry Lovett, Esq. in whom the East India Company have lost one of their most promising servants, and the civil service on this establishment a member, who was an ornament and credit to it, as he would have been to any society in Europe. Entering on his career in India, with the advantage of a well-conducted education at home, and favoured by nature with a comprehensive and able mind, accompanied with a peculiar capacity for the acquirement of languages, he stood distinguished, not only on this side of India, but in the college of Calcutta, by the superiority of his attainments in the Persian, Hindûstanee, and Arabic, as he soon would also in the Sanscrit, of which he had entered in the study, when he was selected by his excellency, Marquis Wellesley, the late governor-general, to fill the stations of political and commercial resident at Bushire, to which his abilities would have done ample justice, had his health permitted of his continuing in the exercise of the important functions thus allotted to him; but, from nearly

nearly the date of his arrival on the coast of Persia, he was, by illness, rendered incapable of exertion, and reduced at length to return to Bengal, and thence to embark for England; in the voyage towards which, he terminated his short but brilliant span of life, leaving his family, and those who most intimately knew him, most unfeignedly to bewail his early departure from this transitory scene. On the 11th instant, at Amboor, of a contagious fever, which has raged some time at the foot of the Ghaut, Mohammed Hussein, native commandant of the old fifteenth battalion of foot. At Madras, on the morning of the 20th of October, in the twenty-sixth year of his age, the Reverend Thomas F. Hartwell, of the presidency of Bengal. As a clergyman, he was universally and justly respected, for, while he inculcated in the house of God, the purest doctrines of Christianity, he was, in his private character, a bright example of the precepts he taught; as a friend, he was esteemed, and as a companion, admired; the heart that appreciates his virtues, will, for a while, lament his fate, but it will derive a lasting consolation in the reflection, that he is gone to meet the blessed reward of a good and upright life. At Arcot, on the 28th ultimo, Cornet D. D. Hamilton, of the fifth regiment of native cavalry, Madras establishment. At Bombay, Captain Daniel R. Blachford, of the engineers, of that establishment.

NOVEMBER.—At Bengal, on the 26th October last, after a lingering illness of some months, which he bore with much resolution and resignation, Mr. Hosea Eastgate, of Madras, whence he had came for the benefit of his health. On the same day, the infant son of Mr. T. Bush. On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Sophia Evans, greatly regretted. On the same day, Mrs. Margaret Hare. On the 16th ultimo, on the road from Cuttack to Balasore, the infant daughter of Charles Grœme, Esq. On his passage from Rangoon, Captain George Martin Lane, (many years in the country service) who unfortunately fell overboard, and was drowned. On the 1st instant, Mr. Fredgrick Darwall, assistant surgeon of his majesty's sixty-ninth regiment. At Dohud, on the 12th of September last, Captain Charles Wilson, of his majesty's sixty-fifth regiment. On the 8th instant, in camp, at Paddapore, in the district of Masulipatam, Lieutenant John Fagan, of the second battalion eighth regiment native infantry. In camp, at Dohud, on the 30th October, Lieutenant Arthur Pyne, of the first battalion fourth regiment Bombay native infantry, after a short illness of four days. On the 10th instant, Mr. R. Lizaur, of the firm of C. De Larreyta and Co. Spanish agents. On the 13th instant, Mr. Joseph Nazareth, aged twenty-five years. On the 9th instant, Mr. Thomas Doig, a mate in the marine service. On the 10th instant, Mr. John Nichols. On the 15th November, at Muttra, Captain Hadly Addison, of the second battalion fifteenth regiment native infantry. Lately at Futtyghur, Captain Thomas Staunton. On the 13th ultimo, at Cawnpore, Colonel James Noke, of the twenty-sixth regiment native infantry. At the Upper Stations, in November last, Lieutenant Charles Langdon, of the twenty-fifth regiment native infantry. On the 6th instant, Mrs. Mary English, aged ninety years. On the 2d December, Mrs. Nowland, widow of the late Richard Nowland, Esq. agent victualler of his majesty's fleet in India, under the command of Sir Edward Hughes, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great patience, and real christian fortitude. On the 17th instant, John Fitzhugh Addison, Esq. On the 18th instant, Major George Foulis, of the fourth regiment of native infantry. Same day, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson. On the 14th instant, Mrs. Mary Johnstone. On the 28th instant, Mr. Thomas Benbow, of the honourable company's marine, aged thirty-eight years. On the 10th instant, Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, marine pensioner. On the 24th instant, Mr. I. G. Guigan. At Monghyr, on the 20th September, Mr. John Marraut, conductor of ordnance, in his seventy-eighth year, about fifty years of which he served the honourable company. At Chittledroog, on the 23d November, Lieutenant Reginald Melbourne, of the tenth regiment of native infantry. On the 2d November,

vember, at the Capuchin Church, Madras, the Reverend Father Michael Ansaldo, aged sixty-six years, belonging to the Exorder of the Jesuits, and of the Malabar Mission of Pondicherry. On the 7th November, in his command at Bangalore, James Wilson, Esq. Major of the first battalion fourth regiment of native infantry. At Condapilly, on the 23d ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel John English, of invalids. At Seringapatam, on the 3d instant, C. K. Jenkins, Esq. paymaster of his majesty's twelfth regiment; a gentleman whose amiable disposition will long endear his memory to his brother officers. At Bombay, Captain John Turner, of that establishment, barrack master, a good man and a respectable member of society. At Bombay, on the 4th current, Captain Scarlett Brown Bell, of the eighth regiment Bombay native infantry. Lately, At Baroda, Ensign James Stewart, of the eighth regiment Bombay native infantry. At Bombay, Captain Alexander Forbes, of the sixth regiment Bombay native infantry. At Adjuntah, on the 24th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel Starachan, of the seventh regiment native cavalry.

DECEMBER.—At Bengal, on the 31st November, James Cairncross, Esq. of the civil service. In camp, on the 29th ultimo, Mr. W. Williams, assistant Surgeon. On the 1st instant, greatly regretted, Captain James Perry, Adjutant and Quarter-master to the invalid corps at Chunar. On the 6th instant, Mr. Daniel Mackenzie, aged 79 years. At Bhaugulpore, on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. Foxhill, to which place she went for the recovery of her health. On the 7th instant, much esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Clarke, of Guffery. A woman of cheerful manners, unaffected piety, and boundless benevolence. On the 29th November last, on board the ship Eliza Ann, going into Penang, Mr. Peter Macuer, chief officer of that ship, much regretted by his brother officers and passengers. On the 27th instant, Mr. Francis Purchase, deservedly regretted by his numerous family and friends. On the 20th instant, Mr. Esias Taton, aged 62 years. In Fort William, on the 15th instant, John Macdowel, Esq. of the Ceylon civil service. Lately at Kedgeree, Mr. Wilson, of the pilot service. On the 18th instant, Mr. Robert Stewart, aged twenty years. At Ghooty, on the 16th instant, Captain R. W. Davis, of the second battalion nineteenth regiment native infantry. At Seringapatam, on the 15th ultimo, Lieutenant Robert Cooch, of the second battalion twelfth regiment. His loss is sincerely regretted by all his brother officers. At Columbo, on the 6th ultimo, Miss Giffening, sister to the Reverend Mr. B. A. Giffening. Lately at Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, whither he had proceeded for the recovery of his health, Mr. Thomas Protheroe, examiner in the secret, political, and foreign department, aged twenty-seven. At Vizagapatam, on the 31st December, Lieutenant J. J. Durand, senior of invalids. Lately, at Bushire, John Law, Esq. of the honourable company's civil service at Bombay. At Bombay, Mr. G. W. Burrell, assistant Surgeon, second battalion, sixth regiment native infantry. Same place, Captain Thomas Hill of the fourth regiment Bombay native infantry. Same place, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Grummont, of that establishment, commanding at Baroda.

JANUARY, 1806.—At Bengal, on the 31st December, Major George Welsh, of the first regiment of native cavalry. At Bellary, on the 14th ultimo, Lieutenant A. Paxton, of his majesty's twenty-second light dragoons. Same place, Captain A. Fitzgerald, of his majesty's thirty-fourth foot. On the 11th instant, Mr. Jasper Marsball, assistant in the mint office. On the 8th instant, Mr. John Howell, late a midshipman on board his majesty's ship St. Fiorenzo. At Dinagepore, on the 5th instant, Mr. Robert Harvie. Lately, in the Upper Provinces, Lieutenant William Graham, Adjutant to the provincial corp, at Allahabad. On the 23d instant, Mr. Robert Sherriff, assistant in the military auditor general's office. On the 21st instant, Mr. William Higgins, aged forty-eight. At Dinagepore, on the 5th instant, Mr. William Melville Gibson, late merchant of Madras. At Tranquebar, on the 5th ultimo, Captain

Captain Jean Baptis Grandoin, regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relations. At Seringapatam, on the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant Colonel P. Dallas, commandant of the first battalion twentieth regiment native infantry. On the 30th ultimo, at Seringapatam, Captain J. Milward, of the twelfth regiment native infantry, Major of brigade in Malabar. On Tuesday last, on board the honourable company's ship Devonshire, Colonel Carlton, of his majesty's twenty-fifth dragoons. On the 9th December, in camp, near Boodi, Captain John Spink, field paymaster to the army, under the command of Major-general Jones. At Bombay, Mr. Thomas Galpine, purser, of his majesty's ship Lancaster.

FEBRUARY.—At Bengal, on the 25th of January, the lady of James Alexander, Esq. On the same day, Mrs. Mendes, wife of Mr. M. W. Mendes. On the 20th ultimo, at Chandernagore, Mrs. Rennell. On the 16th instant, in the Calcutta gaol, Mr. L. Grant. On the 16th instant, Mr. George Dickie. On the 1st instant, the infant daughter of Mrs. Purchase. At Lucknow, on the 2d instant, Thomas Judson, Esq. assistant Surgeon, second battalion first regiment native infantry. At Rungpore, on the 9th instant, Mr. Lewis Peters, aged twenty-three years, most sincerely regretted by all who knew him. On the 2d instant, Mrs. Caurnpoes. On the 21st instant, Mr. George Clint, wigmaker. Same day, Miss Dorothea Jane Simpson, the infant daughter of G. A. Simpson, Esq. At Gohud, on the 22d ultimo, Lieutenant Joseph Gill, of the 25th regt. native infantry, in consequence of a wound he received on the night of the 21st, when gallantly leading on his company to the attack of the enemy's redoubt. On the 21st instant, at Gohud, Lieutenant W. B. Macvitie, of the twelfth regiment native infantry. At Cananore, on the 9th ultimo, Lieutenant Thomas Saunders.

MARCH.—At Bengal, on the 27th February, Mr. Henry Harvey, late chief officer of the ship Henry Wellesley. Lately, at the Upper Provinces, Lieutenant Colonel James Robinson, of the Bengal artillery. On the 26th ultimo, at Bauleah, Samuel Beachcroft, Esq. aged forty-four years. On the 25th ultimo, at Allahabad, Major Thomas Winyates, of the twenty-fifth regiment of native infantry and Fort Adjutant at that station. At Lucknow, on the 19th ultimo, the infant son of Lieutenant R. H. Cunliffe, Adjutant and Quarter-master of the first native regiment. On the 10th instant, Mr. Josiah Morgan, aged fifty years. On the 11th instant, Miss Jennet Seton, aged five years. On the 10th ultimo, Mr. Isaac Wallcut, late of the American ship Lady Adams. On the 12th ultimo, at Futty Ghur, Lieutenant John Cunningham, of the tenth native regiment. At Fort William, Robert Digby Brooke, Esq. of the civil service. On the 14th instant, at Allahabad, very much regretted, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Humfreys, of the corps of Bengal engineers, and commanding officer of that station. On the 24th instant, Mr. William Sandem, of honourable company's marine. On the 17th instant, on his way to Tirhoot, at Bogwangolah, Mr. Francis Copola, much regretted by his friends and acquaintances. On the 12th instant, in the Fort of Agra, Lieutenant Thomas Murray, of the first battalion second regiment native infantry, very deservedly regretted by his brother officers, being a brave soldier, and a sincere friend. At Nattore, on his way to the presidency, Francis Wroughton, Esq. late Captain in the Bengal army. In Blacktown, on the 4th of February, Mrs. Anna Seth, of the Armenian nation, aged forty-eight years. On the 26th February, at Tellicherry, Colonel Joseph Bland, of the engineers of this establishment, after a long and painful indisposition. At Prince of Wales's Island, on the 26th of November last, Mr. William Thomas, assistant Surgeon of his majesty's thirty-third regiment, a young man of the most promising abilities in his profession; his premature death is regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but more especially by the officers of his majesty's thirty-third regiment. At Negombo, on the 21st February, Miss Frederic Maria Hook, youngest daughter of Captain L. C. Hook, second Ceylon regiment. Lieutenant M'Douall, of his majesty's ship Drake.

Drake. On the 24th instant, at St. Sebastian's, the youngest son of the honourable Mr. Twisleton. Lieutenant Colonel John Capon, of the first battalion seventh native regiment, at this establishment, leaving behind him a well-earned reputation of a gallant and meritorious officer, and an honest and upright man. Unfortunately killed on the twenty-sixth of February, by a fall from his horse, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, Captain Henry Tolcher, of the second battalion first regiment native infantry; most sincerely regretted by the officers of the corps to which he belonged, and a numerous circle of friends. On the 15th ultimo, Ensign Robert J. Capon, of the engineer corps.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

Colombo, 23d October, 1806.

On Saturday evening, the 19th instant, Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ceylon, embarked on board the brig Fancy, for Bombay, under the salute of his rank. Previous to his departure, a deputation, from the most respectable Dutch inhabitants and Burghers of Colombo, waited upon him, and presented the following address:

To the Honourable Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knight, Chief Justice on the island of Ceylon.

Honourable Sir,

Touched by the unexpected report of your resolution to lay down your important office, and to return to your native country, we, the Dutch inhabitants of Colombo, cannot let you depart, without expressing the heartfelt sorrow we feel on account of your departure. Whatever reasons we may have to flatter ourselves, that your successor will follow your footsteps, still we cannot but lament the loss of a person, who laid the foundation to the re-establishment of the administration of justice on this island; and who, in all cases, has proved by his acts, that tribunals of justice are not from men, but of God. The zeal, the unshaken perseverance, and the precision and strictness with which you have fulfilled the numerous and laborious duties of your office, have attached the heart, and satisfied the expectations, of every well-thinking inhabitant: that we speak from the bottom of our hearts, and that no shadow of flattery is intended, or can be mixed with what we have said, we intreat you to be convinced of: for, although you were to return to this island, and to re-assume your present office, yet few, very few of us would again enjoy the benefit of your equal and most impartial administration of justice, most of us being on the point of leaving this island; accept, therefore, our warmest thanks, as a tribute due to your merits, and as a token of our gratitude for the unremitting labour and vigilance which you have exerted in our behalves: together with our sincere wishes, that your voyage homewards may be prosperous, and that God Almighty may shower upon you, and your family, the best of his blessings;—and be

assured, that to hear of your welfare, will give infinite pleasure to those who have the honour to call themselves,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

Signed	Signed
J. F. Conradi,	J. H. Franken,
M. Le Roux,	D. D. G. Van Ranzow.
D. G. Fridel,	P. C. Frantz,
H. V. Meybrink,	J. P. Mack,
G. Philipsz,	J. W. Uhlenbeek,
D. Meyer, V. D. M.	J. J. Rudolph,
B. A. Giffening, V. D. M.	—— Hoyer,
J. Burnand,	F. C. P. Van Winckelman,
J. Kriekenbeek,	O. Andringa,
J. B. Ludekens,	P. H. Van Cuylenburg,
P. C. de Vos,	J. H. Reckerman.
R. H Leembruggen,	

Colombo, October 18th, 1805.

To which Sir Edmund returned the following answer:

Gentlemen,

A Foreigner, although not a stranger, to those laws which his Majesty was graciously pleased to preserve to you, if my administration of justice has satisfied the expectations, promoted the security, or advanced the happiness of the Dutch inhabitants of Ceylon, it cannot but be matter of conscientious congratulation to my mind.

You, gentlemen, have daily, during a period of nearly four years, observed my conduct, and scrutinized those decisions in which your own interests were so deeply involved: and unconnected with me, by country or by language, you may be able, unblinded by favourable prejudices, justly to appreciate my labours. Popularity I have never attempted to pursue; in my station with the duties that attach to it, austere, perhaps, in their means, but benevolent in their object, were popularity to be wished, it could scarcely be attainable; but public opinion I respect, and I acknowledge, with gratitude, the satisfaction, that your opinion, thus publicly avowed, affords me.

Were that testimony wholly unmerited, you, gentlemen, would disdain to offer it: if it be, in any degree, merited, I value it as honourable.

With my fervent wishes for the happiness of those who have thus warmly expressed their parting wishes for my welfare,

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) C. E. Carrington.

Colombo, October 19th, 1805.

STATE PAPERS

FOR 1806.

A complete and regular series of the official Papers, and other public Documents, relative to the late Transactions in the Province of Oude, *and to the "Article of Charge" which was brought against* Marquis Wellesley, *as* Governor-General of India; *by a Member of the House of Commons, in the session of* 1806, *on account of his Lordship's conduct in those transactions.*

The following papers contain the whole of the evidence moved for in the House of Commons, by the accuser of Marquis Wellesley, in support of his charge: but the reader who shall peruse these papers with attention and candour, will be forcibly struck with the extraordinary and recorded fact, that the very evidence thus adduced to *prove* the allegation, furnishes the most decisive testimony in *refutation* of it.

No. 2.

Copy of a minute of Sir John Shore, (now Lord Teignmouth) dated the 5th of March, 1798; and his letter to the Secret Committee, or Court of Directors; explaining his reasons for concluding the above treaty; and his final arrangements in Oude.

Governor-general,—I have the honour to lay before the board some further information on the subject of my late transactions at Lucnow, and in the first instance record my promised explanation of the variations between the terms of the engagement executed by the Nawab Saadut Ali, at Benares, and those of the treaty concluded with him at Lucnow.

It must be almost superfluous to premise, that the engagement executed by the Nawab Saadut Ali Khan, at Benares, could never be considered as the proper form of a treaty between the sovereign of Oude and the company, the situation in which we were relatively placed precluded all discussions, and the informality in the terms dictated by necessity is now corrected.

Amongst the more material variations, the relinquishment of the condition assigning a tract of country to the company, in proportion to any deficiency in the payment of the stipulated subsidy, is first to be explained.

This condition was suggested by the terms

terms of the treaties between the company and the Nawab of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore. On further consideration, I found that the execution of it, if, unfortunately, the assignment should ever take place, would be attended with difficulties and embarrassments that would have rendered the apparent advantage of the stipulation, in great measure, nugatory; that it would have required not only the appointment of civil officers, but the assistance of a military force to carry it into effect; and that, although it should ultimately furnish the security proposed by it, the assignment would not provide for the timely payment of the subsidy. The extreme unpopularity attending the exaction was a further motive with me for the relinquishment of it, as well as the apprehensions which would have been generally excited by the publication of it.

The article which has been substituted is equally calculated to operate as a check upon failure, and as an inducement to punctuality; and whilst it is expressed in general terms, which remove the objections arising from unpopularity or apprehension, they are no less calculated to empower the company to demand that security, in the event of failure on the part of the Newab Saadut Ali Khan, which may be deemed satisfactory. In fact, they leave the nature of the security at their option.

Upon a consideration of the objections to the stipulation as it originally stood, it occurred to me to propose to the Nawab, in lieu of it, a mortgage of the Doab, in general terms, as a security for the payment of the whole subsidy; but as it was liable to similar, and even greater objections, I relinquished it.

The article containing the stipulation for the reduction of the forces of Oude to a definite number was transcribed, with some variations, from the treaty at Allahabad, with the Nawab Sujah ud Dowlah, in August, 1765; I relinquished it for the following reasons: Because the publication of it would have excited a general alarm amongst the military in Oude, and might have led to tumult and insurrection; and because the execution of it must gradually and necessarily take place, in order to enable the Nabob to provide the funds for the payment of the subsidy, and his increased expenses. In fact, the terms of the article are rather modified than renounced; for the terms of that which has been substituted for the original stipulation includes all the establishments, as well military as civil, and authorize an interference on the part of the company, if it should be necessary, as far as may be expedient for the important object of securing the due payment of the subsidy.

The obligation contracted by the nabob for the payment of the just debts of his predecessor is altogether omitted, not only as contrary to that principle of non-interference in the claims of individuals, which this government has invariably adopted, but from the consideration, that the stipulation would involve us in the necessity of inquiring into the justice of all claims, and constitute the company, in some measure, a guarantee for procuring the liquidation of them, which would be attended with very serious embarrassment.

On this subject I informed the nabob that, although the article was withdrawn, it was still left to his equity to satisfy such claims as he might deem fair and just, and that in this class he would, upon enquiry, probably find the demands of the shroff's upon the late vizier, and if so, that it would be his interest not to overlook them.

I omitted the stipulation for a provision in favour of his brethren, as altogether improper; but I have the satisfaction to inform the board, that an attention to their situation was amongst the first acts of his administration; that the salaries of many were doubled, and that orders were issued for the augmentation of all.

The preceding explanation has a reference to the most material alterations.

I now lay before the board the translation of the draft of an engagement proposed to me by the Begum, for the signature of the Nawab Saadut Ali Khan, and of one which he actually executed, and to which I affixed my signature.

Under any other circumstances than those in which I was placed in Oude, I should have objected to any concessions on the part of the Nawab in favour of the Begum, whose conduct, notwithstanding my expressed intention before my journey to Oude, to gratify her by the restoration of her jaghire, certainly merited no favour or indulgence. The exorbitancy of her requisition is preposterous, and arrogant in the highest degree, and I rejected it in the most decided manner, with an explanation

through Almas, that although the Nawab Saadut Ali Khan was well disposed to show every mark of attention to the widow of his father, and the acknowledged surviving head of the family, I never would recommend to him to resign any part of his sovereignty, nor allow any participation in it by the Begum; that he was the sovereign of Oude, and as such should be supported by the company, who, as well as the Nabob, would, in other respects, be disposed to consult the ease and dignity of the Begum. Upon this principle, which I also explained to the ministers, the engagement signed by the nabob was drawn out by my dictation, and delivered to the Begum by the nabob, and from the spirit of it he would be authorized to withdraw the concessions, if the Begum should act an unfriendly part towards him.

The concession amounts to nearly four and a half lacs of rupees, but it is, in fact, a donation of about two lacs only, as the jaghire assigned for the khord and khass mehals is a substitution of an equivalent established allowance in money.

The younger Begum also made very considerable claims for an augmentation of her allowances, and the Nawab Saadut Ali Khan readily agreed to what I deemed reasonable, but much below her expectations. She expressed much disappointment and dissatisfaction.

I have omitted to mention, in its proper place, the stipulation for the payment of a fixed sum of twelve lacs of rupees, as a compensation for the charges incurred by the company in establishing the rights of the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan. It would be difficult to ascertain the actual expense, but the specified sum which was either paid, or, in the course of payment, when I left Lucnow, will be more than sufficient to cover the whole. The sums agreed to be paid by the nabob, for improving the fortifications of Allahabad and Futteghur, were assumed upon an estimate of colonel Kyd, and exceed it.

In general, with respect to the stipulations contracted by the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan, I have to observe, that they are conformable to the propositions in my minute of the 17th November last, and include the specific objects then pointed out. He certainly will find considerable difficulty in fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the company during the first year, or perhaps longer, but I have no hesitation in asserting, that, under an improved administration, the revenues of his dominions would amply suffice for every expense.

The draft of the treaty, with a translation of the engagement executed by the Nawab at Benares, were delivered to him on the 19th January, with the letter explanatory of the principles on which the treaty was drawn out. The alterations which I have admitted were not suggested by the nabob, but the result of discussions between myself and the former minister. The concluding line only of the last article was added at the desire of the nabob.

No answers had been received from Shah Allum to the addresses from the nabob vizier and myself, on the subject of his accession, but I have the satisfaction to communicate to the board the sentiments of the king upon it, as expressed in a letter by him to a person who acts as his agent at the court of Oude, received on the day preceding my departure from Lucnow. It most fully corroborates the sentiments of his majesty, as formerly communicated by me to the board on the information of Reza ud Dien Mohammed Khan.

In elucidation of the principles of my conduct, subsequent to the revolution in Oude, I have to observe, that the circumstance which appeared to me most necessary to be guarded against, was the effect of desperation in those who had acted an unfriendly part towards the company, and might suppose themselves objects of resentment and punishment. In this predicament the Begum certainly stood, from her conduct previous to my approach to Lucnow; and Almas, as the supposed adviser of the Begum, was implicated with her. I entirely acquit him, however, of a suspicion stated in my minute of the 13th January, and dispatched from Lucnow on the 17th, that he was again the secret director of the conduct of Vizier Ali, after having proposed his deposition; it was adopted on information and presumptions which were not substantiated. But the consciousness that they had opposed the title of Saadut Ali by a proposition to establish Mirza Jungly on the Musnud, although it could not be considered as hostile, or as offensive to the company, would, in their own estimation, be deemed an unpardonable crime by the nabob. Hassein Reza Khan, and Tukait Rai would, in some degree, feel the same sentiments.

Sherf Ali Khan had rendered himself still more obnoxious by his ill-directed influence over Vizier Ali Khan, although he subsequently atoned for it, in some measure, by the exertion of his influence in preventing any act of desperation on his part, to which he was advised by some of his confidants. Many others, of inferior quality, might be named, amongst whom I shall only specify the names of Khanzad Khan, Ibrahim Beg, and Bungar Sing.

The power which had deposed Vizier Ali might have been exerted in punishment, but it would have excited a general alarm and apprehension; desperation might have succeeded, and the country might have been thrown into confusion.—As the power and influence of the company had been most effectually marked by the establishment of the rightful sovereign on the Musnud; as forbearance on my part could not be imputed to any improper motives; and, as I saw the means of effecting a reduction of the power of Almas, without exposing him to public disgrace, I deemed it sufficient to advise the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan to remove the apprehensions of resentment, on his part, in those who might suspect themselves liable to it, whilst, at the same time, it appeared necessary that some examples should be made, lest universal impunity should encourage future turbulence.—Upon these principles Khanzad Khan was compelled to leave the country, and Ibrahim Beg, and Bungar Sing, were dismissed from their employments.

If any reliance can be placed on the assurances and protestations of Almas, on his earnest and repeated solicitations for my protection, which I promised him on condition of fidelity and attachment to his sovereign, I have no reason to apprehend any attempts, on his part, to disturb the administration of the Nabob Saadut Ali. But my principal alliance on his conduct arises from the consideration of his advanced age, his consciousness of the superiority of the power of the company, and the little prospect of advantage from defection, contrasted with the risk to his person and property which would attend the attempt. His age is seventy, and he still possesses the same districts which he has held for more than twenty years, with the respectability and emoluments annexed to the tenure. He has an assurance of security to retain what he possesses, and, with this assurance, I can see no adequate motive to induce him to hazard the loss of it. His attachment to the Begum is not personal, but his support of her influence is connected with the preservation of his own.

Almas, upon an indirect suggestion from me, engaged to lend the company ten lacs of rupees. His acquiescence was voluntary, and I have reason to believe, that he considered the application as a mark of a favourable disposition towards him on my part, whilst I considered it, in some degree, as a security for his good behaviour. Of this sum he paid five lacs on the 21st ultimo.

The ambition and avarice of the Begum, stimulated by those connected with her, such, for instance, as her adopted son, Mirza Tucky, Jowaher Ali Khan, and some others, are sufficiently apparent; but they would hardly lead her into opposition against a prince whose title she has admitted, supported by the power of the company. From all the information which I could collect, her understanding is very limited, and this consideration may suggest an excuse for the arrogance of her pretensions, of the absurdity of which she might not be aware. Her age approached to seventy, and she is infirm.

The Begum and Almas are the only persons in Oude who have the power to excite any opposition to the reigning sovereign, and I have no apprehensions that they will make the attempt.—They have both repeatedly pronounced Vizier Ali, and all the reputed sons of Asoph ud Dowlah spurious; they have acknowledged the right of the sons of Sujah ud Dowlah to the Musnud, and, under that acknowledgment, the preferable title of Saadut Ali Khan. To oppose his authority would be an act of rebellion, and a proof of determined hostility against the company.

Although I should most seriously lament the occurrence of hostilities in Oude, as they can only originate, on the part of the Begum and Almas, in opposition to every principle of right and justice, the termination in such an event would, I trust, be as speedy and successful as the cause we espoused would be just and honourable. With a proper exertion of energy on the part of Saadut Ali Khan, his administration will daily acquire vigour and stability, *but his personal timidity is too great and too apparent.*

The

The Nabob Saadut Ali Khan has been fully apprized of all the occurrences preceding his establishment on the Musnud. He knows the connections originally formed between the Begum and Vizier Ali; her desertion of him, in opposition to her oaths and engagements; and her proposition for the advancement of Mirza Jungly, and her efforts for the promotion of it. He knows also the share which Almas had in these transactions, and it is fully impressed with a conviction that no reliance can be placed on them, or on any support but that of the company.

The late Nabob Vizier Ali was encamped within a mile of Mr. Cherry's house, in the vicinity of Benares; when I arrived there I visited him in his encampment, and he returned the visit on the next day.

From a delay on the part of the collector, the garden of Mudoo Dass, appropriated for his residence, was not in a state of preparation to receive him, but he was to remove on the 24th into another place, which had been provided for his temporary habitation by Mr. Cherry. In his journey from Lucnow to Benares, which occupied fifteen days, he was escorted by a small party, consisting of two companies of native infantry, and a troop of Hindustanny cavalry. If his present habits of profusion be not corrected, the sum allotted for his subsistence, however liberal, will by no means suffice. I recommended to Mr. Cherry to endeavour to inculcate in him the necessity of an attention to economy, and to assist in forming a proper establishment for him, and with his advice. Ezut Ali and Waus Ali, his two favourites, accompanied him.

At some future period I would recommend his removal from Benares to some situation within the provinces of the company, and no place appears to me more proper than Rajemahal. Under the fullest conviction, that not a human being ever believed him to have a shadow of right to the Musnud, and without the most distant apprehension that his title to it will ever be revived, common prudence dictates the propriety of a more distant removal from a country where, for four months, he acted as sovereign, that nothing may be left to chance, which prudence can obviate. At present, in the indulgence of youthful dissipations he finds every gratification which he can desire, but we are not to forget that he has exhibited marks not only of a depraved and vicious character, but of an ambitious and fearless disposition, capable of any acts of desperation. For some months before the decease of Asoph ud Dowlah, in consequence of repeated and gross misbehaviour, he had been treated with great severity, had been deprived of many indulgences, and had occasionally been placed under restrictions.

Under these considerations, whilst I instructed the agent at Benares to treat him with all attention and civility, I thought it equally expedient to direct his attention to his conduct, and not to allow him to leave the province without my permission. No propositions, or claims of any kind, were ever mentioned by me to Vizier Ali; I never had any discussions with him on any business; and my interviews with him at his own house, after my arrival at Lucnow, were only twice repeated.

The universal language at Lucknow, on the accession of the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan, and as far as I could learn throughout Hindustan, has been uniformly strong in favour of the right of Saadut Ali. The foreign vakeels present there had expressed their sentiments on the subject in the most decided manner; and we may conclude that they will be adopted by their own courts. The Nizam, and Azeem ul Omrah, have very strongly expressed their sentiments in favour of the measure.

I think it proper to mention, that Ambajee, the Mahratta general, on the part of Scindiah, readily offered to me the assistance of 10,000 horse if I required it. The offer was probably suggested by a distant hope of conciliating the support of the company, under some distrust of the continuance of his master's favour. On a report that Himmut Behauder was disposed to enter the Vizier's provinces, he offered, if I desired it, to send him to me, to be disposed of as I might think proper. Laccawa Dada, another Mahratta chieftain, of less power, but of the highest character and reputation, was equally ready to furnish such assistance as it was in his power to bestow.

I take this opportunity of adding, that I ascertained, beyond any doubt, that Rajah Jao Lall had actually formed the intention of inducing Zemaun Shah

to approach Oude, and boasted before several people that he had sent to him propositions to this effect.

A variety of circumstances and informations concur to impress me with a belief that Zemaun Shah still retains an intention of prosecuting an expedition into Hindustan. It does not, however, follow, that his designs are hostile to the company or their allies, still less that he will be able to accomplish this intention. Nusser Ullah Khan, the manager at Rampore, transmitted to me a letter from the Shah to him, expressing his determination to undertake the expedition during the last cold season, and begged my instructions in what mode he should reply to it. I directed an answer to the following purport:

That, considering himself under the authority and protection of the English, he had transmitted his majesty's letter to the governor-general for his information and direction.

The character of the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan has been variously spoken of. From the information which I have been able to collect, under an anxiety to obtain it, the following appears to be the result. His talents and capacity, though moderate, are not mean; his habits of economy are strong, and approaching to parsimony: his conduct, during his residence at Benares, was reserved and correct; in all his dealings he was fair and just; and if some moral defects are imputed to him, they are not exposed to general observation: his conduct, after his accession, as far as my personal observation extended, exhibited a propriety which marked good sense.

To the justice of the company he owes his accession to the Musnud of Oude; and he is fully apprized that the engagements which he has contracted might have been obtained either from the Vizier Ali or Mirza Jungly. As he was called to the Musnud of Oude without any renewal of the claim which he preferred on the death of Asoph ul Dowlah, at a *period* when he could scarcely entertain any hope of his exaltation; and as he is fully aware of all the difficulties which opposed his accession, and that without the exertions of the company in his favour, it could never have been accomplished, he ought equally to respect the principle which dictated the decision in his favour, and evince his gratitude for the efforts by which it was carried into execution.

March 5th, 1798. J. SHORE.

(Separate)—Extract of a letter from the governor-general and council of Bengal, to the secret committe of the honourable court of directors; dated 5th March, 1798.

(Secret department.)

Para. 1. In our letter of the 10th January last we expressed to you our apprehensions, that in consequence of the further information which the governor-general had received, respecting the birth of Vizier Ali, he would be compelled to re-consider the question of the succession to the Musnud of Oude.

2. We now avail ourselves of the over-land dispatch to acquaint you, that the governor-general having obtained at Lucnow the most satisfactory evidence of the spuriousness of Vizier Ali, and the other reputed children of the late Nabob, the justice and reputation of the company, as well as their political interests, required that the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan, as the rightful successor, should be placed on the Musnud. He was accordingly seated on the Musnud of Oude, by the governor-general, on the 21st of January last.

3. For the detail of the occurrences which preceded this important measure, the means by which it was happily accomplished without opposition or disturbance, and the arrangements which have been made in consequence of it, we must refer you to the letters and minutes of the governor-general which have been transmitted to you by the Britannia.

4. The governor-general returned to Calcutta on the 2d instant; and it is with great satisfaction we acquaint you, that to the period of his departure from Lucnow, which took place on the 21st ultimo, the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in Oude, and that their was not the least apprehension of its being disturbed. We are happy also to notice the governor-general's observation, that the conduct of the Nabob Saadut Ali, since his accession, has been dignified and conciliatory; and, indeed, in all respects regulated by the strictest regard to propriety.

5. A copy of the treaty concluded by the governor-general with the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan is now forwarded to you.

6. The governor-general's letters and minutes, forwarded by the Britannia, will furnish you with the most ample explanations on the subject of the treaty. We shall here only observe, that we consider it equally consistent with the honour and interests of his excellency; and that, in comprising every stipulation which appears necessary to enable the company, without risk or embarrassment to their own affairs, to protect both states from foreign enemies, in a quarter where alone they are liable to be assailed with any probability of success, it affords a fair prospect for the complete attainment of the primary objects of their connection with Oude.

The subsidy paid by the late Vizier, (including the sum of five lacs and a half of rupees, which he agreed last year to contribute towards defraying the expense of two regiments of cavalry) amounted to fifty-six lacs, seventy-seven thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight rupees. Of this sum, however, one lac of rupees was paid to the Nabob Saadut Ali; so that the actual addition made by the treaty to the subsidy is twenty lacs, twenty-two thousand, three-hundred and sixty-two rupees. This very considerable augmentation of our resources, added to the twelve lacs which the Nabob has paid agreeably to the treaty, for the expenses incurred in placing him on the Musnud, and ten lacs which the governor-general has borrowed from Almas Ali Khan, will enable us not only to keep up the investment of 1798 to one crore and five lacs of current rupees, the standard of last year, but also to appropriate the further sum of three lacs of sicca rupees towards the increase which you have desired to be made in the provision of sugar.

Extract of a political letter from Bengal, dated 7th March, 1798.

Para. 14. In our address of the 10th January last, we advised you of the arrival of the governor-general at Lucnow.

15. We shall not here attempt to enter into a detail of the important events which occurred after the governor-general's arrival at that capital, especially as the whole of the governor-general's advices to us have been forwarded to the secret committee of your honourable court.

16. We shall confine ourselves to observing, that from the very satisfactory evidence obtained by the governor-general, of the spuriousness of Vizier Ali and the other reputed children of the late Nabob, the justice and reputation of the company, as well as their political interests, required that the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan, as the rightful successor, should be placed on the Musnud; he was accordingly seated on the Musnud of Oude, by the governor-general, on the 21st January last.

17. The complete success which attended the governor-general's arrangements for carrying this important measure into execution, without opposition or disturbance, under all the peculiar difficulties and embarrassments which attended the accomplishment of it, will, no doubt, afford you the highest satisfaction.

18. For the particulars of these arrangements, the intrigues of the elder Begum, and Almas Ali Khan, to obtain the succession for Mirza Jungly, the younger brother of Saadut Ali Khan, the reduction of the power of Almas, and other important matters connected with the Nabob's succession, we must refer you to the papers forwarded to your secret committee.

19. A copy of the treaty concluded with the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan is forwarded to you a number in the packet

20. On this treaty we think it sufficient here to observe, that it appears to us equally consistent with the honour and interest of his excellency the Nabob; and that, in comprising every stipulation which appears necessary to enable the company, without risk or embarrassment to their own affairs, to protect both states from foreign enemies, in a quarter where alone they are likely to be assailed with any probability of success, it affords a fair prospect of the complete attainment of the primary object of their connection with Oude.

21. At the governor-general's instance the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan has adopted the titles of the Vizarut, and they have addressed separate arzdashts to his majesty, informing him of the accession, and in terms calculated to procure the royal ratification, without any express solicitation for that purpose, and there is every

reason

reason to suppose that it will not be withheld.

22. It is with great satisfaction that we acquaint you that the conduct of the Nabob Saadut Ali Khan, since his accession, has been dignified and conciliatory, and, indeed, in all respects regulated by the strictest regard to propriety.

23. The governor-general left Lucnow on the 21st ultimo, and arrived at Calcutta on the 2d instant. And it is with sincere pleasure we acquaint you, that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in Oude at the period of his departure, and that there was no ground whatever to apprehend its being disturbed.

24. It may not be improper here to notice, that the subsidy paid by the late Vizier, (including the sum of five lacs and a half of rupees, which he agreed last year to contribute towards defraying the expense of two regiments of cavalry) amounted to fifty-six lacs, seventy-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-eight rupees. Of this sum, however, one lac of rupees was paid to the Nabob Saadut Ali, so that the actual addition made by the treaty to the subsidy is twenty lacs, twenty-two thousand, three hundred and sixty-two rupees. This very considerable augmentation of your resources, added to the twelve lacs which the Nabob has paid agreeably to the treaty, for the expenses incurred in placing him on the Musnud, and the ten lacs of rupees borrowed by the governor-general from Almas Ally Khan, will enable us not only to keep up your Bengal investment for 1798, to a crore and five lacs of current rupees, the standard of the investment of last year, but also to appropriate the further sum of three lacs of sicca rupees, towards the increase which you are solicitous should be made in the provision of sugar.

No. 3.

Extract of a general letter to Bengal, dated 15th May, 1799, in the political department, as far as regards Sir JOHN SHORE's conduct in the arrangements for Oude.

Ltr, from Sept. 97.

3 and 4. Mention the sudden retreat of Zemaun Shah; and that in consequence the troops were directed to return to their cantonments, and the orders countermanded for augmenting the native regiments to the war establishment.

Ltr, from 7th March, 98.

(14 a 24.) Advising the succession of Saadut Ally Khan to the Musnud of Oude; referring to sundry papers connected with that succession, and enclosing copy of the treaty concluded with the Nabob.

Para. 3. We rely upon your vigilance for the adoption of such precautionary measures as may appear necessary for the defence of the Vizier's and the company's territories, upon any future intelligence of the march of Timur Shah into Hindustan.

(Para 35.) In the 61st para. of our letter in the political department of the 25th July last, we took occasion to notice, in terms of high commendation, the zeal manifested by our late governor-general for the company's interest, in his determination to proceed a second time to Lucnow, though on the eve of his departure for Europe, for the purpose of adjusting the necessary arrangements, in consequence of the demise of the Vizier Asoph ud Dowlah, Nabob of Oude.

36. Although Vizier Ali succeeded to the Musnud with the general concurrence, and his succession was in consequence acknowledged by your government, yet, as the subsequent objections to that succession were, as generally conceived, founded on the spuriousness of his birth, and the right of succession actually claimed by another, in the person of Saadut Ali, brother to the deceased Nabob, and the eldest surviving son of Sujah ud Dowlah, it certainly behoved our governor-general to consider those objections on the one hand, and the pretensions of Saadut Ali on the other, with all the attention and importance due to a question which involved the disposal of a kingdom, the right of inheritance to the property of the deceased Nabob, the political interest of the company, and the honour, the reputation, and the justice of its government.

37. After an attentive perusal of the several minutes and letters of the late governor-general, which contain a most able, elaborate, and impartial detail of all the circumstances which led to a decision by which Vizier Ali was deposed, and

and Saadut Ali placed upon the Musnud, we have not the least hesitation in pronouncing that, in that decision, the just right of inheritance has been supported, and the honour, the reputation, and the justice of the company's government fully maintained.

38. The governor-general's minute of the 5th March, 1798, contains a very satisfactory explanation of the variations between the terms of the previous engagement executed by Saadut Ali at Benares, and those of the definitive treaty concluded at Lucnow. By the latter, the company's influence over the Vizier's country appears to be sufficiently preserved, without the insertion of any article which, in its operation, might lead to an interference in the collections on the part of the company that might be deemed offensive. And we have the further satisfaction to find, that, exclusive of the immediate payment of twelve lacs of rupees by the Nabob Vizier, his annual subsidy is increased upwards of twenty lacs of rupees, besides the acquisition of a fortress in the Oude dominions of the greatest consequence in the scale of general defence, with other stipulations, which have a tendency to remedy former defects in our political connection with that country, and to give the company such an ascendancy as cannot fail to be productive of material benefit to both parties, and which, we trust, will lead to the establishment of a good system of government in Oude, which hitherto all our endeavours for a series of years have been unable to accomplish.

39. The late governor-general had given us reason to expect, that for the first year, or perhaps longer, after Saadut Ali's accession, his revenues would probably fall considerably short of their estimated amount, and that he would find considerable difficulty in fulfilling his pecuniary engagements with the company; and very satisfactorily assigned the ground of that opinion; we are therefore not surprised to find, by the last accounts, that an arrear had accumulated in the payment of the company's tribute to the amount of upwards of eighteen lacs of rupees. Lord Mornington having represented, however, that he believes the Nabob is sincerely disposed to make every possible effort for the liquidation of this arrear, as well as for introducing such a system of order and economy into the management of his finances as will enable him to be more punctual in his future payments, we entertain a well-grounded expectation that every cause of complaint upon this head will speedily terminate.

40. The large, useless, and expensive military establishment, within the Oude dominions, appears to us to be one of the principle objects of economical reform, and we have much satisfaction in finding that the subject has already come under your consideration.

41. We observed, with much satisfaction, the attention given by the late governor-general to the influence, power, and wealth of Almas Ali Khan, derived from the possession of half the dominions of Oude, in the capacity of aumil and farmer, in procuring from her the relinquishment of farms, which he held in the Doab, to the amount of forty-nine lacs of rupees, and which reduction of his power was effected without exposing him to public disgrace. Indeed, he subsequently evinced his good disposition towards the company by a loan of ten lacs of rupees. As, however, Almas Ali still appears to be in possession of very extensive districts, under an assurance of security to retain them, and although, on account of his age, he is supposed to feel no adequate motive to induce him to hazard the loss of those possessions, yet as he and the Begum are considered as the only persons who have the power to excite any opposition to the reigning sovereign, it is necessary that our resident at the Vizier's court should be watchful of their conduct; though we are pleased to observe, that no apprehensions are entertained that they will make the attempt.

42. Having taken this general view of the subject, with a minute attention however to all the papers and proceedings, we are, upon the whole, decidedly of opinion, that the late governor-general, lord Teignmouth, in a most arduous situation, and under circumstances of much delicacy and embarrassment, conducted himself with great temper, impartiality, ability, and firmness; and that he finished a long course of faithful services by planning and carrying into execution an arrangement, which not only redounds highly to his own honour, but

but which will also operate to the reciprocal advantage of the company and the Nabob Vizier.

43. The affairs of Oude being thus settled in a manner which bids fair to be permanent; and it appearing by the 22d paragraph of your political dispatch of the 17th April, 1798, that the most perfect tranquillity continues to prevail in the Vizier's dominions; and as the resolutions of the late government of the 9th and 30th October, 1797, for the augmentation of the army, were declared to be connected with the proposed arrangements for that country, we direct that you take into your immediate consideration the propriety of disbanding those new levies, or the necessity of continuing them. Your determination upon this point will of course be guided by the actual situation of affairs at the time you may receive this dispatch, by the apparent views and dispositions of the several powers of India, and by the intelligence which you may be in possession of, with respect to the intentions and motions of Zemaun Shah.

No. 7.

Copy of the treaty, between the Nabob SAADUT ALLI and the COMPANY, in 1801.

Treaty between the honourable the East India Company and his excellency the Nawaub Vizier ool Mumaulick Yemeen oo Dowlah Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Ali Khan Bahadur Mobaurez Jung, for ceding to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the company by the Vizier.

Whereas by the treaty now subsisting between his excellency the Vizier, and the honourable the East India company, the company have engaged to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies, and, to enable them to fulfil that engagement, his excellency is bound, by the aforesaid treaty, to pay to the company, in perpetuity, the annual subsidy of seventy-six lacs of Lucnow sicca rupees; and is further bound by the said treaty to defray the expense of any augmentation of force which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the treaty, shall be judged necessary to enable the company to fulfil their engagements of defending his excellency's dominions against all enemies: and whereas it is advisable that the funds for defraying these charges be established on a footing which shall admit of no fluctuation of either increase or decrease, and shall afford satisfaction and security to the company in regard to the regular payment in perpetuity of all such charges, the following treaty, consisting of ten articles, is concluded on the one part by the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel William Scott, on behalf and in the name of his excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose by the said governor-general; and on the other part by his excellency the Nawab Vizier ool Mumaulick Yemeen oo Dowlah Nauzim ool Moolk Saadut Alli Khan Bahadur Mobaurez Jung, in behalf of himself and his heirs and successors, for ceding to the honourable the English East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the former and augmented subsidy, and of all other sums of money now chargeable to his excellency on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency.

Article first.—His excellency the Nawaub Vizier hereby cedes to the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, the under-mentioned portions of his territorial possessions, amounting in the gross revenue to one crore and thirty-five lacs of rupees, including expenses of collections, in commutation of the subsidy, of the expenses attendant on the additional troops, and of the Benares and Furruckhabad pensions.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF THE JUMMA.

Chucklah, Corah Kuwah, and Chucklah Etawah.	55,48,577	11	9
Rehr and others, - -	5,33,374	—	6
Furruckabad and others,	4,50,001	—	—
Khairaghur and others,	2,10,001	—	—
Azimghur and others, Azimghur, Mounaut Bunjun - - - -	6,95,621	7	6
Goruckpore and others and Butwul - - -	5,49,854	8	—
Soobah of Allahabad and others - - - - - -	9,34[illegible]	1	3
Chucklah, Bureilly, Asophabad and Kelpory -	43,1[illegible]457	11	3
Nawaub Gunge Rehly and others - - - - -	1,19,242	12	—
Mohoul and others, with the exception of the Talook of Arwul - -	1,68,378	4	—
Total Jumma L. S. R.	1,35,23,474	8	3

The above-mentioned mahals being ceded to the company, as held by the Aumils in the year 1208 fuslee, no claims are to be hereafter made on account of villages or lands which, in former years, have been added to or separated from the said Mohauls.

Article second.—The subsidy, which, by the second article of the treaty of 1798, his excellency engaged to pay to the company, now that territory is assigned in lieu thereof, and of the expenses of the additional troops, is to cease for ever, and his excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expenses of any additional troops, which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude, and its dependencies, whether of the countries ceded to the company, or the territories which shall remain in the possession of his excellency the Vizier.

Article third.—The honourable the East India company hereby engage to defend the territories which will remain to his excellency the Vizier against all foreign and domestic enemies, provided always that it be in the power of the company's government to station the British troops in such parts of his excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said government most expedient; and provided further, that his excellency retaining in his pay four battalions of infantry, one battalion of Neejeebs and Muwatis, two thousand horsemen, and to the number of three hundred Golandauze, shall dismiss the remainder of his troops, excepting such numbers of armed peons as shall be deemed necessary for the purposes of the collections, and a few horsemen and Neejeebs to attend the persons of the Aumils.

Article fourth.—A detachment of the British troops, with a proportion of artillery, shall, at all times, be attached to his excellency's person.

Article fifth.—That the true intent and meaning of the first, second, third, and fourth articles of this treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared, that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expenses on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, no demand whatever shall be made upon the treasury of his excellency, on account of expenses which the honourable company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack, or menaced attack, of a foreign enemy; on account of the detachment attached to his excellency's person; on account of troops which may occasionally be furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in his excellency's territories; on account of any future change of military stations; or on account of failure in the resources of the ceded districts; arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or from any other causes whatever.

Article sixth.—The territories ceded to the honourable company by the first article of this treaty shall be subject to the exclusive management and controul of the said company and their officers; and the honourable East India company hereby guarantee to his excellency the Vizier, and to his heirs and successors, the possession of the territories which will remain to his excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority within the said dominions. His excellency engages that he will establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, (to be carried into effect by his own officers)

officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to, the council of the officers of the said honourable company.

Article seventh.—The districts ceded by the first article of this treaty shall be delivered over to the company's officers, from the commencement of the fuslee year 1209, corresponding with the 22d of September, A. D. 1801; and his excellency will continue to pay the subsidy and expense of the additional troops from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his excellency's officers of the countries so ceded. The company will not claim any payments of subsidy from his excellency's treasury after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts.

Article eighth.—The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both states, hereby agree to frame a separate commercial treaty. In the mean time it is agreed, that the navigation of the Ganges, and of all other rivers where they may form the mutual boundary of the two states, shall be free and uninterrupted; that is to say, that no boats passing up and down the Ganges, or other rivers, where they form the mutual boundaries of both states, shall be stopped or molested for duties; nor shall any duties be exacted from boats which put-to in the possessions of either of the contracting parties, without intention of landing their goods. It shall, however, be in the power of both governments to levy such duties as they may think proper, on goods imported into, or exported from, their respective dominions, not exceeding the present usage. It is further stipulated, that no exemption from duties on articles purchased in his excellency's reserved dominions, for the consumption of the troops situated within the ceded territories, shall be claimed after they shall have been delivered over to the company's officers.

Article ninth.—All the articles of former treaties for establishing and cementing the union and friendship subsisting between the two states are to continue in full force; and all the articles of the treaty concluded by the late governor-general, Sir John Shore, on the part of the honourable the East India company, and his excellency the Vizier, in the year 1798, not annulled by this treaty, are to remain in force, and continue binding upon both contracting parties.

Article tenth.—This treaty, consisting of ten articles, having been settled and concluded in the city of Lucnow, on the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1801, corresponding with the second of the month of Rejeb, of the year twelve hundred and sixteen Hejira; the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel William Scott, esq. delivered to the said Vizier one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them; and his excellency the Vizier has delivered to the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel Scott, another copy also, in Persian and English, bearing his seal and signature; and the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel William Scott, engage to procure and deliver to his excellency the Vizier, within the space of thirty days, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, when the copy under their seals and signatures shall be returned.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to govt.

A true copy.

C. R. Crommelin,
Actg. chief secy. to govt.

No. 8.

Copy of the settlement of the countries called the Ceded Provinces, for three years, made under the direction of the honourable Henry Wellesley, whilst lieutenant-governor of those provinces.

To his excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to submit to your lordship the accompanying account, (No. 1,) stating the assessed revenue, the amount of collections, and the balances

lances of the ceded districts for the fuzilee year, 1209, commencing with the 25th of September, 1801, and ending on the 12th September, 1802.

2. In explanation of the balances due from the province of Rohilcund, I beg leave to refer your lordship to the 17th paragraph of my letter of the 7th January, 1802, stating my apprehension of a temporary deficiency in the Jumma, at which that province had been ceded, with my conviction that this deficiency would, in a few years, be amply compensated by a progressively increasing revenue.

3. The settlement of the provinces had, however, been formed by the collectors previously to my arrival at Bereilly, at a Jumma fully equal to that at which it had been ceded by his excellency the Nabob Vizier; and, although I was still apprehensive that this settlement had been made upon an erroneous calculation of the existing assets of the country, and that the amount would be with difficulty realized, I determined not to annul the engagements which had been recently concluded by the collectors, from an apprehension that any immediate interference on my part might tend to weaken their authority, which, at that critical period, it appeared to me so necessary to support.

4. Of the balances in the district of Bereilly, I consider above two lacs to be irrecoverable; but the advanced period of the season rendered it so extremely difficult to obtain any accurate information with respect to the real assets of the country, that I entirely acquit the collectors of any blame on this account.

5. The balances which appear in the account to be due from the districts of Goruckpoor, Azeemghur, &c. form a part of the unadjusted accounts of the collections made by the Vizier's aumils at the commencement of the year. These accounts are now under investigation at Bereilly, and the Aumils being men of responsibility, there is every prospect of the balances being paid when the accounts are finally settled.

6. In the progress of the settlements of the Doab for the fuzilee year, 1209, I have frequently had occasion to complain to your lordship of the confusion in which the accounts of the Vizier's Aumils were purposely involved, and on a reference to the many circumstances of embarrassment and difficulty which occurred to impede the realization of the revenues for the past year, it will appear that this object has been effected in a great degree very unusual, where the circumstances of the country, and the indigent state of the inhabitants required an immediate and entire reform in the system of government.

7. The enclosure (No. 2,) exhibits a statement of the settlements of the several districts composing the ceded provinces for the fuzilee years, 1210, 1211, and 1212.

8. In most of the districts the village settlement has been completed under the immediate inspection of the collectors, but the assessment of some of the Purgunnahs has been stated upon the dorols or estimates received from the Tehsuldars.

9. The indisposition and absence of the collector of Bereilly having rendered it necessary that I should personally undertake the superintendence of the settlements of several Purgannahs in that district, I had an opportunity of remarking that those estimates were very generally and considerably lower than the real assets of the Purgunnahs; and I entertain a confident hope, that when sufficient time has been given to the collectors to examine more particularly into the accuracy of the estimates of those Purgunnahs, of which the village settlement has not been completed, and into the validity of the titles of the actual proprietors of rent-free lands, a considerable increase may be obtained upon the statements now submitted; as the land revenue is, however, at present collected agreeably to these statements, I have preferred submitting them in their actual state to taking credit for any eventful increase which may be made upon them.

10. The impoverished and oppressed state, however, of most of the Purgunnahs in the province of Rohilcund, and the districts under the collector of Goruckpoor, rendered it impossible to form a triennial settlement upon an equal fixed Jumma, without either continuing the oppressive system, the effects of which had, under the Vizier's government, proved so ruinous to the country, or relinquishing the just claims of government to a proportional share in the increased assets to be reasonably expected in the course of three years.

11. It appeared to me, therefore, that the improvement of the country, as well

well as the interests of the cultivators, would best be promoted by vesting discretionary power in the collectors stationed in Rohilcund and Goruckpoor, of forming the settlements upon a progressively increasing Jumma, in all cases where the actual state of the cultivation and the means possessed by the cultivators, of increasing their assets, might appear to render it advisable. This plan has accordingly been followed in the settlement in the districts of Goruckpoor and Asseemghur, and very generally throughout the province of Rohilcund.

12. By the abstract statement now submitted to your lordship, it appears that the actual increases of the resources of these provinces, upon the Jumma at which they were ceded to the company, is, upon the average of the triennial settlement, rupees 45,38,012. 4. 11. and upon the Jumma of 1212 fuzilee, rupees 53,142,50. 2. 1.

13. This last Jumma forms an augmentation upon the subsidy paid by the Nabob Vizier, previously to the
of rupees, 73,37,724. 10. 4. which, after deducting 20 *per cent.* upon the gross Jumma for the expenses of the judicial and revenue establishments, the difference between the Lucnow rupee, and the currency in the several districts, the Sebundy corps, and the charges of collection, leaves a clear net increase of revenue of rupees 35,70,179. 11. 6.

14. In this statement the net profit derivable from the monopoly of salt, (amounting to eleven lacs of rupees) the details of which will be submitted to your lordship in a subsequent part of this letter, is not included. The net increase therefore, including the branch of revenue, amounts to 4670179. 11. 6.

15. The commercial profits derivable from the investments, from which a most important addition to the available resources of these provinces is to be expected, will likewise be noticed subsequently in this dispatch.

16. The ensuing settlement is to be formed upon the amount specified in the column exhibiting the Jumma of 1212 copies of the official documents transmitted to me by the collectors, from which the abstract has been made from Nos. 3 and 9 of the enclosures.

17. In forming the settlements with the zemindars and farmers, the collectors were directed to be particularly careful that the assessment should be moderate, and should admit of ample provision for the benefit of the industrious cultivator. The advantages held forth in the next settlement, to those who may have improved their lands during the first period of three years, will, I have no doubt, be attended with the proposed effect; and should no peculiar calamity intervene to prevent the progress of the improvement now commenced in the country, the settlement of the land revenue for the second period of three years will not be less than two crores of rupees.

18. From the documents which I have been enabled to collect, relative to the annual revenue of these provinces during the Mogul government, it would appear that it amounted to nearly 2½ crores of rupees. Under this government the resources derivable from the encouragement of trade and manufactures were entirely neglected, and nearly the whole revenue was collected from the land. Under the mild and equitable system of the British government, I have no hesitation in stating my expectation, that the land revenue of these provinces, when fairly cultivated, will amount to two crores and fifty lacs of rupees.

19. The great increase of revenue obtained from the cession of Furruckabad, affords a satisfactory proof of the pecuniary advantages derived from that measure. The general tranquillity of the country, and the confidence of the inhabitants of that province in the present government, may be safely presumed from the quiet and unopposed settlement of a district hitherto notorious for a contumacious resistance to all the measures of its former rulers, either for the purpose of improving its revenues or its police. The annual pensions granted by the treaty, amounting to rupees 2,87,304. 4. 9. are to be deducted from the sum stated as the annual Jumma of Furruckabad.

20. It is satisfactory to reflect, that the transfer of the province of Furruckabad to the British government has not been less beneficial to the interests of the Nabob than to those of the company. The consequences of the cession to the Nabob have been the exchange of a precarious revenue for a fixed income, adequate to the maintenance of his dignity, and to the support of his family and dependants,

pendants, and not liable to any diminution from a failure in the revenues, or from any other cause whatever.

21. Previously to my departure from the ceded provinces I had an interview with the Nabob at Furruckabad, who expressed himself highly gratified by the arrangement which had taken place, and whose respectable appearance, surrounded by his family and dependants, formed a striking contrast with the state of degradation in which he appeared when the affairs of Furruckabad were administered by his uncle, the Nabob Khefrund Mund Khan.

22. In the enclosed statements, the amount of the Sayr duties have been calculated upon the receipts of the last year. The mode of collecting these duties, and the numerous establishments required for that purpose, have, however, been found to be highly vexatious and oppressive to the merchants and traders, and expensive to government, while, from the difficulty of check and controul, the actual receipts, on account of government, bore a very inconsiderable proportion to the amount levied upon the transit trade of the country. I determined, therefore, after a minute enquiry into all the circumstances relating to the Sayr collections, to abolish all transit duties in the ceded provinces, and to establish a regular custom-house duty, to be levied conformably to the accompanying temporary regulation, (No. 10) which has been issued, subject to your lordship's approval or alteration.

23. The effects of this arrangement are admitted by all the principal merchants at Cawnpore and Allahabab to be highly beneficial to the general commerce of the country; and although its operation, as effecting the former revenue obtained from the Sayr duties, cannot as yet be satisfactorily ascertained, I am satisfied that any immediate diminution in the gross collections of this branch of revenue will be nearly repaid by a reduction of establishments; and will be speedily and amply made good by the increased revenue, which the relief afforded will tend to encourage. It appears, indeed, that the commerce is already considerably increased; the collections at the custom-house at Cawnpore, for the last three months, having exceeded the estimated annual amount of the receipts under the Vizier's government.

24. Under the regulations recently introduced, the revenue arising from the Abkaree, or duty on the sale of spirituous liquors, will, at least, equal the amount for which credit is taken in the statement.

25. In the enclosure (No. 10) your lordship will observe, that encouragement is held forth to the importers of cotton and other merchandize from the Mahratta country, to convey their property through the company's possessions by the river Jumma. The complaints of the merchants of the exactions, and loss to which the trade was exposed in its progress across the Doab, and the advantages to be derived from facilitating its conveyance to the lower provinces, as stated in my letter to your lordship of the 29th May last, have induced me to direct my attention to the means of opening the navigation of the Jumma, and I have, accordingly, directed the commercial resident to Etawah, to transport the investment he has been charged to provide for the honourable company by that river.

26. There is no obstruction in the course of the river from its junction with the Ganges to Kalpee, and only one place between this last station and Etawah, where, in the dry season, the passage is rendered, in some degree, difficult, by a bank of lime-stone, which, I understand, may be removed at an inconsiderable expense. My last advices from the commercial resident at Etawah mention his having dispatched six boats down the Jumma from Khyratpoor, about eight coss above Etawah, and I am in daily expectation of hearing of the arrival of those boats at Allahabad.

27. A number of merchants residing at Hatrass, Kutchura, and other places to the westward, have made proposals to the commercial resident to remove from the opposite side of the Jumma, and to establish the general market for cotton at Etawah.—An arrangement of this nature is likely to be attended with such important advantages, that I have directed the commercial resident to afford every possible encouragement and protection to such merchants as may be induced to establish themselves within the ceded provinces.

28. The

28. The Tehsuldars on the banks of the Jumna have agreed to provide an establishment of guard-boats, and have expressed their readiness to afford every assistance to a plan equally calculated to promote the security of the navigation, and to diminish the expense of their police establishments, by securing their respective Tehsuldarees from predatory incursions from the opposite banks of the river. In order to enable the collectors of Etawah and Allahabad to furnish guards for these boats, an augmentation of 130 men has been made to each of the Sebundy corps in the Doab.

29. Independently of the general commercial advantages to be expected from the measure of opening the navigation of the Jumna, it may be considered as an object of material importance, from the effect it is likely to produce on the city of Allahabad. The situation of this city, at the confluence of the rivers Ganges and Jumna, seems naturally to point it out as the emporium of the western and northern trade; and, as the sanctity of the place renders it the resort of pilgrims from all quarters of Hindustan, who are generally provided with merchandize for sale or barter, it appears to me peculiarly adapted to the purposes of trade. Since the project of opening the navigation of the Jumna has been generally known, more than six hundred warehouses have been erected at Allahabad, by merchants from Benares, and the reserved dominions of the Vizier; and Allahabad has already assumed the appearance of a flourishing commercial capital.

30. I now proceed to lay before your lordship the arrangements which I have adopted for the purpose of placing the exclusive privilege of the purchase and sale of salt in the hands of the company.

31. This article has, in all countries, been considered as a proper subject for taxation; but a well-regulated monopoly, conducted upon the principles hereafter-mentioned, will operate in a mode more beneficial to government, and less injurious to the consumers, than the imposition of a heavy tax.

32. The trade in foreign salt, which forms the general consumption of the ceded provinces, has been hitherto confined to a few principal dealers, who had the means of supporting a partial monopoly of the article, and of regulating the prices and supplies agreeably to their own views and interests. The transfer of this monopoly into the hands of government, although is may, in some degree, affect the interests of these dealers, will secure a regular and plentiful supply for consumption, and a considerable revenue to government, without materially enhancing the price to the consumers.

33. In forming the plan for this monopoly, I thought it necessary to place the general superintendence of the supplies of sales under the commercial residents; and appointed an agent for the purpose of purchasing, in the Mahratta country, such quantities of foreign salt as might be necessary for the consumption of Oude. By a proclamation issued on the 6th of November, 1805, the further importation of salt by individuals has been prohibited from the 1st of December last, and the free sale, or export of salt, imported previous to that period, has been permitted for four months from the date of the proclamation. Copies of my instructions to the commercial residents, and to the agent for the provision of foreign salt, form Nos. 11 and 12 of the enclosures which accompany his address.

34. Having, since that period, had an opportunity of communicating with the reporter-general of external commerce on the subject of the monopoly, I have thought it necessary to intrust him with the temporary superintendence of it, as well as the new arrangements introduced for the customs, and the provision of the investments for the present year.

35. It appeared to me of material consequence, that general reports should be regularly furnished to government of the supplies of salt which may be, from time to time, stored, for the consumption of these provinces, and the reserved dominions of his excellency the Nabob Vizier, as well as the effects of the monopoly upon the current prices of that article throughout the country; and that a due uniformity should be established in the department of the customs, as connected with the general commerce.

36. I

36. I trust, therefore, that your lordship will be of opinion, that Mr. Brown's services and experience in the trade of the country could in no manner be more usefully employed than by vesting in him a temporary superintendence over these several departments, which will enable him to submit to your lordship, in a connected and detailed form, a general view of the commercial resources of these countries. Copies of the instructions with which I have furnished him for his guidance, of his suggestions in regard to the temporary arrangement of the sales of salt, and of my subsequent orders, form Nos. 13, 14, and 15, of the enclosures.

37. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the difference in the original price of the Sambhur salt in the Marhatta country, and the selling price in the ceded provinces, may be reckoned at two rupees per maund, and that of the inferior sorts at 1/8 a calculation formed upon these grounds of the advantages to be derived by government will give the following result:

On Sambhur consumed two lacks of maunds at an advanced price at two rupees per maund - - -		4,00,000
On Salumbah, &c. six lacks at 1/8 per maund - -		9,00,000
		13,00,000
Deduct revenue, hitherto derived from duties on salt, now abolished, about -	1,00,000	
Commission to the commercial residents and agents, of 5 per cent. on the net profit, and expences of establishments	1,00,000	
		2,00,000
Net profit to government - rs.		11,00,000

38. It may be necessary to remark that I do not expect that the full amount of this revenue will be realized until the monopoly is completely established, and the principle of it properly understood, though I have no doubt that a larger revenue might be derived from this article without oppression to the inhabitants; and that the present estimated amount, hardly exceeding an annual tax of two anas per head on the population of these dominions, even admitting that the monopoly were abolished, and the consumers could provide themselves with the article of salt at the original cost and charges, cannot possibly create any dissatisfaction among the inhabitants at large.

39. It should likewise be recollected that the additional source of revenue derivable from this measure enabled me to abolish the transit duties which had operated as a restraint upon trade, and had been a constant source of complaint and dissatisfaction to all persons engaged in commercial pursuits, or whose concerns might lead them to traverse the country.

40. I cannot conclude this part of my letter without suggesting to your lordship the expediency of extending the monopoly of salt to the province of Benares. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the effects of the duties which have hitherto been levied on foreign salt imported into the Benares province have been nearly prohibitory to the trade in that article, without at the same time increasing in any considerable degree the import of Bengal salt; and as the manufacture of salt in the province was also prohibited, the only mode by which the inhabitants could have been furnished, must have been by supplies clandestinely introduced from Boghailcund and Bundailcund.

41. If the monopoly should be extended to Benares, all foreign salt purchased either upon the borders of that province, or the ceded countries, and sold on account of government, may be allowed to be transported from and to either of these countries, or to the nabob vizier's reserved dominions, free of all further duty. This will naturally have the effect of keeping the price of salt in those countries respectively nearly upon a level, and from the extent of the demand all risk of combination on the sales will be effectually avoided.

42 In a former letter I communicated to your lordship my opinion of the advantages to be derived from a provision of several of the products and manufactures of the ceded provinces for

for the honourable company's investments.

43. From the report of the reporter-general of external commerce (No. 16) upon the cloths manufactured at Bereilly by my order, it appears that a profit of above 100 per cent. may be expected from their sale in London. I have accordingly directed the commercial resident at Bereilly (No. 17,) to provide for the current year an investment of piece-goods upon the samples, to the amount of four lacks of rupees, and to prepare, with as little delay as possible, an assortment of the cloths already provided, for the purpose of being forwarded to the honourable the court of directors.

44. The assortment to be forwarded to the court of directors is not of a quality equal to that which will be furnished for the investment; it will, however, enable them to ascertain the advantages which may be expected from an augmentation of their investments in piece-goods from the province of Rohilcund.

45. The statement contained in the report on the trade of the ceded districts of Mow and Azeemghur (No. 18,) exhibits a profit of eight lacks of rupees, derivable from the provision of piece-goods, sugar, and opium, from these districts. I have authorised the commercial resident at Benares to superintend the purchases of the piece-goods and sugar recommended by the reporter-general of external commerce for the current year, and I have granted him an order on the collector of the district to the amount of six lacks of rupees. As the manufacture of the additional quantity of opium recommended might possibly interfere with the sales of the limited quantity provided for the lower provinces, I have not thought it advisable to authorize any provision of this article without your lordship's previous sanction.

46. In my instructions to the commercial resident at Etawah (No. 19,) I have particularly directed him to ascertain how far it may be practicable to furnish the investment for China from the cotton the growth of the Doab.

47. To assist your lordship's judgment in regard to the further extension of the investment of cotton, as experimental, to the China market, I have the honour to subjoin (No. 20,) copy of a letter from the commercial resident at Etawah, stating the purchases he has already made of that article, the profit likely to accrue from it to government, and a comparative view of the rates at which it has been usually furnished for the China market from Bombay, with those at which it could be provided from this quarter,

48. As a subject which embraces points so highly interesting, not only to the welfare of these newly-acquired dominions, but to the general interests of the honourable company in India, would appear to merit your lordship's early and full consideration, I have been induced to submit the above-mentioned statement; that by bringing forward the subject to your lordship's notice the necessary measures may be taken to ascertain how far the comparative estimate may be considered to be correct, and how far it may be advisable, upon the grounds of the commercial resident's statement, to extend the orders already given for the provision of cotton.

49. By this statement it appears, that two hundred thousand maunds of cotton furnished from the company's possessions in the Doab, and exported to China, will bring into the company's treasury at Canton fifty-six lacks of rupees, yielding a net profit to the company of twenty-eight lacks of rupees.

50. From the accompanying letter from the commercial resident at Etawah (No. 21,) your lordship will observe the arrangement which has been formed for provision of the saltpetre ordered for the current year, and it appears that the sample furnished by the commercial resident is superior in value to the saltpetre generally provided from Patna, by nearly 25 per cent.

51. The following is an abstract o[f] the investment directed to be provide[d] by the commercial resident for the current year:

From Rohilcund.		
Piece goods to the amount of		4,00,000
The Doab.		
Cotton . .	2,00,000	
Saltpetre .	65,000	
Piece-goods	10,000	
	. .	2,75,000
Mow and Azeemghur.		
Under the charge of the commercial resident at Benares.		
Piece-goods	5,00,000	
Sugar . .	1,00,000	
	. .	6,00,000
		Rs. 12,75,000

52. The

52. The regular fairs established for the purpose of promoting a free communication with the inhabitants of the hills bordering on the provinces of Rohilcund and Goruckpoor, appear likely to be attended with equal advantages to the commercial interests of both countries.

53. The investment of woollens and metals, forwarded on account of the honourable company, had not reached Bereilly in sufficient time to be held at the fair at Chilkeeah Ghaut, to which the people from the hills had resorted in great numbers; but I have directed the commercial resident at Bereilly to forward parts of the different articles to the fair at Bilharee, and to report upon the prices at which they can be sold. These fairs will, I have no doubt, after some time, be regularly frequented by the traders from the hills, and will afford favourable markets for the woollens and other commodities which may be sent on account of the company.

54. The principal fair at Hurdwar will commence in the ensuing month, when the commercial resident has been directed to proceed to that place for the purpose of superintending the sales of the investment forwarded from Calcutta, and of reporting on the means of extending the commerce with the countries to the westward.

55. In order to secure to the government a participation in the advantageous commerce carried on at the Hurdwar fair, as mentioned in my letter of 29th May, I have thought it advisable to authorize the erection of a gunja ghaut, and seray, on the eastern banks of the Ganges, about three miles below Hurdwar. The expense of these buildings will bear a very inconsiderable proportion to the advantages to be ultimately derived from the establishment of the fairs, and from the improvement of the adjacent country, and will partly be defrayed by the amount arising from the rent of the public buildings to the merchants and traders resorting to the fair.

56. The desolate state of the country between Nujebabad and Hurdwar, and the unhealthiness of the climate, rendered it necessary to encourage the exertions of individuals to cultivate that extensive track of country, and that a public establishment should be commenced for the purpose of attracting inhabitants from the neighbouring countries.

57. As the situation fixed for the proposed public establishments offered the advantange of drawing settlers, as well for the cultivation of the country as for the purposes of commerce, I considered this combination as particularly encouraging to the formation of a flourishing and extensive town, which, from the report of the collector of Mooradabad, there can be little doubt will soon be effected by the establishment of individuals, who, upon due encouragement being afforded them, will be induced to settle in this part of the company's possessions. By these means a country, to the extent of about 200 square miles, now a barren and useless waste, may be brought into a productive state of cultivation and prosperity.

58. The detailed proceedings of the board of commissioners having been regularly forwarded to the presidency for your lordship's information, I have thought it unnecessary, in this address, to enter into minute details on the great variety of subjects naturally included in the formation of arrangements for the government of an extensive and hitherto oppressed country; I have therefore confined myself to the points which, from their general importance, it appeared to me necessary to submit to your lordship in a separate and connected form, for the purpose of affording a succinct view of the state of the ceded provinces previous to my resignation of the situation to which your lordship had nominated me.

59. The permanent security of the land revenue, and the gradual improvement of the country, form the basis of the present settlement: under the system which is now established, I entertain no apprehension with regard to the realization of the land revenue, and the increase obtained upon the past year is a sufficient indication of the value of these newly-acquired possessions, and of the success of the measures hitherto adopted for calling forth their extensive resources.

60. From unavoidable circumstances the board of commissioners have for some months past been unable to meet for the dispatch of business; and the consequent addition to the detailed duties of government from my having been deprived of their assistance, may have occasioned a delay in completing some

some of the arrangements which it was my earnest wish to have fully established and confirmed previous to my resignation.

61. On a consideration, however, of the variety of important subjects which demanded my attention, and a review of the measures which have been adopted to promote the improvement of the country, to secure the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants, and to introduce a regular system for the administration of justice, for the collection of the revenues, and for the management of commercial affairs, I trust it will appear, that the views which induced your lordship to appoint me to the temporary charge of the government of the ceded provinces have been completely fulfilled.

62. I trust it will appear that no exertions have been omitted to do justice to the great and solid advantages which the company have derived from this most important acquisition; and I rely, with a degree of confidence proportioned to the interest which I must always feel in the welfare of these provinces, that the opinion which your lordship has expressed with respect to the efficacy of the measures which have been adopted in the course of my administration, will be fully confirmed by the increasing happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants, and by the gradual improvement of the country. I have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley.*

Fort William,
the 10th Feb. 1803.

P. S. The detailed account of the collections and balances of the ceded provinces for 1209 Fussily not having been completed by the accountant, and judging it to be of importance that your lordship should be furnished at the earliest practicable period with my report upon the state of the ceded provinces, I have not thought it advisable to delay it for this single document; I have therefore only to repeat, that I have no doubt of the realization of the balances, with the exception of those from Rohilcund, which I have stated in the fourth paragraph of my letter to be irrecoverable, and that the ultimate balance will not exceed two per cent. on the whole of the available resources of the ceded provinces for the past year. The account which is wanting to complete the foregoing report shall be laid before your lordship as soon as it is received from the accountant.

(Signed) *H. W.*

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUES of the CEDED PROVINCES in OUDE, for the Fuslee Years 1210, 1211, 1212:—With the Amount SUBSIDY formerly paid by the NAWAUB VIZIER; the JUMMA at which the Province were ceded; and the SETTLEMENT for 1209 Fuslee.

Amount SUBSIDY formerly paid by his Excellency the	Names of the MEHALS ceded to the Hon. COMPANY.	Amount of the ceded JUMMMA.	Amount of the Mofussil JUMMA of 1209 F. S. including SAYRS and ABKAREE.	Amount of Land Revenue for 1210 Fuslee, according to the Triennial Settlement.	Amount of Land Revenue for 1211 Fuslee, according to the Triennial Settlement.	Amount of Land Revenue for 1212 Fuslee, according to the Triennial Settlement.	Estimated Amount of Customs according to the New Regulations for the Establishment of Custom Houses in the several Districts.	Estimated Abkaree for 1210.	Estimated Abkaree for Duty on spirituous Liquors for 1210.	Estimated Abkaree for 1212	Amount Revenue of the Ceded Provinces for 1210 Fuslee, including Customs and Abkaree.	Amount Revenue of the Ceded Provinces for 1211 Fuslee, including Customs and Abkaree.	Amount Revenue of the Ceded Provinces for 1212 Fuslee, including Customs and Abkaree.	Average of settled and estimated Revenue of the Ceded Provinces, for One Year of the Triennial Settlement.
	Allahabad - -	9,34,963 1 3	11,33,056 12 3	11,89,056 12 3	11,89,046 12 3	11,89.046 12 3								
	Kheyregurh - -	2,10,001 — —	2,91,907 11 3	3,60,000 — —	3,60,000 — —	3,60,000 — —								
							1,73,333 5 4	1,00,000	1,50,000	2,00,000	32,82,967 12 10	33,48,912 10 4	34,12,057 14 7	33,47,979 7 3
	Corah, Currah and Etawah. Futtehpooroor and Currah -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	14,60,587 11 3	14,76,532 8 9	14,89,677 13 —								
	Zillah Kanpoor -	55,48,577 11 9	*71,70,024 3 —	30,56,570 6 —	30,56,570 6 —	30,56,570 6 —	*2,99,780 — —	4,0000	80,000	1,00,000	33,96,350 6 —	34,36,350 6 —	34,56,350 6 —	34,29,683 11 4
	Zillah Etawah -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	28,31,383 4 —	28,31,383 4 —	28,31,383 4 —	2.00,633 14 —	†40,000	80,000	1,00,000	30,72,017 2 —	31,12,017 2 —	31,32,017 2 —	31,05,350 7 4
	Gouickpoor -	5,09,853 8 —	5,80,573 9 9	5,44,553 11 3	6,11,254 6 3	7,12,216 5 9	65,499 10 6	30,000	30,000	30,000	6,40,053 5 9	7,06,754 — 9	8,07,716 — 3	7,18,174 7 7
	Azeemgurh, Mounat, Bunjun -	6,95,624 7 6	7,76,218 3 9	7,18,264 3 6	7,91,931 13 9	8,68,134 4 9	66,305 9 —	45,000	45,000	45,000	8,29,569 12 6	9,03,237 6 9	9,79,439 13 9	9,04,082 5 8
	Mahole - -	1,68,378 4 —	1,58,244 11 6	1,62,136 1 9	1,71,664 7 3	1,83,418 3 6	2,083 8 9	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,74,219 10 6	1,83,748 — —	1,95,501 12 3	1,84,489 12 11
	Newagbunge -	1,19,242 12 —	1,18,957 6 —	96,803 10 3	1,07,334 13 —	1,22,678 9 3	28,024 13 6	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,34,328 7 9	1,45,359 10 6	1,60,703 6 9	1,40,963 13 8
	Bootwul - -	40,001 — —	40,001 — —	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	30,000 — —	10,000 — —	2,000	2,000	3,000	42,000 — —	42,000 — —	42,000 — —	42,000 — —
	Bareilly and Kehr. Zillah Bareilly -	- - - - -	25,29,521 15 —	21,94,059 4 6	23,70,606 4 8	25,73,906 9 2	1,84,000 — —	40,000	60,000	80,000	24,18,059 4 6	26,14,606 4 8	28,37,906 9 2	26,23,524 0 9½
	Zillah Mooradabad - -	48,46,831 11 9	21,06,022 — —	19,46,640 7 5	21,36,880 3 5	23,76,449 11 10	1,53,000 — —	40,000	60,000	80,000	21,39,640 7 5	23,49,880 3 5	26,09,449 11 10	23,66,323 7 6⅓
	Sayrs and Abkaree -	- - - - -	3,37,956 — —											
	Furruckabad -	4,50,001 — —	4,50,001 — —	10,29,581 13 9	10,29,581 13 9	10,29,581 13 9	1,15,000 — —	⁅35,000	50,000	60,000	‖11,79,581 13 9	11,94,581 13 9	12,04,581 13 9	11,92,915 3 1
		1,35,23,474 8 3	1,56,92,448 8 3	1,56,19,627 5 11	1,61,62,786 14 1	1,68,23,063 13 3	12,97,660 13 1	3,92,000	5,70,000	7,17,000	1,73,09,288 3 —	1,80,37,447 10 2	188,37,724 10 4	1,80,61,486 13 2

ESTIMATED PROFIT derivable from the Monopoly of SALT - - - - - - - - - - - - 11,00,000 — —

TOTAL Average of the settled and estimated REVENUE of the CEDED PROVINCES for One Year of the Triennial Settlement - - - - - - 1,91,61,486 13 2

* Inclusive of the Collections of the Kanpoor Custom House.

† In the Collector's Statement the Amount Abkaree is estimated from the Collections of last Year, not according to the expected Receipts from the Tax under the new Regulations.

‖ From this Amount, besides the usual Charges of Collections, the Pensions granted by the late Treaty, amounting to Fd Rs 2,37,504, 9—are to be deducted.

E. E.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley.*

A true Copy.

(Signed) *John Forbes.*

Assist.

No. IX.

Return to the 9th Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 25th June 1805, requiring a Copy of the General Letter from Bengal, in the Revenue Department in 1803-4, respecting the COLLECTIONS of the CEDED PROVINCES.

(Duplicate.)

Department, Ceded Provinces.

To the honourable the court of directors for the affairs of the honourable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

(Revenue Department.)

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. The governor general in council had the honour of addressing your honourable court, on the 23d of February last, in the political department, on the subject of the provinces ceded to the honourable company by the Nawaub vizier; and of communicating to you the arrangements which had been adopted in consequence of Mr. Wellesley's resignation of the office of lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, and of the dissolution of the commission appointed for the provisional government of those provinces.

2. His excellency in council having deemed it to be essential for the due management of the affairs of the ceded provinces, that a separate department should be formed at the presidency for the conduct of the correspondence relating to the affairs of those provinces, (of which your honourable court have been already advised,) the governor general in council will hereafter address your honourable court from that department, on all subjects connected with the administration of justice, and the revenues and commerce in those possessions.

3. The correspondence in this department will be conducted under the three heads of revenue, judicial, and public, which will comprise all matters relating to those branches of the public affairs. All correspondence relating to secret, political, or military affairs, will be communicated to your honourable court from the established secret, political, and military departments of the supreme government.

4. The governor general in council has now the honour of addressing your honourable court from the revenue department of the ceded provinces: and of forwarding to your honourable court, by the present dispatch, the broken set of the proceedings of his excellency in council in this department, from the 21st of February last, to the 28th of July inclusive, with an index.

5. The dispatches from the governor-general in council to the honourable the secret committee of your honourable court by the Telegraph packet, and the able and satisfactory report of the late lieutenant-governor, with the important documents accompanying it, (forwarded with the dispatch of his excellency in council of the 23d of February last) will have apprized your honourable court of the sentiments of the governor-general in council, with respect to the measures adopted during the administration of Mr. Wellesley, for promoting the improvement and prosperity of the ceded provinces, and for rendering those possessions a source of wealth and stability to the British dominions under the immediate government of the presidency of Fort William. It is with the highest degree of satisfaction, that his excellency in council acquaints your honourable court, that the wisdom of those measures appears to have been fully confirmed by the tranquillity which has generally prevailed through the country, and by the punctuality and facility with which the revenue on account of the first year of the triennial settlement has been realized.

6. The account of demands, receipts, and balances, in the several districts composing the ceded provinces for the Fussily year 1209, which should have accompanied Mr. Wellesley's report (No. 1,) was subsequently transmitted to the secretary to your honourable court by the chief secretary to the government. A duplicate of that account has forwarded a number in the present dispatch (No 5). His excellency in council deems it necessary to observe, on this account, that the gross demand for the whole year, amounting to rupees 1,57,12,644. 5. 3. includes the collec-

 tions

tions from the sayer and customs, as well as from the land revenue.

7. His excellency in council will have the honour of submitting to your honourable court, in a future dispatch, a statement and explanation of the balances due from the ceded provinces on account of the Fussily year 1209. His excellency in council at the same time begs leave to observe, that it affords no ground for surprize, that the amount of the balances should not have exceeded the sum stated; the settlement and collection of the revenues for that year having been made under the most unfavourable circumstances, and the management of the country having remained, during several of the first months of the year, in the hands of the officers and renters of the Nawaub vizier. His excellency in council is persuaded that the explanation of those balances will not only be satisfactory to your honourable court, but will also afford a convincing proof of the indefatigable zeal and assiduity manifested by the gentlemen to whom the charge of the collection of the revenue was intrusted.

8. The governor-general in council begs leave to request the attention of your honourable court to the undermentioned papers (No. 6.), copies of which accompany the present dispatch, viz.

General settlement of the amount of the jumma of the land revenue of the ceded provinces for the Fussily year 1210, exhibiting a gross jumma of rupees 1,54,57,611. 10. 10, of several species.

Abstract of the account of the kistbundee, ditto, ditto.

Explanation of the balances due from the several districts in the ceded provinces, on account of the first nine months of the Fussily year 1210.

9. His excellency in council is persuaded that your honourable court will observe, with particular satisfaction, the very favourable statement of the collection of the land revenue, exhibited in the papers mentioned in the preceding paragraph. It will appear to your honourable court from those papers, that the total demand, for the first nine months of the Fussily year 1210, amounted to rs. 1,38,97,709; and that the balance on account of that demand did not exceed rupees 2,17,916. His excellency has much pleasure in adding, that the explanations of this balance, received from the collectors, afforded every reason to expect that the greater part of the arrear would be speedily recovered.

10. The comparative statement (No. 2,) which accompanied Mr. Wellesley's report of the 10th of February last, estimated the amount of the land revenue of the ceded provinces, in the Fussily year 1210, at rup. 1,56,19,627. 5. 11; whereas the abstract of the accounts of the settlement now forwarded, states the demand for the same year at rupees 1,54,57,611. 10. 10. exhibiting a deficiency of rupees 1,62,016. 5. 11. In explanation of this deficiency his excellency in council begs leave to mention, that Mr. Wellesley's comparative statement was principally compiled from accounts of estimated receipts; and that the deficiency is occasioned by the difference between those estimates, and the accounts of the settlements actually concluded by the several collectors, which had not been received at the period when Mr. Wellesley's comparative statement was prepared. With an exception to the district of Moradabad, the other districts are not assessed with so high a revenue as is stated in the estimate. The difference, however, upon the whole amount, is inconsiderable.

11. His excellency in council has great pleasure in forwarding by the present dispatch (No. 7,) a copy of a letter from the collector of Moradabad, under date the 22d of April last, with a copy of the abstract account of the settlement of the land revenue for the Fussily years 1210, 1211, 1212, which accompanied it, exhibiting an increase on the estimated amount of the settlement for 1210, of rupees 66,803; and containing a very favourable and satisfactory description of the improving state of the district under his charge, and of the disposition of its inhabitants.

12. In explanation of the difference between the Jumma of the year 1209, as specified in Mr. Wellesley's statement, and the Jumma stated in the general account of the settlement of the same year, accompanying this dispatch, being rupees 8,35,040, it is necessary to apprize your honourable court that such difference arises in consequence of every description of revenue being included

in

in the former statement; whereas the latter statement is confined to the land revenue.

13. The proceedings which will be transmitted to your honourable court will apprize you of the rebellious conduct of rajah Bugwunt Sing, zemeendar of Sasnee and Bedjeghur, in the district of Etawah, and of the causes which led to his expulsion from the honourable company's territories, and to the forfeiture of his estate. The amount of the land revenue payable by the rajah, on account of the year 1209, was rupees 30,823. 8. 9.

14. The abstract account of the settlement of the land revenue for the year 1210, referred to in the 8th paragraph of this letter, does not include the assessment on the estate lately possessed by rajah Bugwunt Sing at Sasnee and Bedjeghur; as an adjustment of the assessment could not be made in time to be inserted in that account, in consequence of the resistance of the late proprietor.

15. His excellency in council has now the satisfaction of acquainting your honourable court, that a settlement has been concluded by the collector of Etawah for the forfeited estate of Bugwunt Sing, for the years 1210, 1211, 1212, at an annual Jumma of rupees 1,00,967. In consequence, however, of the late disturbances in the purgunnahs of Sasnee and Bedjeghur, the net revenue demandable on account of the year 1210 will be only rupees 45,159. 9. 6; the remaining sum of rupees, 55,807. 6. 6, being the amount of the collections made by Bugwunt Sing, and of the damage done to the crops by the troops employed against that rebellious zemeendar. The jumma of this estate, on account of 1210, will still exceed that of 1209 in the sum of rupees 14,336. 9.0; and, in the years 1211 and 1212, the jumma of this estate will annually exceed the amount paid by the late zemeendar in the sum of rupees 70,143. If this sum be deducted from the sum of 1,62,016. 5. 11. the amount of the difference between Mr. Wellesley's estimate of the amount of the land revenue of the ceded provinces, and the actual assessment on those provinces, the actual difference will be reduced to the sum of rupees 91,873. 5. 11.

16. The governor-general in council has the honour of transmitting to your honourable court, by the present dispatch, the following statements, which have been prepared in correspondence with the entries in the general books, and with the annual statements of receipts and disbursements, prepared for transmission to your honourable court.

A statement of the demands, receipts, and balances, of the land revenue of the ceded provinces, from Assin to Choite of the Fussily year 1209, or from the 1st October 1801 to 30th April 1802.

A statement of the gross net revenue collected from the ceded provinces in the seven first months of 1209 F. S, or from October 1801 to April 1802 inclusive.

A statement of the demands, receipts, and balances of land revenue of the ceded provinces, agreeably to the collector's accounts, on account of the year 1209, 10, or 1802, 3, commencing on the 1st May, 1802, and terminating on the 30th of April 1803.

A statement of the gross and net revenue collected from the ceded provinces in the year 1209, 10, F. S. or 1802, 3.

A statement of the gross collections on account of land and sayer revenue in the ceded provinces in the months of May, June, and July 1803.

17. The

17. The following is a statement of the general results exhibited in the statements above-mentioned.

JUMMA, or land assessment, for that part of 1209 which ended with the year of account 1801-2 - - - - - - - -		1,05,94,584		
Total collections under the assessment -		96,20,027		
Balance of rupees of sorts - -			9,74,556	
		or Lw. rs.	9,55,524	
Gross receipts of land revenue and sayer in the above period:				
Land revenue as above - -	96,20,027			
Deduct the difference between the rupees of sorts and Lucknow rupees, upon the amount collected by the officers of the company - - - - -	1,50,151			
Lucknow rupees		94,69,876		
Sayer - - - - - - Ditto -		4,10,989		
			98,80,865	
Charges in the above period on account of the land revenue, Lw. rupees - - -		19,57,399		
Ditto Sayer - - ditto - ditto - -		1,84,981		
			21,42,380	
Lucknow rupees - - - - -			77,38,485	
			or Sa. rs.	74,04,763
Deduct expences incurred during the administration of the company's officers - - - - - - -				94,600
Net revenue realized - - -			Sa. rs.	73,10,163
Jumma, or land assessment for 1802-3, corresponding with 1209-10 F. S. - -		Sa. rs.	1,34,83,392	
Collections under this assessment - -		1,33,68,377		
Add authorized abatements - - -		5,861		
			1,33,74,238	
Net balance Calcutta - - - - -			Sa. rs.	1,09,154
Gross receipts of land revenue and sayer, &c. in the above period, viz. land revenue -		1,33,68,377		
Deduct Tehsildary and other Mofussil charges of collection, &c. - - - - - -		14,02,733		
			1,19,65,645	
Surplus collections or revenue of lands not included in the Jumma - - - - - -			6,546	
Balance of the past year - - - - - -			2,28,150	
Abkarry - - - - - - - -			1,48,100	
Sayer, exclusive of Abkarry - - - - -			8,43,330	
Interest on Tuccanee - - - - -			14,727	
Batta, fines, forfeitures, &c. - - - - -			57,877	
Total sudder jumma collected in 1209-10, or 1802.3, Calcutta Sicca rupees. - - - - - } -				1,32,64,375

Charges for twelve months.

Ordinary:

Allowances of the honourable Lieutenant-Governor and commissioners, collectors, assistants, and native officers - - - - -	6,45,589	
Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	4,49,489	
Extraordinary:		
Amount disbursed beyond the ordinary charges of one year - - - - - -	65,374	
Hoondawaun on remittances - - - - - -	53,011	
Total charges disbursed in the year 1209-10 - -		12,13,463
Net revenue after deducting charges of collection, Sa. rs.		1,20,50,912

Gross Collections of Land Revenue and Sayer, in the months of May, June, and July 1803.

Land revenue:			
Account 1210 F. S. - - - -	41,45,204		
Ditto - 1209 F. S. - - - -	5,144		
Surplus collections - - - -	5,836		
		41,56,184	
Sayer revenue:			
Abkarry - - - - - - -	78,213		
Sayer, exclusive of Abkarry - -	1,27,530		
		2,05,743	
TOTAL COLLECTIONS - - Calcutta Sa. rupees			43,61,827

18. From the result of the accounts of the only complete year which has elapsed, viz. the year 1802-3, corresponding with part of 1209 and part of 1210 F. S. it will appear to your honourable court that the net revenue received from the ceded provinces within the year, after defraying all charges whatever, amounted to Ca. Sa. rupees 1,20,50,912.

19. For the further information of your honourable court, the governor-general in council begs leave to annex the following statements of the gross collections made within the two Fussily years 1509 and 1210; the statement of the last-mentioned year including that part of the collections of the year of which accounts have been received.

	Lands.	Surplus.	Sayer.	Abkarry.	TOTAL.
From October, 1801, to 30th April, per statement No. 1 and 2, viz.					
By the aumils - rs. of sorts	52,88,895	- -	1,84,980	- -	54,73,875
By the collector, - Lw. rs.	41,80,981	- -	2,26,009	- -	44,06,990
TOTAL 7 Mos. -	94,69,876	- -	4,10,989	- -	98,80,655
From May to September 1802 included in No. 3 and 4.					
Lw. rupees - - -	41,78,329	665	2,43,977	16,749	44,09,720
TOTAL 12 mos. of 1209	1,36,48,205	665	6,54,966	16,749	1,42,90,585

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS for 10 Months of 1210 F. S. to the end of Assar or July 1803.

	Land revenue. Current year 1210.	Land revenue. Past year 1209.	Surplus land revenue.	Abkarry.	Sayer.	TOTAL.
From Oct. 1802 to Ap. 1803, included in the statements No. 3 & 4	97,92,543	2,38,432	6,177	1,38,025	6,37,361	1,08,12,538
From May to July 1803 per statement No. 5 -	43,32,023	5,376	6,099	81,737	1,33,278	1,53,71,051
TOTAL 10 mos. of 1210 Lw. rs.	1,41,24,566	2,43,808	12,276	2,19,762	7,70,639	1,53,71,051

20. From the last of these statements it will appear, that of the total demand on account of the land revenue of 1210, (the first year of the triennial settlement) amounting to Lw. rupees 1,44,58,724, the sum of rs. 1,41,24,566, had been realized to the end of July last, and that, after deducting several authorized remissions, a balance of only rs. 2,52,082 remained due. It will further appear from that statement, that the total of the receipts of the first ten months of the year 1210 F. S. including the land revenue, the abkarry, and the sayer, amounted to rupees 1,53,71,051; leaving a net revenue to government, after deducting charges at the rate of the charges incurred in the year of account 1802-3, of Sa. rupees 1,27,54,856. His excellency in council not having been yet furnished with statements of the actual charges on account of the whole of the year 1210, and the collections on account of the two last months of that year not being included in the present statements, they will be ultimately liable to some variation. His excellency in council being desirous, however, of submitting to your honourable court the fullest and most accurate information which it is in his power to transmit, with regard to the revenues of the ceded provinces, he has preferred communicating these statements in their present incomplete state, to postponing the transmission of the information which they convey, until the accounts of the year are completed.

21. The present balance due on account of the land revenue of 1209 amounts to Sicca rupees 7,11,716; and, on account of 1210, to Sicca rupees 2,52,082; of these balances the governor general in council expects to be shortly enabled to afford your honourable court a full and satisfactoty explanation.

22. Your honourable court will have observed, that the amount of the abkarry, or duties on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs, for the year 1210, is estimated by Mr. Wellesley at rupees of different species 3,92,000; and that the amount collected during the first ten months of that year, was only Lw. rupees 2,19,762. In explanation of the difference between the estimated and the actual collections from these sources of revenue, his excellency in council begs leave to remark that, independently of the amount which may be received during the two remaining months of the year, and of the deduction to be allowed on account of exchange, the regulation for the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs was not introduced into the ceded provinces until a part of the Fussily year 1210 had elapsed, and that the operation of that regulation could not, consequently, have been generally extended until a considerable portion of the year had expired. His excellency in council is satisfied, from the success which has already attended the arrangements adopted with respect to that branch of revenue, that it will become as productive as was expected.

23. The secret committee of your honourable court will be advised from the political department of an incursion of a part of the enemy's force into the frontier Pergunnah of Shekoabad in the Doab, dependent on the district of Etawah.

Etawah. On this occasion his excellency in council is happy to be enabled to add, that the depredations committed by the enemy were confined to the town of Shekoabad, situated immediately on the frontier, and to the places in its vicinity; and that there is no ground to apprehend that these depredations will occasion any material defalcation in the public revenue of this Pergunnah.

24. Accounts were lately received from the several collectors in the upper provinces, stating their serious apprehensions of a scarcity of grain, in consequence of a continued drought of an unusual duration. Your honourable court will be informed from the revenue department of the supreme government of the measures which the governor general in council had deemed it expedient to adopt, with the view of averting the threatened calamity. It is with the greatest degree of satisfaction that his excellency in council informs your honourable court, that subsequently to the adoption of those measures, a timely and providential fall of rain, in every district in the ceded provinces, has removed all apprehensions of a scarcity of grain, and that there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The Khurreef crops, which bear a very inconsiderable proportion to the Rubbee harvest, were materially injured by the late drought. His excellency in council is however disposed to believe, that, with some trivial exceptions, a temporary suspension of the current demands will enable the land-holders, whose estates have suffered in the greatest degree from the late drought, to fulfil their engagements.

25. The titles of the regulations passed by the governor general in council, on the 24th March last, for extending to the ceded provinces the form of internal government established in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benaras, as well as such of those regulations as have been printed and published, will be transmitted to your honourable court from the revenue and judicial department of the supreme government.

26. Your honourable court will be advised from the public department of the supreme government, that Mr. John Routledge has been permitted to resign the honourable company's service, and to proceed to England on the Lord Nelson. Your honourable court will be informed from the same department, that the governor general in council was pleased on the 15th of March last to appoint Mr. John Adam to succeed Mr. Routledge in the office of collector of the district of Goruckpore, in the ceded provinces.

27. His excellency in council will have the honour of transmitting to your honourable court, by a future dispatch, a statement of the allowances which have for the present been granted to the several officers employed in the management of the affairs of the ceded provinces, and also the several establishments.

28. The governor general in council will also have the honour of addressing your honourable court, in a future dispatch, on several points relating to the revenues of the ceded provinces, not included in the present address. In the mean time his excellency in council is persuaded, that it will prove highly satisfactory to your honourable court to observe, that the revenues of these valuable possessions have been realized with a degree of punctuality not exceeded in the lower provinces, in which a regular form of government and a fixed system of revenue have been long established. This proof of the efficacy of a mild and equitable system of government, in advancing the prosperity of these newly-acquired provinces, and in giving stability to the British power, is the more satisfactory when it is considered that these provinces are contiguous to the dominions of a foreign state whose policy has been adverse to the British interests, and whose power peculiarly menaced this part of our possessions; and that the inhabitants of those provinces had long been remarkable for a spirit of contumacy and resistance towards the government of the Nawaub vizier.

We are,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful

Humble servants,

Fort William, the 20th Oct. 1803.

Wellesley.
G. H. Barlow.
G. Udny.

(Revenue

(Revenue department.)

Department of the Ceded Provinces, 15th March, 1804.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. The governor-general in Council had last the honour of addressing your honourable court from this department on the 20th of October last.

2. By the present dispatch his excellency in council has the honour of transmitting to your honourable court the annual set of the proceedings in this department from the 21st of October, 1803, the date of its formation, to the end of the past year, together with a broken set of the proceedings in the same department from the 4th of August, to the end of January 1804, accompanied by an index to each set.

3. The governor-general in council had the honour of forwarding to your honourable court, with his dispatch dated the 20th of October last, an abstract account of the settlement of the land revenue of the ceded provinces for the Fussily year 1210, exhibiting a gross Jumma of rs. 1,54,57,611, 10, 10.

4. The board of revenue having recently furnished a general abstract account of the settlement of the land revenue of the ceded provinces for the period of the first triennial lease, as for the Fussily years 1210, 1211, 1212, his excellency in council begs leave to forward a copy of it, a number in the present dispatch (No. 6.).

5. The following abstract will exhibit to your honourable court the difference between the comparative statement No. 2, which accompanied the report of the honourable Mr. Wellesley, dated the 10th of February 1803, and the abstract account of the settlement now transmitted to you:

	1210.			1211.			1212.		
Jumma according to Mr. Wellesley's statement - - - -	1,56,19,627	5	11	1,61,62,786	13	1	1,68,23,063	13	3
Jumma according to the abstract account of the settlement received from the board of revenue - -	1,55,46,770	6	10	1,61,20,373	7	63	1,68,00,484	6	—
Difference rupees	72,856	15	1	4,24,135	14	1	22,579	7	3

6. From the abstract account of the settlement it will appear that the following increase has been made to the original Jumma for 1210 F. S.

In the Zillah of Etawah -	80,662	4
In the Zillah of Goruckpore - -	8,496	8
Total increase rupees -	89,158,	12

7. Your honourable court will observe that the difference between the amount of the Jumma of the first triennial settlement, as stated by Mr. Wellesley, and that of the actual settlement as stated in the above-mentioned abstract account, is very inconsiderable.

8. Your honourable court were informed in the letter from his excellency in council, dated the 20th of October last, that the apprehensions which were entertained of a scarcity of grain, in consequence of a very unusual failure in the periodical rains at the commencement of the season, had been entirely removed by a timely and providential fall of rain throughout the ceded provinces. The same letter expressed an expectation that, with some exceptions, a temporary suspension of the current demands would enable the landholders to fulfil their engagements on account of the present Fussily year 1211.

9. It is with the greatest concern that his excellency in council now acquaints your honourable court, that it appears from reports subsequently received, that

that the effects of the late drought have been more extensively and severely felt in the several districts in the ceded provinces than was at first supposed, and that the greatest distress would be the inevitable consequence of withholding from the landholders and farmers, whose crops have suffered from the unfavourableness of the season, a just degree of indulgence.

10. Under such circumstances it became the duty of the government to adopt a humane and liberal policy, by extending to the sufferers the indulgence to which they were entitled, and thus to afford to the inhabitants of these newly-acquired countries the most satisfactory proof of the solicitude entertained by the British government for their welfare and interest. A different course of policy would not only have weakened the confidence and attachment which the inhabitants of the ceded provinces have, in general, manifested towards the British government, but it would also have depressed that rising spirit of energy and industry which is indispensably necessary to ensure the improvement and prosperity of those provinces which have long been rapidly declining in their population, commerce, and agriculture.

11. The proceedings noted in the margin* contain the reports of the board of revenue, respecting the failure of the Khurreef harvest, and proposing measures for obviating, as far as might be practicable, the evil consequences of the late failure of the rains. The same proceedings also contain the orders which his excellency in council deemed it to be necessary to pass on the occasion, with the view of alleviating the immediate difficulties of the cultivators and the landholders; and of encouraging them to exert their utmost endeavours to repair their late heavy losses by an increased attention to the approaching Rubbee harvest, which promises to be abundant.

12. Your honourable court will observe from those proceedings that the indulgence granted to the landholders and farmers in the ceded provinces has been hitherto confined to authorizing suspensions in the current demands to such an extent as was judged expedient. His excellency in council has since been under the necessity of authorizing suspensions in the district of Etawah, to the extent of 3-8ths of the Khurreef kists, or instalments. These kists are stated by the collector to amount to a moiety of the assessment on the district for the whole year.

13. From the reports received from the several collectors in the ceded provinces, as well as from general information, the board of revenue have expressed serious apprehensions, that it will be absolutely necessary to grant remissions to a considerable amount at the end of the year. † His excellency in council entertains, however, a confident hope that the expected productiveness of the Rubbee harvest, the timely indulgence afforded by government in suspending the demand of a large proportion of the instalments of the early part of the year: and the benefits which the landholders expect to derive from a satisfactory performance of their engagements with government, will operate to secure government from any very considerable loss on account of the revenue of the current year.

14. In consequence of the failure of the Khurreef harvest, and of the suspensions in the payment of the early instalments which have been authorized, the collections on account of the early part of the current year have necessarily been very inconsiderable.

15. His excellency in council does not expect to be enabled to form any accurate opinion with respect to the amount of the remissions which it may be ultimately necessary to grant on account of the revenues of the current year, until the year shall have expired. In the mean time his excellency in council has considered it to be proper to transmit to your honourable court the earliest information regarding the present state of the revenues of the ceded provinces; and to apprize you of the probability of the occurrence of a considerable defalcation in the collections of the current year.

16. The facility with which the revenues of the ceded provinces were collected in the Fussily year 1209, under the most unfavourable circumstances, and the regularity and punctuality with which they were discharged in the following year 1210, afford the most satisfactory proof that the assessment was regulated upon fair and liberal principles. The arrears which have accrued in the current year 1211 are to be ascribed

* Cons. 26 Jan. 1804—† Cons. 22 Dec.

ascribed entirely to the failure of the Khurreef harvest, and to the land-holders in general not being in a state of sufficient opulence to admit of their supplying the deficiency in their collections from their private funds. It may be confidently expected, that a longer experience of the benefits extended to them by the British government will place them in the state of affluence enjoyed by the greater proportion of the zemindars in the other parts of the territories immediately subject to this presidency, and secure the government from any loss of revenue in consequence of partial failures of the harvests. It is with great satisfaction, however, the governor general in council is enabled to add, that notwithstanding the apprehensions entertained at the commencement of the year of a severe scarcity, and the operations of the war in which the British government was engaged with the Marhattas on the frontier of the ceded provinces, the inhabitants in general, throughout those provinces have continued to manifest the most favourable disposition towards your government, and have observed their engagements, in the payment of the revenues, to the extent which the unfavourableness of the season has admitted.

17. The governor-general in council experiences the greatest satisfaction in communicating to your honourable court the successful collection of the revenues of the ceded provinces, on account of the past Fussily year 1210.

18. Your honourable court were advised in the 21st paragraph of the letter from the governor-general in council in this department, dated the 20th October last, that the balance on account of the land revenue of the ceded provinces, to the end of Assaur (corresponding with the month of July) 1210 Fussily style, amounted only to rs. 2,52,082. It is with the greatest satisfaction his excellency in council now acquaints your honourable court, that at the close of the past Fussily year 1210, (Cons 1 Dec.) the balance was reduced to the very inconsiderable sum of rupees 1,52,299. The collectors of Allahabad and Cawnpore had not transmitted the accounts for the two last months of the past Fussily year, at the period when the accounts from which the above-mentioned balance is taken, were made up. As, however, in the preceding month no balance was due from the district of Allahabad, and the accounts of the collector of Cawnpore exhibited a very inconsiderable arrear, his excellency in council has every reason to believe that the amount above-stated formed the whole balance at the end of the year. His excellency in council will have the honour of submitting to your honourable court a statement and explanation of the balance due on account of the past year 1210, in a subsequent dispatch.

19. Your honourable court were informed, in the address from the governor-general in council, dated the 20th of October, 1803, that the balance due on account of the land revenue of the ceded provinces for 1209 F.S. amounted to Sicca rupees 7,11,716, at the latest period of time to which accounts had been received, and that his excellency in council expected to be shortly enabled to afford your honourable court a full and satisfactory explanation of that balance.

20. The governor-general in council has now the honour of transmitting to your honourable court, a number in the present dispatch, (No. 7.) a copy of a letter from the board of revenue, under date the 6th of March, with a copy of the proceedings therein referred to, respecting the balance mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

21. Your honourable court will observe from the statement now transmitted to you, that the outstanding balance on account of 1209 F. S on the 30th April 1803, was reduced to rupees of different sorts, 6,97,707, 3, 19, 2; that the collections on account of that balance from the 1st of May to the 31st of October last, amounted to rupees of different sorts 1,09,844, 11, 10: and that the balance on the date last mentioned was rupees of different sorts 5,87,862, 8, 9, 2.

22. It will also appear to your honourable court from that statement, that the remissions subsequently granted amount to rupees of different sorts 2,81,426, 10, 10; and that the net balance outstanding on the 31st of October last, on account of the Fussily year 1209, is rupees of different sorts 3,06,435, 13, 19, 2.

23. The governor-general in council begs leave to refer your honourable court to the proceedings of the annexed dates (Cons. 19 May, 1803. 19 do. 16 June,

June, 14 July, 11 August, 8 September.)for an explanation of the remissions which have been granted in the ceded provinces on account of the year 1209 F. S. It will appear to your honourable court from those proceedings that the remissions were granted on the strongest grounds of necessity and expediency. Several of the remissions are composed of authorized deductions on various accounts, which were chargeable on the public revenue; the remainder are of such a nature as his excellency in council doubts not will meet ths approbation of your honourable court.

54. An explanation of the net balance outstanding on the 31st of October last, on account of 1209 F. S. forms a part of No. 7 in the present dispatch. With an exception to the heavy balance due from the district of Moradabad, (the particulars of which his excellency in council will hereafter have the honour of communicating to your honourable court,) your honourable court will observe, that a considerable proportion of the balance is stated to be recoverable, and that the remainder is satisfactorily explained.

25. The report of Mr. Wellesley, a copy of which has been transmitted to your honourable court, will have apprized you of the probability of a heavy balance accruing in the province of Rohilcund, on account of the Fussily year 1209. It must afford your honourable court the highest satisfaction to observe that the revenues of the district of Allahabad, on account of that year, have been completely realized; and that the net balance at present due from the other districts in the ceded provinces for the same year, are very inconsiderable. His excellency in council entertains a firm confidence, that your honourable court will view, with an equal degree of satisfaction and approbation, the happy and successful issue of the measures adopted, under circumstances of great difficulty during the temporary administration of the late lieutenant-governor and board of commissioners, with the view of establishing an equitable rate of assessment on the ceded provinces, and of ensuring as far as was practicable, the effectual realization of the dues of government, on account of the year in which the sovereignty of those provinces was transferred to the honourable company.

26. The governor general in council begs leave to add, that the result of the final investigation of the balances still remaining to be adjusted on account of the Fussily year 1209, will be communicated to your honourable court in a future address.

27 Your honourable court will have observed, on a reference to the statement of the gross and net revenue collected from the ceded provinces in the year 1209-10 F. S. or 1802-3, which formed a number in the dispatch from the governor general in council in this department, dated the 20th October last, that the sum of Lucknow rupees 8,81,338,2,7, is stated to have been collected within that year, on account of the sayer duties, exclusive of the land revenue, and of the duties levied on the manufacture and vend of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs. It will have also appeared to your honourable court from the statement of the gross collections in the months of May, June, and July 1803, transmitted to you with the same dispatch, that the sum of Lucknow rupees 1,33,278,1,10 had been collected in those months on the same account.

28. As no estimate could be formed of the probable amount of the sayer collections mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, they were not included in the comparative statement No. 2, furnished by Mr. Wellesley, and transmitted to your honourable court, These collections accordingly exhibit an important addition to the resources of the ceded provinces not adverted to in Mr. Wellesley's comparative statement. His excellency in council has the honour to add, that the collections in question arise from established duties on the several articles of trade which are exposed for sale in the bazars and markets in the ceded provinces, under the denomination of gunge and bazar duties. Measures have been taken for regulating and equalizing these duties, and for facilitating the collection of them. The expediency of continuing these duties will form a subject for future consideration. It is only necessary to add, that the gunge and bazar duties are distinct from the rahdarry, or transit duties, collected in the ceded provinces under the former government. These transit duties, together with all professional taxes, and various other taxes of a vexatious and oppres-

sive

sive nature, were abolished early in the past year.

29. The late lieutenant-governor and board of commissioners directed their attention at a very early period to the state of the coinage in the ceded provinces. Several mints were established in the ceded provinces at the period of their transfer to the honourable company. Such of those mints as could be dispensed with were immediately discontinued. The mints at Bareilly and Allahabad were deemed sufficient for maintaining the coinage of the country, and were accordingly continued under proper regulations. Since the cession of Furruckabad to the honourable company, it has also been judged necessary to continue the mint established in that district.

30. His excellency in council does not at present consider it necessary to submit to your honourable court the detailed proceedings of the late provisional government in the ceded provinces on this subject. When a final arrangement shall have been adopted with respect to the coinage in the ceded provinces his excellency in council will have the honour of submitting to your honourable court all the proceedings held on this subject. In the mean time his excellency in council begs leave to refer your honourable court to the instructions recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin,* issued to the mint committee at the presidency, and to the mint committees at Bareilly, Allahabad, and Furruckabad, requiring them to correspond with each other, and to report their sentiments with regard to the weight, standard and denomination of the coin which it may be expedient to establish as the general currency in the ceded provinces; as also with respect to other important points connected with that subject.

31. On the receipt of the report required from the mint committee at the presidency, the governor-general in council will take the subject into his early consideration.

32. The proceedings noted in the margin† contain the reports of the several mint committees in the ceded provinces respecting the amount of the specie coined at their respective stations from the date of the cession of those provinces.

33. No appointments have been made in the revenue department of the ceded provinces since the date of the last dispatch from this department.

34. His excellency in council trusts that he shall shortly be enabled to transmit to your honourable court a correct statement of the allowances and establishments in the revenue department of the ceded provinces. The final arrangement of those establishments has been delayed by the war; and the annexation of the remainder of the Doab, and of the right bank of the river Jumma, to the dominions of the honourable company will necessarily require a revision of the establishments of the ceded provinces, with a view of connecting the administration of the revenues of all your possessions in that quarter under an uniform and efficient system.

We are, with respect, &c.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*
Fort William *G. H. Barlow.*
March 15, 1804. *G. Udny.*

No. 10.

Copy of the minute of the governor general appointing the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the provinces obtained from the vizier; and Marquis Wellesley's letter to the secret committee of the court of directors on that occasion.

Extract Bengal secret consultations, the 3rd December, 1801.

On the Ganges near Benares, 14th November 1801.

His excellency the most noble the governor-general is pleased to make the following appointments for the provisional management of the districts ceded to the company by his excellency the nawaub vizier, and for the settlement of the same.

The honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the districts ceded by his excellency the Nawaub vizier, and president of the board of commissioners for the management of affairs of the same.

N. B. The letter from Marquis Wellesley to the secret committee of the court of directors, on the occasion of the appointment of the honourable Henry Wellesley, to be lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces in Oude, is contained in No. 6.

No. 11.

Return to an order of the honourable house of commons, requiring a copy of a letter from the court of directors, or the secret committee, annulling

* Cons. 1 Sept. 27 Oct. 24 Nov. 29 Dec. 19 Jan.
† Cons. 1 Sept. 27 Oct. 24 Nov. Dec. 19 Jan.

ling the appointment of the honourable Henry Wellesley to be lieutenant-governor of the provinces obtained from the vizier.

No letter of the description mentioned in this order was sent to the Bengal government.

No. 12.

Copy of a letter from the secret committee of the court of directors of the East India company, to the Bengal government, dated 19th November 1803; upon the subject of the TREATY with the Vizier of Oude, dated 10th November 1801.

To the most noble the Governor general in council at Bengal.

HAVING taken into our consideration the treaty lately concluded between the governor general and the nabob vizier, and ratified by his lordship on the 10th November 1801, we have now to signify our approbation of the provisions of that treaty.

We consider the stipulations therein contained as calculated to improve and secure the interests of the vizier, as well as those of the company, and to provide more effectually hereafter for the good government and prosperity of Oude, and consequently for the happiness of its native inhabitants.

Although the revenue of the territory ceded, according to its produce when in the hands of the vizier, does not exceed the subsidy payable by his highness for the number of troops which it appeared expedient permanently to station in Oude, together with a reasonable charge for the civil administration of the same, we nevertheless do not disapprove of the governor general, in consideration of the cession, having liberated his highness from all extraordinary charges which may hereafter be incurred by the company, in providing for the internal as well as the external security of Oude; to which charges his highness would have been liable under the treaty of 1798; we are satisfied to accept, as compensation for such extraordinary expences, the increased revenue which may reasonably be expected to arise from the superior administration of the ceded districts under the company's management. And we feel the more satisfaction in such an indemnity, as whilst it can alone arise out of the improvement and prosperity of the country, it will be unattended by any sacrifice on the part of the vizier, under whose ruinous and oppressive system of collection the produce of those districts was likely annually to decline as it has hitherto done.

The company being now bound to the defence and protection of his highness' dominions against all enemies foreign or domestic, without further charge to the vizier, the ample revenue which remains to his highness entirely applicable to the expences of his civil government, will, we trust, place him beyond the reach of pecuniary embarrassment, and enable his highness to put his just debts in a course of progressive liquidation.

We also entertain a sanguine hope that the vizier, relieved from the embarrassment as well as the charge of a licentious and worse than useless army, and rescued by the dissolution of the greater proportion of that force from the most abject dependence on his own powerful subjects, at whose disposal those mutinous and disaffected troops chiefly were, will now, supported and defended by a disciplined and orderly force, apply himself with energy to the internal administration of his affairs. His highness is well aware of the wretched condition to which his country has been reduced by the inefficiency and vices of its government. He has now the means of remedying these defects, and of providing for his own ease and for the happiness of his subjects. We trust his highness will avail himself of so favourable an occasion of doing himself honour; and we rely with confidence that our supreme government will at all times afford to his highness their utmost countenance and support in the prosecution of so laudable a purpose.

We cannot conclude without expressing our satisfaction that the cessions in question have been transferred and provisionally settled with so little delay, and in a manner so satisfactory, as already to admit of their being brought under the general administration of the Bengal government. The special commission at the head of which Mr. Henry Wellesley was placed appears to us to have executed their trust with zeal, diligence, and ability, and the settlement of the revenue, which they have concluded for a period of three years, holds out flattering prospects of future increase. The general report delivered in by Mr. Wellesley on the ter-

termination of his mission, has afforded us much satisfactory information with respect to the resources of the upper provinces; and we are happy to take this occasion of approving the conduct and acknowledging the services of that gentleman.

We are, your affectionate friends,
(Signed,) *Jacob Bosanquet.*
East-India house, *John Roberts.*
19th Nov 1803. *William Devaynes.*

No. 13.

Return to an order of the honourable house of commons, requiring minutes of the appointment of major Malcolm, to be private secretary to the governor-general.

Extract Bengal secret consultations, the 3rd December 1801.

On the Ganges, Benares, 14th November 1801.

The governor-general has been pleased to appoint captain John Malcolm, of the Madras establishment, to be his excellency's private secretary, in the room of the honourable Henry Wellesley.

No. 14.

Return to an order of the honourable house of commons, requiring copy of the minute appointing captain Shawe to succeed major Malcolm in the situation of private secretary, with the sums drawn for salary or establishment, by those officers respectively, specifying the dates of such payments.

It is respectfully submitted to the honourable house of commons, that no minute, of the nature described in their order, is entered on the proceedings of the governor-general in council.

The sums drawn for SALARY are as follows:

Durbar accounts:

August 1801 Paid Captn Jno Malcolm, acting private secretary to the governor general, for his public and private expences for the month of July 1801. - - Sa Rs	4,556	9	5
January 1802. Paid Captn Jno Malcolm, being his salary as private secretary to the governor general, from 5th July to 31st Dec. 1801, being five months 26 days, at 4,166,10,8, Sa Rs per month - - 24,444 7 — Deduct, paid in Aug. last 4,556 9 5	19,887	13	7
Mar. Paid do do for Jan. and Feb. 1802 - - -	8,333	5	4
Apr. Paid do do for Mar.	4,166	10	8
May - - do for Apr.	4,166	10	8
June - - do for May	4,166	10	8
July - - do for June	4,166	10	8
Aug. - - do for July	4,166	10	8
Oct. - - do for Aug. and Sep. - - - -	8,333	5	4
Nov. Paid do do for Oct.	4,166	10	8
Dec. - - do for Nov.	4,166	10	8
Jan. 1803 - do for Dec. 1802 - - - - - -	4,166	10	8
Feb. Paid do do for Jan. and Feb. 1803 - - -	8,333	5	4
Sa Rs	82,777	12	4
April 1803. Paid Captn Merrick Shawe his salary as private secretary to the governor general, for March 1803 - - - - -	4,166	10	8

(No later accounts received)

ESTABLISHMENT for the private secretary's office.

July 1801.	Paid	Sa Rs	1,213½	— —
Aug.	Paid	- -	1,202	— —
Sept.	Paid	- -	1,179	— —
Oct.	Paid	- -	1,180½	— —
Nov.	Paid	- -	1,181	— —
Dec.	Paid	- -	1,183½	— —
Jan. 1802	Paid	- -	1,180½	— —
Feb.	Paid	- -	1,180½	— —
Mar.	Paid	- -	1,180	— —
April	Paid	- -	1,181	— —
May	Paid	- -	1,180	— —
June	Paid	- -	1,346	— —
July	Paid	- -	1,348½	— —
Aug.	Paid	- -	1,347½	— —
Sept.	Paid	- -	1,349	— —
Oct.	Paid	- -	1,349	— —
Nov.	Paid	- -	1,347	— —
Dec.	Paid	- -	1,347	— —
Jan. 1803.	Paid	- -	1,347	— —
Feb.	Paid	- -	1,450	— —
Mar.	Paid	- -	1,446½	— —
April	Paid	- -	1,446½	— —
		Sa Rs	28,165½	— —

Errors excepted.
Wm. Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

East-India house, 9th July 1805.

No. 15.

No. 15.

Return to an order of the honourable the house of commons, requiring a copy of the accounts of all sums drawn for salary or establishment, distinguishing them respectively, by the honourable Henry Wellesley whilst lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, specifying the dates and places of payment, and the authority by which such payments were made, including the amount of sums drawn as secret service money, and other items, under the head of Durbar charges.

Extract, Fort-William Journal, 1801-2.
Sundry accounts Dr to governor-general.
Charges of the ceded provinces of Oude.
For the amount of the honourable Henry Wellesley's salary as deputy governor of the ceded provinces, from 14th Nov. 1801 to March 1802 inclusive, at 4,166, 10, 8 per mo is - - - - 19,027 12 5

By the Durbar accounts of the governor-general it appears the above was paid as follows:

Under the head of salaries paid by order Feb. 1802.

From the 14th November 1801 to 31st January 1802 -	10,694	7	1
Mar.—Salary for Feb. -	4,166	10	8
April Do for Mar. -	4,166	10	8
Sa Rs	19,027	12	5

The payments were made at Calcutta by drafts on the general treasury here.

Extract, Fort-William Journal, 1802-3.
Sundry accounts Dr to gevernor-general.

Charges of the ceded provinces for the amount of the following disbursements:

Salary of the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, from April 1802 to July - - - -	16,666	10	8			
Do from August to February 1803 is seven months	29,166	10	8			
Paid monthly from May 1802 to March 1803 at Calcutta as above				45,833	5	4
Total salary paid - Sa Rs				46,861	1	9

The authority for paying the lieutenant-governor's salary will be found in No 16. The sums drawn for the establishment of the lieutenant-governor are not specified in the accounts received from Bengal; the following are the payments made on account of Mr. Wellesley or his suite:

Extract, Fort-William Journal 1801-2.
Sundry accounts Dr to governor-general.
Charges general of the general department:

The Honble. Mr. Wellesley's mission to Lucknow, SaRs	9,911	15	6			
In 1802-3 under the same head - - -	33,885	8	10			
Total account mission to Lucknow - Sa Rs				43,797	8	4

Paid as follows:

August 1801. At Calcutta, by draft on the treasury	9,560	15	6
Sept. Do At Calcutta, by draft on the treasury	1,000	—	—
Do & Oct. Do By the resident at Lucknow -	12,000	—	—
Paid by the collector at Behar -	750	—	—
Dec. 1801. Paid by draft on the marine paymaster at Calcutta -	2,026	13	—
Feb. 1802. - - Do - - -	1,591	6	—
April Do - - Do - - -	3,332	7	2
Oct Do Paid by draft on the treasury at Calcutta	9,512	14	3
	39,774	7	11
The payment of the balance cannot be ascertained	4,023	—	5
	43,797	8	4

Extract, Fort-William Journal, 1801-2.

Charges of the ceded provinces in Oude, Dr to military paymaster general.

For the amount of the lieutenant-governor's drafts on the deputypaymaster at Cawnpore, dated 20th February 1802, in favour of Henry Hill, on account of the public service -		3,092 11 1

Extract, Fort-William Journal, 1802-3.

Charges of the ceded provinces Dr to post-master general.

Dawk bearers for the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces and his suite, date not specified - - - - -		4854 8 —

Charges of the ceded provinces Dr to the governor general.

Expences incurred by the lieutenant-governor from the 14th Nov. 1801 to the 16th Aug. 1802 - - - -		16,934 12 5
Paid by draft on the treasury at Calcutta in Sept. 1802.		
Do - - Do - in Nov. 1802. -		865 14 6

Paid by draft on the treasury at Calcutta, Dec. 1802.

Charges of the ceded provinces, Dr to marine paymaster.

For the amount of sundry bills drawn on marine paymaster by the Honble. Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces on account of boats entertained by him, and of boat-hire paid at the presidency on that account. - - - -		16,319 14 3

Paid as follows:

Sept. 1802. Paid Honble. H. Wellesley's draft for boat expences -	3,000 — —	
Oct. Do Do - - - - - Do	3,334 2 3	
Dec. Do Do - - - - - Do	465 1 —	
Feb. 1803. Do - - - - - Do	6,363 — —	
Paid Robert Howlett on account of money advanced for boats for the use of the honourable H. Wellesley, as per order from the marine board the 23d instant - -	5,167 — —	
Payment of the balance not distinguished in the accounts - - - - - -	14,178 10 3	

Charges general of the ceded provinces Dr to collector of Allahabad.

Amount paid for bearers, coolies, and hackaries employed by the lieutenant-governor on his march from Bareilly to Futtyghur - - - - - - - -	764 7 9	
Do to the lieutenant-governor on the public service	818 — —	
Do Do on account of presents given to Dulput Roy	211 — —	
(Dates not specified) Lucknow rupees -	1,793 7 9	Sa Rs 1,716 2 3

Charges general of the ceded provinces Dr to collector of Bareilly.

Durbar charges of the lieutenant-governor from the 1st of Sep. 1801 to 5th May 1802, and from August to November 1802 - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,312 4 4

(Dates not specified.)

Charges general of the ceded provinces Dr to governor-general.

Being the amount of bills drawn by the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, on account of the public service, and paid at Bareilly and Khanpoor - - - - -		64,417 1 4

(Dates of payment not specified.)

Total payments on account of the lieutenant governor's bills or charges, - - - - - - -	Sa Rs	1,13,513 4 2

AB.

ABSTRACT.

Salary as lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces -	Sa Rs	64,861	1	9
Charges, on account his mission to Lucknow - - -		43,797	8	4
Payments on account his bills and charges as lieutenant-governor		1,13,513	4	2
	Sa Rs	2,22,171	4	2

East-India house, Errors excepted
9th July 1805.

*** There is no document at the India house from whence it can be inferred that any sum or sums of money were drawn for or by direction of the lieutenant-governor for secret service; neither is there any ground to suppose that any disbursement on such account was made.

No. 16.

Return to an order of the honourable house of commons requiring a list of the appointments of officers, civil, military, and medical, attached to the office of lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces in Oude; whether as secretaries or assistants, or as commanding the body guard; their salaries were payable, and the authority for such payments.

No separate list of the establishments, civil, military, or medical, attached to the office of the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces in Oude, has been received from Bengal: but the following papers contain the most material information relative to the subject of the order concerning the establishment of the ceded districts in Oude to be found on the records of the East-India house.

Extract of Bengal secret consultations, 24th June 1802.

Extract of a letter from the governor-general, to the honourable Henry Wellesley, dated Fort-William, 5th July 1801.

Para. 1. You will proceed with all practicable expedition to Lucknow, and I have directed Messrs. J. Forbes and R. Strachey to accompany you in the capacity of assistants, and lieutenant Armstrong, one of my Aids de Camp, to attend you during your mission.

Extract Bengal secret consultations, the 22d October, 1801.

Secretary to the government in the secret, political, and foreign departments.

To C. R. Crommelin, Esq. acting chief secretary to government.

Sir, Fort-William.

I AM directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to transmit to you the inclosed copies of letters to the honourable Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott, and to Mr. Grœme Mercer, for the information of the honourable the vice-president in council.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

Patna, (Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*
10 Oct. 1801. Secy.

(Copy)

To the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to inform you that his lordship has been pleased to appoint Mr Grœme Mercer to be secretary to the mission constituted under his lordship's orders of the 5th July last. The amount of his salary will be hereafter stated? and I shall direct that it shall commence from the period of Mr. Mercer's actual employment in the capacity of secretary under Mr. Wellesley.

You will signify to me in your next dispatch the date of Mr. Mercer's first employment in the capacity of secretary to Mr. Wellesley.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Yours, &c. &c.

Patna, (Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
10th Oct. 1801.

(Copy.)

To Grœme Mercer, Esq.

Sir,

I AM directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to inform you that his lordship has been pleased to appoint you secretary to the mission to Lucknow, constituted under his lordship's orders of the 5th of July, Your appointment is to take place from the period of your actual employment

ment as secretary under the honourable Mr. Wellesley. The amount of your salary will be fixed hereafter.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Patna, Secy. to Gov^t.
10th Oct. 1801.

Extract of a letter from the governor-general to the honourable H. Wellesley.

Dated, Camp Hydergah, 27th Feb. 1802.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a statement of the civil establishment which I propose to fix for the present year, with a view to the settlement and administration of the ceded provinces:

The honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant governor.—Salary, 50,000 Sicca rupees *per annum.* His expences are to be charged upon honour, and the bills passed by the governor general in council.

Board of commissioners, and court of circuit and appeal: To consist of three members:

Mr. Leslie	1st.	45,000	Salary *per annum*, in Sicca rupees.
Mr. Seton	2d.	40,000	
Mr. Fombelle	3d.	35,000	

Mr. Grœme Mercer, secretary to the commission.—Salary, in Sicca rupees, 1,5000 *per Mensum.*

Captain Armstrong, military secretary to the lieutenant-governor, 924 Sonat rupees *per Mensum.*

Mr. G. D. Guthrie, register of the court of circuit and appeal, 1000 rupees *per Mensum.*

Collectors:—Six.

Mr. Routledge	Goruckpoor	Salary *per annum*, in Sicca rupees 30,000.
Mr. Ahmuty	Allahabad	
Mr. Welland	Cawnpoor	
Mr. Cunningham	Etawah	
Mr. Lycester	Bareilly	
Mr. Deane	Reher	

Registers:—Six.

Mr. Orton Salmon	Goruckpoor	Salary, *per annum*, in rupees: 600 rupees *per Mensum*, and the same fees as allowed in the lower provinces.
Mr. H. Cornish	Alllahabad	
Mr. R. Graham	Cawnpoor	
Mr. R. Shubrick	Etawah	
Mr. C Dumbledon	Bareilly	
Mr. George Webbe	Reher	

Assistants:—One to the register of the court of circuit and appeal, and one to each collector.—Seven—Court of circuit and appeal.

Mr. A. Ross	Goruckpoor	Salary *per annum*, in Sicca rupees.
-	Allahabad	
-	Cawnpoor	
Mr. J. Wemyss	Etawah	
-	Bareilly	
-	Reher	

One collector of customs, and one assistant.—Salary, *per annum*, in Sicca rupees.
One commercial resident, and one assistant.—Salary, *per annum*, in Sicca rupees.
One agent for provision of saltpetre on the part of the company.—Salary, *per annum*, in Sicca rupees.

In

In all cases when blanks are left in this dispatch under the head Annual Salary, I desire you to understand, that I have not yet determined the amount of the salary to be annexed to the office in question.

During the present year all the civil officers employed in the ceded districts, with the exception of the agent of saltpetre, and the secretary to the commission, receive an extraordinary allowance proportioned to the actual expenses in travelling; in procuring the means of their respective accommodation; and in the extent of the domestic establishment required to maintain their authority in the actual state of the country.

8. I desire that you will report to me your opinion with regard to the amount of the allowance for the current year.

In fixing the amount of the salary of the lieutenant-governor, I have been guided by the consideration of precluding the possibility of Mr. Henry Wellesley's incurring any pecuniary loss by the discharge of his present arduous functions: On the other hand I have determined, in conformity to his express desire, that he should not derive any emolument from the office of lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, beyond the amount of that which he actually possessed in the office of private secretary under the express orders of the court of directors; I have therefore directed that the lieutenant-governor should charge the company with his actual expenses; and I have fixed the amount of his salary for the present year precisely on the same scale with that established by the court of directors for the office of private secretary.

10. In fixing the amount of the salaries of the commissioners and collectors I have adverted to the importance and difficulty of the respective duties, and to the claims of the several respectable gentlemen whom I have called from considerable stations in the lower provinces, or whose merits and rank entitled them speedily to expect to attain such stations.

11. The duties of the commissioners will be considerably more laborious, and of still greater importance, than those of the judges of circuit and appeal in the lower provinces:—Their exertions will be immediately required to assist the governor-general in council, and the lieutenant-governor, in the formation of laws and regulations adapted to the state and condition of the dominions recently acquired by the British government; and in their capacity of a court of circuit and appeal they will superintend the administration of those laws over a great extent of country, and over a race of people unaccustomed to any regular system of order or law, and habituated to suffer and to commit the utmost excesses of violence and oppression. I should therefore deem it to be imprudent and unjust to establish the commission, or court of circuit and appeal at Bareilly, on any scale of allowance inferior to that of the judges of circuit and appeal in the lower provinces.

12. The duty of the collectors combines the labour and difficulty of ascertaining the resources of a new country, of settling a system of land revenue in all its details, and of collecting that revenue, with the arduous charge of administering the offices of magistrate and judge to a turbulent people; I have therefore placed the allowances of the collector on the highest scale of any office of that description in the lower provinces. It may hereafter be determined whether the collectors of the ceded provinces shall receive a portion of their emoluments by a commission on the collections; for the present year it appears to me to be a more eligible mode to fix the whole amount of their emoluments in the form of a salary.

13. The extraordinary allowances for the present year, stated in the 7th para. of this letter, is intended exclusively to apply to such extraordinary expenses as are really incident to the actual state of the country, and it is not to become in any degree a source of additional emolument.

14. I am confident that you will exert your utmost endeavours to fix this allowance for the present year at such an amount as shall be equally compatible with the necessary rules of rational public economy, and with a just and liberal consideration of the actual expenses of the public servants.

15. The register of the court of circuit and appeal at Bareilly will be placed on a level with similar offices of the lower provinces.

16. As the registers of zillahs in the present

present year will exercise duties of a much more extensive nature than those attached to similar offices in the lower provinces, I have accordingly fixed the salaries of the registers on a proportionably higher scale.

17. The assistants will receive the same salaries as those of similar offices in the lower provinces; their extraordinary expenses will be a subject of your consideration, and of reference to the governor-general in council.

18. The peculiar local knowledge which Mr. Grœme Mercer possesses of the ceded provinces, his accurate acquaintance with the language of the country, and his approved integrity and ability, manifested on a former critical occasion at Lucknow, induced me to select him for the temporary office of secretary to the commission. This office will of course be abolished when the settlement of the country shall have been completed. The eminent services rendered by Mr. Mercer under your orders in the advantageous settlement of Corah and Etawah, and especially of the latter district, have afforded a most favourable prospect of the public benefit likely to be derived from Mr. Mercer's appointment.

19. His salary being liberal, and being drawn in addition to his medical allowances, he will not be entitled to the extraordinary allowance stated in the 7th paragraph of this dispatch.

	S.R.
Established allowance of military secretary	314
Batta to do. - - - - -	450
A writer - - - - - -	40
Tent allowance - - -	120
Sonaut rupees	924

20. Your military secretary will draw the same allowances received by the military secretary to the deputy governor of Fort William, as stated in the margin.

This office of course will not be permanent, but will cease as soon as you shall have accomplished the objects of your nomination to your present charge.

21. I desire to receive your opinion, whether one collector of the customs, and one commercial resident, will be sufficient for the ceded provinces; you will also point out the stations which you would recommend for the residence of any such officers; and you will signify the period of the season at which you would desire that they should repair to their respective stations.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the provinces ceded by the nabob vizier, and president of the board of commissioners, for the management of the same, dated Camp, Hydergurh, February 27th, 1802.

Para. 2. I desire that the pay of the troops in the ceded and reserved provinces, and also the whole charge of the civil establishment of the ceded and reserved provinces, including the residency at Lucknow, be defrayed from the general treasury within the provinces, or from the zillah treasuries respectively; and I authorize you to issue orders signed by you, and by any two or more of the commission for this purpose. You will transmit to the vice-president in council, or to the governor-general in council, an exact account of the charges of the civil establishments, and of all disbursements made by you. On my arrival at Fort William I propose to furnish you with further regulations respecting the establishments, and the application of the revenue of the ceded provinces; in the mean while I authorize and direct you to issue to the civil and military officers composing the establishment for the government of the ceded provinces, the arrears of their respective salaries, according to the scale stated in my dispatch (B) of this date; and I further authorize you to make such advances of money as you may deem necessary on account of the expenses which those officers respectively are permitted to charge to the company during the present year.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general.

My lord,

In reply to that part of your lordship's letter of the 17th February, which

which relates to the civil establishment which your lordship proposed to fix for the present year, with a view to the settlement and administration of the ceded provinces, I have now the honour of submitting to your lordship my opinion with regard to the extraordinary allowance which your lordship proposes should be granted for the present year to all the civil officers employed in the ceded provinces, with the exception of the agent for saltpetre, and the secretary to the commission, together with the several reasons on which that opinion is founded.

2. The delay which has occurred in addressing your lordship upon this subject has been occasioned by my desire of obtaining the most full and accurate information with a view of fixing the allowances in question.

3. I shall first submit to your lordship my opinion relative to the extraordinary allowance to the gentlemen in the commission.

4. The first article of extraordinary expense to which the commissioners have been subjected is the expense of their journey and removal; and of their families and effects from their former places of residence to Bareilly, to which expense, I have every reason to believe, that the usual rate of allowance for travelling charges will bear no sort of proportion; extra servants for public as well as domestic purposes form another article of additional expense, while increased wages have necessarily been given to almost every description of servants, particularly to those who have been prevailed upon to accompany their masters from the lower provinces.

5. Knowing that Bareilly did not contain any buildings which could be converted into dwelling-houses, the commissioners were under the necessity of providing themselves with tents, and carriage cattle, together with the establishment of servants attached to them; and those gentlemen, as well as myself, have been under the necessity of residing entirely in tents during a considerable part of the most inclement season of the year.

6. Erecting habitations will be another article of heavy expense, while their domestic expenses will be considerably increased, the principal articles composing them being only to be procured from the presidency, or at some of their intermediate stations, at an increase of price and risk, and the common necessaries of life being at present much dearer than in the lower provinces.

7. I am aware of the probability that some of the above-mentioned articles of extra expense may be hereafter disposed of by the persons possessing them; but it may reasonably be expected at a considerable loss, while in the mean time they are deprived of the use of the money expended on them.

8. Upon a due consideration of all these circumstances, I am of opinion, that if it were possible to state with accuracy the extra charges already incurred, and those to which the commissioners will, in all probability, be subjected for the remainder of the present year, it would fully appear that the sum of eleven or twelve hundred rupees a month, from the date of their appointment to the end of the year 1802, would barely defray them, even bringing into the calculation the amount that may possibly be realized from houses and other extra property with which the commissioners have been obliged to furnish themselves, on the occasion of their present appointments.

9. I accordingly submit to your lordship my opinion, that the commissioners should be allowed to draw an extraordinary allowance of twelve hundred Sicca rupees per month, from the date of their appointment to the end of the year 1802.

10. The reasons which have induced me to submit the above recommendation to your lordship, with regard to the extraordinary allowance to be granted to the commissioners, apply equally to that to be made to the collectors, a due regard being paid to their relative situations, and to the scale of expense respectively consistent therewith. Upon these grounds I would propose that an extra allowance of six hundred rupees a month be granted to the collectors from the date of their appointment to the conclusion of the current year.

11. Your lordship states in the 17th paragraph of your dispatch of the 27th February, that the assistants are to receive the same salaries as those of similar offices in the lower provinces; your lordship is likewise pleased to desire, that I will report my opinion with respect

respect to an additional allowance to be made to them, for the purpose of reimbursing their extraordinary expenses.

12. I am of opinion that an additional allowance of two hundred Sicca rupees a month will be sufficient to meet the travelling charges, and other extraordinary expenses, to which the assistants have been or may be subjected in the course of the current year.

13. The 16th paragraph of your lordship's letter states the grounds on which your lordship had fixed the salaries of the registers of zillahs on a proportionably higher scale than those of similar offices in the lower provinces; and it is further stated in the marginal notes connected with the first paragraph, that in addition to their salaries the registers are to draw the same fees as those allowed in the lower provinces.

14. The emolument alluded to in the concluding part of the preceding paragraph arises from the per centage fee paid on the institution of suits in the civil courts. As the fee on the institution of civil suits has not yet been introduced into the civil courts in the ceded provinces; and as I conclude it is not your lordship's intention to establish it until a code of laws and regulations for the administration of justice in these provinces shall have been prepared and promulgated, it necessarily follows, that until the fee in question shall be established, the registers of zillahs in the ceded districts will be deprived of a source of advantage enjoyed by officers in similar stations in the lower provinces. I would therefore propose that in lieu of such fee an additional allowance of two hundred Sicca rupees be made to the registers from the date of their respective appointments, to that of the institution fee being established in these provinces, exclusive of their allowance for travelling charges at the prescribed rate.

15. Upon a full consideration of the subject of this address, I trust it will appear to your lordship, that the proposed extraordinary allowances are equally compatible with the necessary rules of rational public economy, and with a just and liberal consideration of the actual expenses of the public servants employed in the ceded provinces.

I have the honour to be,

Bareilly, 6th May, 1802. } My lord, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

No. 17.

Return to an order of the honourable House of Commons requiring a copy of all orders from the Court of Directors, or Secret Committee (during Marquis Wellesley's administration), to the Bengal government, prohibiting the employment of persons not in the service of the Company, excepting certain offices about the person of the governor-general.

There is no document of the description required by the order.

The following are all the orders sent out during marquis Wellesley's administration, in which any directions are given with reference to the employment of persons not in the service of the company.

Extract of public letter to Bengal, dated 11th June, 1800.

Para. 17. In our annual appointments of writers for your presidency, in and since 1790, although no precise establishment for the different offices has been determined on, we have had in view the several alterations that have taken place in your establishments in general, in the course of the last ten years, and the number necessary to supply casualties in the service.

18. We have also had it in contemplation to reduce the number of uncovenanted European monthly writers employed in the several offices, but we observe the directions we gave on this subject, in our letter of the 16th May 1792, have not been carried into effect, as by your book of establishments, on the 30th April, 1798, upwards of one hundred of those writers continued to be employed, exclusive of Portuguese, at an expense of 30,000l. per annum.

19. On your public proceedings of the 16th January 1789, you state as an apparent reason for appointments of this kind, the numerous applications that are made to the members of government, and to the secretary, by persons not in our service, for employment; embarrassing as such applications may have proved, we cannot admit the propriety of attending to them, as the consequences must be prejudicial to our service, by encouraging the resort to and residence in India of persons not licenced by us, and of whose characters and connections we are ignorant; allowing them, therefore, to obtain an insight into our concerns by giving them situations in the offices under government

vernment, we consider highly impolitic.

20. We are aware, by our separate letter of the 21st September 1805, Para. 13 and 14, a latitude is apparently given for employing monthly writers in copying papers as a measure which might prove economical, but this must be considered applicable principally to natives. And in respect to the employment of European monthly writers, a perusal of your public proceedings of the 27th June 1796 and 29th May 1797, has convinced us it has not been conducted on principles of economy, otherwise we consider it impossible that your secretary could have effected, as he has with so much credit to himself, a saving of upwards of a lack of rupees per annum, in the office establishment of writers. This circumstance is of itself sufficient to prove that abuses have prevailed in regard to the appointment of such writers.

21. We observe by your books of establishments, for some late years, that the assistant in the governor-general's office is an uncovenanted writer; and in the secret department under your secretary, sometimes one, at the most three covenanted assistants have been stationed, while the number of uncovenanted European writers has been considerable; this we can by no means approve; as we must ever be of opinion that the knowledge of our political concerns should be confined to our covenanted servants.

22. Exclusive of the number of monthly writers employed generally in the other offices, some places are held by persons of this description which, as vacancies occur, must be filled by covenanted servants; such are the deputy civil auditor, and the assistant to the secretary to the salt and opium department, and a few others; the assistantships to the salt agents, notwithstanding the cogent reasons given by the governor-general on your proceedings of the 22d December 1794, for appointing covenanted servants thereto, are still held by uncovenanted writers.

23. The allowances annexed to the offices held by monthly writers in several instances exceed those granted to the covenanted assistants; the latter therefore must be considered entitled to appointments of the kind alluded to, as well from the importance of the offices as the emoluments attached thereto: we observe also, that some of the monthly writers hold stations in different offices at the same time, which we entirely disapprove.

24. Although some of the appointments in question may have originated in the peculiar qualifications of the persons appointed for the offices they hold, still this evidently proves the absolute necessity of training up the junior covenanted servants to the duties of the several offices under your government, by stationing them as assistants in those offices at an early period, as noticed in our letter of the 8th July 1785.

25. It will naturally occur to you from what we have now said that a reduction must be made on every opportunity that offers in the number of uncovenanted Europeans at present employed. From motives of humanity, and because it might create confusion, we do not wish you immediately to dismiss any of these; but, as vacancies happen, you will not fail to supply the different offices with the requisite number of assistants from amongst the covenanted writers annually sent out by us, conformably to our former orders; and we prohibit the appointments of uncovenanted Europeans in any of the offices in future.

26. You will of course be careful that the junior part of our servants, when appointed assistants in the offices, discharge the duties assigned to them with diligence and punctuality, as it is by such conduct alone they are to hope for preferment to stations of greater trust and emolument; on the other hand, idleness and neglect are to be punished in the most exemplary manner: and we direct that you report to us any instances that occur amongst the junior servants, of inattention to their official duties, as we shall not fail to mark our displeasure at such misconduct, by an immediate removal from the service of the persons guilty thereof.

27. As you are now engaged in a revision of the several establishments, it is possible you may think it right to make some reductions in the number of offices; for this reason, and as the foregoing paragraphs were drafted, we have received your advices by the Alligator, by which we are informed of some alterations made in those establishments; we do not mean at present to give you any

any positive directions as to the number of covenanted servants which we consider requisite for the various departments under your government, as we wish to have a report from you on this point, which you will accordingly furnish by the earliest opportunity; and although the foregoing observations are confined to the civil establishments, wherein the greatest number of uncovenanted Europeans are employed, yet in framing your report as above directed, you will also take into consideration the offices in the marine and military departments, where several of the same description hold appointments, but in which we consider it for the advantage of the service that our covenanted servants should be employed, particularly in the offices under the military paymaster-general, and military auditor-general, and military board.

Extract of public letter to Bengal, dated 28th August 1800.

Par. 6. From the importance of Prince of Wales' island, in a commercial point of view, we are induced to direct that a senior civil servant on your establishment, fully competent to the charge, be immediately appointed superintendant of that island; and should any gentleman, not of this description, have been previously appointed to this station in the room of tha late Major Macdonald, we further direct that he be removed therefrom, and that one of our civil servants be appointed in his room.

Extract, public letter to Bengal, dated the 3d March 1802.

9. In the 6th paragraph of our letter in the public department of the 28th August 1800, we directed that one of the senior civil servants upon your establishment should be appointed superintendant of Prince of Wales' island; * and we make no doubt that our directions were immediately complied with by the removal of Sir George Leith from that station.

Extract, public letter to Bengal, dated 8th March 1803.

Para. 3. Having fully considered your representation upon this subject we must repeat our former orders, † and positively direct, unless a previous attention to those orders shall have rendered a repetition thereof unnecessary, that upon the receipt of this dispatch, one of our civil servants, possessed of the requisite qualifications, be appointed lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales' island in the room of Sir George Leith.

Extract, public letter to Bengal, dated 29th February 1804.

11. In the 3d paragraph of our letter in the public department of the 8th March 1803; we, in the most direct and positive manner repeated our former orders ‡ of the 28th August 1800, for the appointment of a civil servant to be lieutenant-governor of Prince of Wales' island in the room of Sir George Leith, Bart. The grounds upon which our directions upon this subject have been hitherto suspended are by no means satisfactory to us, and we trust that you have not suffered any consideration whatever any longer to suspend the execution of orders so repeatedly given, and so positively conveyed.

No. 18.

Account of the dates of the latest dispatches received from the several presidencies in India, in the public, secret, political, military, revenue and commercial departments; and of the dates of the latest dispatches, inclosing the annual accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the said presidencies respectively.

BENGAL.

Public - -	19th March 1804.
Political -	27th February
Military -	30th April
Secret - -	12th June
Revenue -	10th March
Judicial -	10th March
Commercial	31st May.

The latest annual accounts received from this presidency are for 1802-3, and were sent to the secret committee, with

* Letter from 2d Sep. 1800.—Para. 26 and 37, appointments to Prince of Wales' island.

† Letter from 31st July 1801.—(8.) Court's orders for the appointment of a civil servant to be superintendant of Prince of Wales' island suspended.

‡ (Public letter from Bengal, dated 30th Oct. 1801.)—(31.) Execution of the court's orders for the appointment of a civil servant to the superintendency of Prince of Wales' island suspended a second time.

with a letter dated 30th April, and P. S. of the 6th of May 1804, and received by the Tigris the 8th December 1804.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Public - - dated 5th Nov. 1804.
Military - - - 17th October
Commercial - - 16th do.
Revenue - - - 16th do.
Judicial - - - 16th do.
Political - - - 16th do.
Foreign - - - 9th May, 1803
Secret - - - - 16th Oct. 1804.

The annual accounts from this presidency, for 1803-4, were transmitted, with a letter to the court of directors in the military department, dated the 16th October 1804, and received by the ship David Scott, the 12th March, 1805.

BOMBAY.

Revenue - dated 10th Aug. 1104
Political - - - 11th Oct.
Public - - - 36th Nov.
Secret - - - - 21st Dec.

The annual accounts for 1803-4, from this presidency, were transmitted, with a letter in the public department, to the court of directors, dated the 9th November 1804, and received overland, the 13th March 1805.

East-India House,
9th July 1805.

9.

Papers presented to the House of Commons, relating to East India Affairs.——Ordered to be printed 14th April 1806.——Presented to the Honourable House of Commons pursuant to their Order of the 27th February, 1806.

India Board, April 1806.

A List of all PENSIONS *payable by the East India Company; and, a Return of all Sums of Money granted by way of Gratuity, by the Court of Directors, to Individuals, from the year 1793 up to the present time:——Specifying the Services and Considerations for which such Pensions, and Sums of Money, have been given and granted, respectively.*

ANNUITIES AND PENSIONS.

When granted.	Whom to	On what Account	Amount. l.	s.	d
1769. Nov. 15	Mary Gillum -	Widow of Wm. Gillum, late a clerk in the Secretary's office, herself and three children - - -	100	0	0
1775. May 17	Brig. Gen. John Caillaud - -	for his long and faithful services in India -	500	0	0
- - - - 31	Mrs. Jane Nuthal -	Widow of Mr. T. Nuthal, late solicitor to the Company - - -	100	0	0
1777. April 15	Geo. Foulis Pitcairn -	late a covenant servant at Bombay, during his insanity - - - -	30	0	0
1778. Mar. 18	Sir Geo. Colebrooke -	having been a director, now reduced in circumstances - - -	200	0	0
- - Oct. 28	Eliz. Ranken - -	Widow of a late clerk in the freight office - -	20	0	0

The List of ANNUITIES and PENSIONS—continued.

When granted.	Whom to.	On what Account.	Amount. l. s. d.
1799. Sept. 1	Ann Blackbeard -	Widow of late keeper of coast warehouses - -	40 0 0
- - - - 29	Rich. Bosanquet, Esq.	late a director, now in reduced circumstances -	200 0 0
1780. Nov. 25	E. Cockburn (late Davis) - -	Widow of a late surgeon-major at Madras - -	80 0 0
1780. Nov. 7	Major Js. Rennel	late major of engineers and surveyor-general in Bengal - - - - -	600 0 0
1782. Sept. 18	Eleanor Ernshaw -	Widow of a messenger -	15 0 0
1785. Mar. 29	John Butler - -	late a clerk in the pay-office - - - - -	100 0 0
- - - - 31	Obadiah Anburey -	Do. accountant's office	250 0 0
- - Sept. 15	Thos. Sergrove - -	Do. do. - - - -	80 0 0
- - Dec. 1	Capt. A Pyne (102d Reg.)	in consideration of his sufferings in India - -	90 0 0
1786. July 21	Joanna M. Stewart -	Widow of a late secretary and judge-advocate -	100 0 0
- - Aug. 11	John Price - -	late a door-keeper during his insanity - - -	30 0 0
- - Sept. 20	John B. Scott - -	late a senior merchant, do.	30 0 0
1787. April 25	Augusta Barclay -	Widow of R. B. late of council at Madras -	60 0 0
- - Nov. 21	Wm. Tyrrell - -	late clerk in accountant's office - - - - -	50 0 0
1789. Mar. 11	Jas. T. Erskine - -	for disappointment of company's rank, expected from his having proceeded to Switzerland to raise a regiment for company's service - -	500 0 0
- - - - 27	Brig. Gen. Nilson -	late of the Bombay establishment, for his services as commander in chief - - - - -	1,000 0 0
- - July 25	Susanna Nevin - -	Widow of a late company's servant in India - -	30 0 0
- - April 15	Helena Fergusson -	Do. - - late pilot in Bengal - - -	15 0 0
- - Dec. 9	Ann Warren - -	Do. - - late accountant-general - - - -	80 0 0
1791. April 13	Mary King - -	Do. - - late first clerk in pay office - - -	50 0 0
1790. - - 14	James Dorrington -	late clerk in Bengal warehouse - - - - -	50 0 0
1791. - - 30	Benj. Lacam - -	Projector of docks, &c. in Bengal - - - -	600 0 0
- - - - 13	Alex. Dalrymple -	for his long and faithful services in India - -	500 0 0
- - Dec. 14	Jane Wilks - -	Widow of the late register of Indian records - -	60 0 0
1792. Aug. 45	Capt. Ph. Melville -	(of his majesty's 71st reg.) for his services in India	50 0 0

The List of ANNUITIES and PENSIONS—continued.

When granted			Whom to.	On what account.	Amount. l.	s.	d.
- -	Oct.	31	Rich. Twiss - -	late husband at Botolph wharf - - - - -	25	0	0
1793.	Jan.	2	John Dobie - -	late clerk in private trade warehouse - - -	40	0	0
1783.	May	14	Cath. Griffiths - -	Widow of late porter to accountant's office -	10	0	0
1793.	April	3	Caroline Stockdale -	Do. - late clerk in secretary's office - -	90	0	0
- -	- -	-	Lady Cath. Clavering -	Do. - of Sir J. Clavering, services in India while commander in chief and 2d in council at Bengal - - - - -	30	0	9
- -	July	13	Eliz. Braham - -	Do. - of a surgeon at Bencoolen - - -	40	0	0
- -	- -	24	Eliz. Campe - -	Do. - late clerk in accountant's office - -	70	0	0
- -	Dec.	11	Oriana Pond - -	Daughter of Mr. Mitchell, late secretary - -	40	0	0
- -	- -	16	Mary Hall (late Kershaw) - -	Do. - of a late clerk in treasury - - - -	20	0	0
- -	- -	-	Deborah Kershaw -	Do. - - do. -	20	0	0
- -	- -	-	Eliz. Kershaw - -	Do. - - do. -	20	0	0
1793.	Mar.	18	E. Taylor - - -	Do. - of a late 1st clerk in auditor's office -	15	0	0
1794.	June	18	Marq. Cornwallis -	for his services in India as governor-general of Bengal - - - - -	5,000	0	0
1794.	Dec.	3	Isabella S. Byron -	Daughter of late Captain Byron, for his services	50	0	0
- -	- -	10	I. M. C. Byron - -	Do. - - do. -	50	0	0
1795.	Jan.	6	Joseph Wallis - -	late a clerk in tea and drug warehouses - - -	70	0	0
- -	Mar.	4	Mary Owen - -	Widow of a late clerk in transfer office - -	20	0	0
- -	- -	31	Isaac Edwards - -	late porter in transfer office - - - - -	30	0	0
- -	April	8	Mary Wilks - -	Widow of late register of Indian records - -	60	0	0
- -	June	3	Eliz. Bayley - -	Do. - - - messenger	19	0	0
- -	Aug.	12	Ann Crawfd. Drew -	Do. - - - clerk in examiner's office -	50	0	0
1796.	Jan.	5	E. Rose Warden -	Do. - - - senior merchant at Bombay -	100	0	0
- -	June	27	Eliz. Broff - -	Do. - - governor of Fort Marlbro' - -	125	0	0
- -	May	18	I. H. Hollway - -	Son of a late clerk in secretary's office -	20	0	0
- -	Mar	29	Mary Corneille - -	Widow of late governor of St. Helena - -	200	0	0
- -	April	6	Rich. Wiatt - -	late governor of Bencoolen	200	0	0
- -	- -	12	Earl Macartney -	for his services as governor of Madras - - -	1,500	0	0

The List of ANNUITIES and PENSIONS—continued.

When granted.			Whom to.	On what account.	Amount. l.	s.	d.
1796.	Aug.	3	Cath Charters - -	Widow of S. Charters, late of Bengal establishment	100	0	0
- -	- -	-	The children of - -	S. Charters - - 25l. each	100	0	0
			Mary Slack - -	Mother of Col. Moorhouse, for his services - -	50	0	0
- -	Oct.	13	Sir John Kennaway -	Major on Bengal establishment, for his important services in negociating several treaties, &c. -	500	0	0
- -	Feb.	26	Warren Hastings, Esq.	for his services while governor-general of Bengal, commencing from 25 December 1795 - -	4,000	0	0
1797.	Mar.	29	Sarah Gillum - -	Widow of a late clerk in secretary's office - -	40	0	0
- -	April	7	Rich. Homer - -	late a clerk in accountant's office - - - - -	200	0	0
- -	- -	-	William Carr - -	late a book-keeper at Botolph wharf - - -	40	0	0
- -	July	5	Mary Maitland - -	Widow and two children of a late clerk in secretary's office - - - -	80	0	0
- -	- -	12	Dr. And. Bell - -	Chaplain on Madras establishment - - -	200	0	0
- -	Sept.	6	Mary Crawford - -	Widow of a late clerk in accountant's office -	50	0	0
1798.	Aug.	8	Lord Hobart - -	for his services as governor of Madras - - -	1,500	0	0
1799.	Jan.	30	Ph. Hurlock -	late a clerk in accountant's office - - - - -	80	0	0
- -	Feb.	6	Eliz. Haffey - -	Widow of late 1st assistant to paymaster - -	80	0	0
- -	- -	20	Joseph Jordan - -	late a clerk in accountant's office - - - - -	200	0	0
- -	April	10	Mrs. Davidson - -	Widow of a late clerk in examiner's office -	20	0	0
- -	Sept.	4	Thos. Pinke Kingsley	late a clerk at Botolph wharf - - - - -	150	0	0
1800.	Mar.	19	Wm. Winbolt - -	- do. - transfer office	50	0	0
- -	April	13	Mary Denton - -	Widow of late commander of the Earl Spencer -	20	0	0
- -	Jan.	12	Thomas Compton -	late a clerk in freight office	100	0	0
- -	- -	25	Petronella S. Counsell	Widow of a captain in the Bombay marine - -	50	0	0
- -	July	16	The 2 surviving children - -	of I. Millington late clerk in transfer office - -	30	0	0
- -	Oct.	1	Mrs Eyles - -	Widow of a late clerk at Botolph wharf - -	30	0	0
- -	Nov.	5	Mrs Cooling - -	Do. - of assistant register of Indian books - -	40	0	0
1801.	Feb.	4	Mrs. Lang - - -	Do. - of lieutenant-general Lang, for services in India - - -	100	0	0

be not equal to such defence, either the vizier's own troops must be reformed so as to make them serviceable, or another detachment of company's troops must be stationed in the country, the additional expence of which he may be enabled to defray by reducing his own useless troops; and this we recommend to your most serious consideration, always bearing in your mind, that from the nature of our connection with the nabob of Oude, we consider the prosperity of that country as inseparable from the prosperity of our own provinces; and that therefore we cannot wish to draw a larger subsidy therefrom than the state of the country will conveniently afford. The vast drain of specie from that country of late years must have had a natural tendency to impoverish it; but we hope the period is not far distant when the Calcutta treasury will have no need of such extraneous aids; on the contrary, we hope that the greater part of the Oude subsidy will be paid to the troops in the country, and thus, by a natural and proper circulation, find its way again into the vizier's treasury. If this cannot be effected it is a proof that there is a radical defect in the present system; and upon the whole of that subject we soon expect the final opinion of our governor general and council.

89. We have noticed, with great satisfaction, the information contained in sir John Macpherson's letter to the court of directors of the 25th March, 1786, relative to the spirit of cultivation, industry and commerce which is beginning to prevail in the vizier's dominions; but as we are in expectation of receiving shortly the report of lord Cornwallis, relative to the state and condition of Oude and of the means by which our connection with the vizier may be rendered both beneficial and permanent, we shall forbear to enlarge further on the subject than to recommend it to his lordship's most serious consideration.

No. 2.

Such extracts of letters from lord Cornwallis, then governor-general, to the court of directors, dated 16th November, 1786, and to the secret committee, dated 17th February, 1787, 4th March, 1787, and 16th November, 1787; together with so much of the letter of the court of directors in the political department to Bengal, dated 8th April, 1789, as relate respectively to the political affairs of Oude.

Extract of a letter from governor-general the earl Cornwallis, to the court of directors, dated 16th November, 1786.

Para. 9. Since my arrival the vizier proposed to come in person to Calcutta, but pressed in the strongest manner for leave to send his minister, Hyder Beg Cawn; with the latter request I thought proper to comply. This minister is described to me as a man of uncommon abilities: and he no doubt, at present, exercises the whole power of the vizier's government. The particular object, on their part, of his mission, has not yet been signified to me, and I will not venture positively to predict what advantages we may derive from it; but I shall be at pains to impress Hyder Beg Cawn with a conviction, that we have no design but that of promoting the real interests of the vizier, which we look upon as inseparable from our own; and that, while he conducts his administration upon that principle, he may depend upon the protection and support of this government. I have had the most unfavourable representations of the managment of the finances and of the state of the courts of justice, in the country of Oude. It will be a principal object with me to endeavour to obtain a promise from Hyder Beg Cawn to use his utmost exertions to correct the abuses in both.

Extract of a letter from earl Cornwallis to the secret committee, dated 17th February, 1787.

6. Hyder Beg Cawn, the vizier's minister, is at present at this place. I have already had several conferences with him but without coming to a conclusion on any point whatever. By the next ship I hope to be able to give a connected account of all our discussions, and the result of them.

Extract of a letter from the earl Cornwallis to the secret committee, dated 4th March, 1787.

3. I have explicitly declared to Hyder Beg Cawn the principles on which, in my opinion, it will be mutually expedient to continue the friendly connection between the vizier and the honourable company. They are, that on our part we shall totally abstain from

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interference in the management of the revenues, commerce, and internal government of Oude; but, with the entire conduct of all political business, shall undertake its defence against all external enemies whatever; and, on the other side, that every civil and military expence necessarily incurred by the company in the country of Oude shall be defrayed by the vizier.

4. I have not yet been able to bring this negotiation to a final conclusion; but I have every reason to believe that Hyder Beg is perfectly satisfied, and will in general acquiesce, on the part of his master, in the plan I have proposed to him. It is my clear opinion, that with such neighbours on the frontiers as Scindia and the Seiks, a force less than two brigades of the present establishment would be as ineffectual for the protection of Oude as unsafe to be ventured at so great a distance from Bengal. I have estimated that, including Saadut Ally's and the Rohilla pensions, which are guaranteed by the company, 50 lacks of Oude siccas, regularly paid, will be sufficient to defray our annual civil and military expences in that country. And, to put an end to all further disputes about balances of settlement and accounts, I have agreed to relinquish all other claims on those heads, when the arrears of pensions, and of the pay of the troops, are completely paid up to a certain day, which also shall be the date of the commencement of the annual subsidy.

Extract of a letter from earl Cornwallis to the court of directors, dated "On the Ganges, 16th November, 1787."

Para. 3. I was received at Allahabad, and attended to Lucknow by the vizier and his ministers with every mark of friendship and respect; I cannot, however, express how much I was concerned during my short residence at his capital, and my progress through his dominions, to be witness of the disordered state of his finances and government, and of the desolated appearance of the country. The evils were too alarming to admit of palliation; and I thought it my duty to exhort him in the most friendly manner to endeavour to apply effectual remedies to them. He began with urging, as apologies, that whilst he was not certain of the extent of our demands upon him, he had no real interest in being economical in his expences; and that while we interfered in the internal management of his affairs, his own authority, and that of his ministers, were despised by his own subjects. It would have been useless to discuss these topics with him; but while I repeated my former declarations of our being determined to give no grounds in future for similar complaints, he gave me the strongest assurances of his being resolved to apply himself earnestly to the encouragement of agriculture, and to endeavour to revive the commerce of his country; and, in order to enable him to be punctual in his pecuniary engagements with us, and otherwise to give ease to his finances, he likewise promised not only to disband a large number of his own useless rabble of troops, but also to retrench a great many of his other superfluous articles of expenditure. I think it proper to say, that my principal dependence for the performance of those promises rests upon similar assurances from the efficient minister, Hyder Beg Khan, who is undoubtedly the ablest man employed by the vizier, and who, there is reason to expect, will, from considerations of personal interest and safety, be at great pains to avoid giving just cause of complaint to this government. He knows, in particular, that it is to him I look for the punctual discharge of our annual subsidy of 50 lacks; and though I am sensible that for some time to come there may frequently be difficulties, I trust that they will never more fall considerably into balance, as I am persuaded of their anxiety to avoid it.

Extract of a political letter from the Court of Directors to the governor-general in Council, at Bengal, dated 8th April, 1789.

3. Having attentively perused all the minutes, proceedings, and letters, referred to in these paras. and in your subsequent advices on the subject of the late agreement concluded by lord Cornwallis with the vizier, we approve of the general arrangement, and of the principles on which it was founded. The nature of our connection with the vizier is now accurately defined. The defence of Oude is assigned to the British troops under a fixed subsidy; and the internal government of the country remains with the nabob. We observe, however, by lord Cornwallis's minute of the 20th April, 1787, that you do not conceive yourselves

yourselves precluded from making representations to him on the subject of his administration, whenever you shall think it necessary, or from proposing such general arrangements as shall appear likely to contribute to the prosperity of both governments. By this idea we conceive his lordship was actuated, when, in his instructions to the new resident, Mr. Ives, he directed him to keep a watchful eye on the conduct of the vizier's minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, and to give information to his lordship of any steps manifestly oppressive to the public, or injurious to the vizier. We look on this precaution to be the more necessary, as, from the known character of Assoph ul Dowlah, Hyder Beg can be considered in no other light than as being at present in the complete and absolute possession of the government of the country. We are aware that under a former system Hyder Beg was not only reproached with a general neglect in the administration of the vizier's affairs, but it was also supposed that the country owed its ruined state entirely to his mal-administration. But under a system defective in almost every part of it, and from the abuses which arose out of that system, the present unfortunate state of the country may, in our opinion, be fairly attributed to a combination of causes: among these is a claim (which is now very wisely relinquished) of right of pre-emptions, and of exemptions from duties in the province of Oude, made and exercised by contractors employed in providing the investment, and which, in the opinion of lord Cornwallis, has essentially contributed to its ruin. The immense drain of specie from that country of late years, amounting from February, 1774, to September, 1783, to the enormous sum of two crores and thirty-nine lacs of rupees (exclusive of what may have been sent down to Calcutta to answer the bills drawn for the payment of the troops, and on private account), stands foremost, in our own opinion, among the causes that have operated so much to its prejudice. Lord Cornwallis, even previous to the late negotiations, could be no stranger to the general character of Hyder Beg, or to the very unfortunate opinion that had been entertained of him; and when his lordship confided in him, in preference to any other, for the completion of his arrangements in Oude, it must have been for the most substantial reasons. Indeed, his lordship has since asserted, in direct terms, that he is by no means blind to that minister's character; making at the same time a declaration of his absolute certainty of its being contrary to our own interest to become instrumental in displacing him. We find also that the resident, in his letter of the 7th January, 1788, has represented the little advantage that would accrue from a change of ministers; and that the chances are greatly against pitching on one possessed of more public spirit and disinterestedness than Hyder Beg Cawn, or who has equal ability, application to business, and knowledge of the country. After a due consideration, therefore, of all these official documents, we are inclined to hope that the confidence lately reposed in this minister will not have been misplaced: he may be fairly said to owe his power to our influence, and must therefore be naturally solicitous to preserve our good opinion. We observed, by colonel Harper's letter to lord Cornwallis of the 11th October, 1787, that Hyder Beg has expressed his obligations; that all his doubts and suspicions were removed; and that he saw no impediment to the completion of the public engagements to the company, or the improvement of the country and the revenue. With respect to his engagements with the company, we are happy to learn, by your dispatch of the 6th March, 1788, notwithstanding the apprehensions to the contrary, expressed in the correspondence of the resident, that he has discharged these with sufficient regularity; and we shall be impatient till we hear of the progress that has been made towards the prosperity of the province. We are particularly anxious for the conclusion of the commercial treaty with the nabob of Oude, from the hopes entertained by lord Cornwallis, that it will tend to recover that country from its present miserable and exhausted condition.

4. With regard to the settlement that has been made of the business of Furruckabad, the allowance to the prince Mirza Juan Bucht, the reduction of the forces under Almas Ally Cawn, the salaries to the resident, &c. at Lucknow, and other inferior arrangements, we need only observe that they have met with our approbation.

No. 3.

So much of the letters of lord Cornwallis, and of the political letter from the Bengal government to the court

of directors, the former dated the 26th August, 1792, and the latter the 3d September, 1792, as relate to the death of Hyder Beg Cawn, minister of the nabob vizier, and the appointment of his successor; together with lord Cornwallis's instructions to Mr. Ives, then resident at Lucknow, dated 3d August, 1792, upon the same subject.

Extract of a political letter from the governor-general in council, at Bengal, to the court of directors, dated 3d September, 1792.

43. We are concerned to inform you of the death of Hyder Beg Cawn, which happened at Lucknow on the 5th of June. On the application of your resident, Mr. Ives, the nabob, though he had formed an arrangement for the succession, and afterwards acted upon it as a temporary measure, was prevailed upon to wait the return of lord Cornwallis before he confirmed it. His lordship thinking the arrangement to be as good a one as could be made, considering the few men of credit or capacity equal to such a situation in the vizier's dominions, delivered his opinion in its favour, and Hussein Reza Khan becomes the efficient minister in the room of Hyder Beg Cawn, and Rajah Tickait Roy is placed at the head of the finances; a copy of lord Cornwallis's letter to Mr. Ives, on this occasion, will be sent a number in the packet.

Extract of a letter from lord Cornwallis to the court of directors, dated 26th August, 1792.

The accounts of the death of Hyder Beg Cawn had reached me at Madras; and although it has been a general maxim with me to avoid as much as possible all interference in the details of the vizier's government, I was glad to find, upon my arrival here, that his excellency had been persuaded to show his respect for this government, by making only a temporary appointment of ministers to conduct his affairs, until he could consult with me on a proper permanent successor to his late minister.

Having long clearly seen that Hyder Beg's talents for business were much superior to those of most men of his religion in this country (who are in general indolent and dissipated), and having had reason to believe that he was sincerely desirous to cement the connection between his excellency and the company, his death gave me great concern; and I regretted him the more, as I do not know any person that I could have with propriety recommended to the vizier to succeed him, who is nearly equal to him in abilities.

You are not unacquainted that Hussein Reza Khan has for many years past borne the appellation of the vizier's first minister without being employed in any duty of importance, and that Rajah Tickait Roy has acted for a considerable period as a subordinate minister under Hyder Beg in the revenue department.

His excellency had made a temporary nomination of Hussein Reza Khan to act as the efficient minister, and of Rajah Tickait Roy to continue in the management of the revenue department; and although Hussein Reza does not possess all the qualifications that I could wish for a minister, yet as I have an exceedingly good opinion both of his principles and of his disposition to promote cordiality between his master and the company, (and I have great confidence in the experience and ability of the rajah in the line in which he was employed) I did not see that a better choice could be made; and accordingly I signified to the vizier my entire approbation of their being permanently appointed.

Lord Cornwallis's instructions to the resident at Lucknow, dated 3d August, 1792.

To Edward Otto Ives, esq. resident at the vizier's court.

Sir,

Upon my return to the presidency, I received your several letters, dated from the 5th of June to the 18th of last month, the former advising me of the death of Hyder Beg Khan, and those of the subsequent dates representing what had passed in consequence of that event.

The advice which you gave to the nabob vizier, and the zeal with which you urged it, to wait my arrival before his excellency should make any permanent arrangement for the management of his affairs upon the decease of Hyder Beg, are entitled to my fullest approbation, and I desire that you will signify to the nabob the sense I entertain of his ready acquiescence in your proposition upon this subject.

The members of the council are agreed with me in opinion, that the arrangement which his excellency has proposed, in the continuance of Hussein Reza in the office of prime minister, and the appointment of Rajah Tickait

Roy to the head of the department of finance, is perhaps as good a one as could have been adopted in the present circumstances, both as they relate to the state of his country, and the confined circle from which his choice was made. There can be no doubt, that, considering the character of Almas, and the general tenor of his conduct, as a subject of the vizier's government, he would have been a very improper person to fill the station that was held in it by Hyder Beg; and with respect to Rajah Juggernaut, I am not sufficiently informed either of his situation or talents to be at all certain that he would be a fit person to have any share in the administration.

I have, therefore, in the enclosed letter, which I request you will deliver to the nabob vizier, declared my own opinion to coincide entirely with that of his excellency as to the arrangement he has settled; and I desire that you will take a proper opportunity of assuring Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, that as I shall depend on an honourable and active discharge on their part of the duty which they owe to the nabob, so they may rely on the fullest support that I can consistently give to their measures in promoting the nabob's real and permanent interests, essentially and indispensably connected as they are with the prosperity of his excellency's country.

I leave it entirely to yourself to determine whether it will be proper or not to present khellauts from me to Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, on their confirmation in their present offices; desiring only that although such a compliment should appear to you advisable, it may not be given without his excellency's entire concurrence.

You will receive, inclosed, a letter to Hussein Reza. I should have written to Tickait Roy if a point of form did not make it proper that I should defer it until I have an opportunity of answering a letter from himself.

I have been much concerned to hear of the heavy debt owing by the nawaub, and no less astonished at the enormity of his expences, as they are stated in your letter of the 8th of June, but upon these and other subjects which you laid before me I shall write to you hereafter.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.
A true copy. J. FOMBLE, Sub. Sec.

No. 4.

So much of the political letter from the governor-general in council at Bengal, to the court of directors, dated 29th January, 1793, as relates to the political affairs of Oude, and to the correspondence of lord Cornwallis with the nabob's ministers; together with his lordship's minute therein referred to; his instructions to the resident, dated 28th January, 1793, and certain drafts of letters to which those instructions relate.

Extract of a political letter from the governor-general in council, at Bengal, to the court of directors, dated 29th January, 1793.

Para. 30. You will receive, inclosed, a translation of a letter addressed by the nabob vizier to the governor-general, in answer to that written to him by his lordship, upon communicating to his excellency the satisfaction you had derived from the proofs he had given of his attachment to the company at the beginning of the late war.

31. We should have been glad to have found ourselves at liberty to acquaint you that the conduct of the nabob towards the family of the late minister, Hyder Beg Cawn, had corresponded with the liberality and attention which he appeared to shew towards them soon after Hyder Beg's death: but the contrary has been too apparent; and as the advice of his minister had little effect in discouraging him from making unjust claims on the property, lord Cornwallis has himself written to the nabob upon the subject; and the acting resident has been instructed to acquaint his excellency, in terms consistent with the delicacy with which his lordship has thought it proper to address him, that not only a just sense of the long and faithful services of Hyder Beg Cawn entitle his family to his excellency's kindness and protection, but considerations of the discredit which the attachment of their property, on the death of their father, will bring on his excellency's character and reputation, should be an inducement with him to abstain from measures so incompatible with the dignity of his government, while prudence and good policy should dictate to him a very different line of conduct; so that so ungenerous a return for the fidelity of Hyder Beg Cawn may not have ill consequences on the good conduct and fidelity of others.

32. The representations laid before lor

lord Cornwallis by Mr. Ives, the resident at Lucknow, on his arrival at the presidency, and the messages delivered from the present ministers of Oude, who had requested leave to come to Calcutta to explain to the governor-general his excellency's real situation; the want of order in his government, the inattention, owing to that cause, which was shewn to articles in the commercial treaty with the company, and particularly their want of influence, although appointed by his own voluntary election, to check the abuses that prevailed in his country, made it absolutely necessary for the governor-general to interfere by remonstrating against his excellency's general imprudence, and his want of confidence in those in whom he should repose it; and his lordship accordingly laid before us a minute, of which we inclose a copy, and the drafts of letters (of which we entirely approve) to be written to the nabob and his ministers, on this subject, of such general importance to his excellency's interests and affairs. They have been accompanied by instructions (of which we transmit a copy) to the acting resident at Lucknow, prescribing the use that is to be made of them.

MINUTE from the Governor-general.

The frequent complaints which have reached us of infringements of the commercial treaty between this government and his excellency the vizier, and the information which I have repeatedly received of great want of regularity and attention in the management of his excellency's finances, (which, if permitted to continue, will, in the end, deprive the nawaub of Oude, and the company, of the mutual benefits and advantages to be expected from the connection between them) have induced me to consider on the measures most likely to correct the evils which prevail there, and to ensure a strict performance of the commercial treaty; I have accordingly written letters to the vizier, and to his ministers, copies of which accompany this minute; the ministers have notified to me their wish to come to Calcutta to consult with me on the state of the vizier's government; but as I am apprehensive that their absence from Lucknow will tend to create confusion in their business, and may subject the vizier's government to loss while they are away, I have suggested the letter to the vizier as an alternative, leaving it (by my letters written to them in terms calculated for either purpose) to their option whether to deliver my letter to his excellency, or to set out, without waiting for further sanction from me, immediately for Calcutta.

To George Johnstone, esq. acting resident at the vizier's court.

Sir,

I am directed by the governor-general to transmit to you the accompanying letters, one of which is addressed to his excellency the vizier, and the others, both of them jointly, to the nabob, Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, with copies in English and Persian.

The frequent complaints which have been received by the governor-general, of the infringements on the stipulations in the commercial treaty with his excellency the vizier, and of the great want of regularity and attention in the management of his affairs in general, have induced his lordship to consider the means by which these evils may be corrected; and as the ministers have notified to him that they are anxious to come to Calcutta, where they may discuss such arrangements as may be necessary, personally with his lordship, the governor-general directs me to acquaint you, that at the same time that his lordship is very desirous to avail himself of their experience and opinion, by permitting them to proceed to Calcutta, he is apprehensive that their absence from Lucknow, may tend to create confusion in their business, and may subject the vizier's government to loss while they are away. He has therefore been pleased to write a letter to his excellency the vizier, which he hopes will appear to the ministers well calculated to answer all the purposes which they could have in view in their wish to come to Calcutta; and he desires that you will take an early opportunity to see the ministers together on the subject, when you will deliver to them the copy of the letter to their address, marked No. 1, after perusing which, you are directed to give them the perusal of the copy of the letter to the vizier inclosed for that purpose. It is his lordship's intention, that the alternative should be left entirely to the determination of the ministers whether to present the letter to the vizier, or to proceed themselves to Calcutta. You are therefore directed, if it should appear to be their opinion that the letter to the vizier is likely to answer the end which his lordship expects, to deliver to them the letter marked

No. 2,

No. 2, and to concert with them the time and mode for presenting the letter addressed to the vizier, and at the same time to inform them of the contents of the letter addressed to them, marked No. 3, by giving them the copy No. 4. After perusing the copy No. 4, you will leave the choice of either measure to them; and in the event that they adopt the alternative of coming to Calcutta, you will deliver to them the letter marked No. 3; and the letter to his excellency, and the letter to the ministers marked No. 2, you will return to me, accompanied by such reply as the ministers may make, either verbally, or by letter, to the governor-general.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Council-Chamber,
28th January, 1793.

No. 2 was the Persian original hereof.
To Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy.

Written 29th January, 1793.

On my return from the Deccan, I was naturally led to inquire into the success of the arrangements which were concerted for the prosperity of his excellency's government when the late Hyder Beg Cawn was in Calcutta, and I was extremely sorry to find that it had not been productive of the benefits expected from it, though a trial had been given to it for five years, with every possible support from this government.

Influenced by my sincere desire for his prosperity, and feeling great disappointment at the accounts which I have heard of the irregularities and great want of management in the affairs of his state, I have availed myself of Mr. Ives's visit to Calcutta, to consult with him on the measures which shall have the greatest effect in accomplishing an object so desirable as his excellency's welfare; and, after maturely deliberating on the situation of affairs, I have written my sentiments very fully to his excellency on every point wherein I conceived the sources of the prevailing evils lie, and the measures which appear to me likely to correct them.—I refer you to the letter; and I desire that you will urge such arguments in support of it, as shall appear to you most conducive to the accomplishment of my wishes in this respect, which have his prosperity for their object. I flatter myself that his excellency will be convinced of the friendly principles on which I have written it, and that, assisted by your advice, he will immediately undertake the execution of what I have recommended solely for his benefit.

Having in former letters expressed my approbation of you, to succeed to, and perform the duties intrusted to Hyder Beg Cawn, I request that you will be assured that I have transferred to you, the confidence which I formerly placed in him; and I trust that you will not be influenced by any other thoughts than for his excellency's welfare, in stating to him, without reserve, whatever appears to you likely to be beneficial to his government; your advice on this score, shall always meet with my strenuous support; and his excellency will certainly in the end commend your zeal and exertions. When his excellency places his confidence in a minister, (and I have not a doubt that he will depend on your endeavours, for by his choice of you he must be satisfied in regard to your sincerity and attachment) it is the duty of that minister to represent, without reserve or palliation, whatever shall appear to be for his master's real interests; nor should he discontinue this conduct until it shall have made the necessary impression on his mind. From you I expect every necessary exertion in such matters, responsible as you are to both governments, for restoring the country to a flourishing state, without which his excellency's affairs must go to ruin.

No. 3 was the Persian original hereof.
To Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy.

Written, 29th Jan. 1793.

On my return from the Deccan, I was naturally led to inquire into the success of the arrangements which were concerted for the prosperity of his excellency's government, when the late Hyder Beg Cawn was in Calcutta, and I was extremely sorry to find that it had not been productive of the benefits expected from it, though a trial had been given to it for five years, with every possible support from this government.

Influenced by my sincere desire for his prosperity, and feeling great disappointment at the accounts which I have heard of the irregularities and great want of management in the affairs of his state, I have availed myself of Mr. Ives's visit to Calcutta, to consult with him on the measures which shall have the greatest effect

effect in accomplishing an object, so desirable as his excellency's welfare; and after maturely deliberating on the situation of affairs, as I am anxious to apply the most effectual and expeditious remedies, to correct the prevailing evils and irregularities in his government, in the prosperity of which the company's interests are so materially blended; should it be advisable, and his excellency be of opinion, that it will be of use, to his government that you should come to Calcutta, in the same manner as Hyder Beg Cawn came here, to converse with me personally on matters relating to our mutual interest, I shall be happy in the opportunity to deliberate and advise with you on such points; and I request that you will immediately undertake the journey; and that you will consider this letter as containing my approbation of your visit, without waiting for any other.

It is necessary, however, in the event of your coming to Calcutta, that you regulate the administration of your duty during your absence in such a manner as shall be the least prejudicial to his excellency's interests, and that you adopt measures for the prosecution of your journey without delay.

To the Vizier.

Written 29th January, 1793.

On my first arrival from Europe I understood that the distressed state of your excellency's finances prevented the establishment of a fixed system of government, such as would increase the cultivation of your country, give ease to the ryots, restore commerce, and discourage oppressions, which are so injurious to your revenues. In consequence, from the period of my taking charge of the government of the company's affairs, I have on my part used my utmost endeavours to ease your excellency's finances; and I did, after consulting and advising with the late Hyder Beg Khan, fix the subsidy for the support of the company's troops stationed for the defence of your dominions, the stipend of the nawaub; Saadut Ally Khan, the pensions of the Rohillahs, and the expences of the residency at Lucknow, at fifty lacks of rupees per annum. The arguments which I used, and the motives for the measure, were fully contained in the letter which I had the honour to address to your excellency by Hyder Beg Cawn when he took leave of me. In order still further to relieve your finances, I relinquished the exemption from duties which had been heretofore enjoyed both on account of the goods of the company, and those of all Europeans residing or trading under the company's protection. I put a stop also to sundry practices in the camp bazars belonging to the company's troops stationed in your dominions, which had tended to the prejudice of your revenues; and I prohibited the resident at Lucknow, and all other dependants of the company, from interfering in any manner whatever in the internal affairs of your government, in order that your ministers might exercise, undisturbed by any foreign influence, that authority with which they are trusted by your excellency in the administration of your revenues and finances; nay, influenced by the same desire for the prosperity of your government as for the success of the company's affairs, I suggested a commercial treaty to you, which was executed for our mutual benefit, whereby the payment of duties was stipulated in a manner most conducive to the security and dispatch of the commerce carried on between the subjects of both governments; and as the detail of all these arrangements had been fully discussed with Hyder Beg Cawn, who was the confidential minister of your excellency, intrusted with the administration of your affairs, and enjoying the free and undivided authority of his office, I was sanguine enough to hope that all the benefits which were expected from an arrangement, concerted with the assistance of your excellency's minister, and framed on the part of the company in the most sincere wish for your prosperity, would have been realized. On my return, however, from the war in the Deccan, I had the mortification to find that after a period of five years, the evils which prevailed at the beginning of that time had increased; that your finances had fallen into a worse state by an enormous accumulated debt; that the same oppressions continue to be exercised by rapacious and overgrown aumils towards the ryots; and that not only the subjects and merchants of your own dominions, but those residing under the company's protection, suffered many exactions contrary to the commercial treaty, from the custom-house officers, and from zemindars, aumils, &c.

Considering the close connection between

between the two states, which has for many years produced a mutual protection and assistance towards each other, I am naturally led to reflect seriously on the situation of your government, and to avail myself of the privilege given to me by our long and intimate friendship to open my mind to you.

It is not now to any undue interference, or to unjust demands on the part of the company, nor to the want of every assistance from them, either personally from me, or from the troops stationed in your territories, that these evils are to be attributed; neither do I conceive that they owe their rise to to any defect in the arrangements made while the late Hyder Beg Cawn was in Calcutta. Their sources are to be found in the internal management of your excellency's government; and while I have no proposition to suggest to you varying in any respect from the conditions in force between the company and you, (nor am I actuated by any desire to interfere in your internal affairs,) I trust that I shall be considered as pursuing the part of a friend only in giving my advice on such points as, relating to your internal government, do not come immediately within the scope of any privilege authorized by existing engagements. As in a state, the evils that are practised by the lower class of men are to be attributed to the example held out to them by their superiors, and to their connivance, or to their weak government, so am I obliged to represent, that all the oppressions and extortions committed by the aumils on the peasantry, take their source in the connivance and irregularities of the administration at Lucknow; for your ministers, compelled by your excellency to provide for the unbounded and profuse sums peremptorily demanded of them for your own expences, are under the necessity of complying with the exorbitant demands of the bankers, from whom, at the moment, they must borrow the money at a most usurious interest; and thus, from the profusion of your own disbursements, from the exorbitant interest paid to the bankers, (and the ultimate resource of the ministers to answer these accumulating demands, being the revenues of your dominions,) spring oppressions, and exactions, that fall from your own household, through your ministers, through the bankers, the aumils, and under-farmers, to the ryots, without a possibility of redress; nor do your own ministers find the resources from your revenues sufficient; for an enormous debt has accumulated; and though the company's subsidy is at present paid up with regularity, yet I cannot risk my reputation, nor neglect my duty, by remaining a silent spectator of evils which will in the end, and perhaps that end is not very remote, render abortive even your excellency's earnest desire that the subsidy should be punctually paid. Thus I recommend economy in your own household disbursements, as the first measure from whence all other corrections are to take place. I do not neglect the dignity of your station, nor am I actuated by views for the company's subsidy only. Your dignity does not flow from a splendid retinue, and unnecessary establishment of household servants, elephants, sumptuous ceremonies on marriages in your family, and other circumstances of similar nature, but from a just and wise administration of your government and finances. In order that the administration of your government may be conducted with energy and wisdom, it is expedient that certain officers should be nominated to conduct the detail of it. These officers are now Hussein Reza Khan and Rajah Tickait Roy. To them belong every executive measure, while your excellency, as the ruler, should pursue a conduct founded in wisdom and prudence. These ministers, invested with full powers by you, are responsible for the good order and management of your government; but, as an act of justice, they should be entitled to your firm support and confidence; and while, by their stations, they are enabled to see prevailing evils, and to suggest remedies for them, it behoves your excellency to give ear to their advice, and to listen to their recommendations. The present ministers are your own choice, and, convinced of the necessity that they should be supported in the execution of their duty, I have, and ever will give them that countenance which the connection between our governments enables me to do. I feel this to be a duty incumbent on me for the credit of the company, as well as your reputation; since the connection between us, the employment of the company's troops in your dominions, and the effect reciprocally felt of a good or bad government in our respec-

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tive territories, equally affect both in the eyes of all Hindûstan. I have therefore further to recommend to your excellency, to attend to the representations which Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, (of whose zeal and attachment you can have no doubt) may at all times make to you with a view of introducing economy into your household disbursements, for liquidating the debts due from your government, and for the abolition of oppression and irregularities in the management of your revenues.

That system which exists between us to the support of your dignity, and to the maintenance of the connection between the two states, while it leaves you the ruler of your country, has debarred me from the means of bringing forward specific instances of oppressions committed in the internal part of the country; but the irregularities and unjust exactions committed in the department of the customs, which I understand is intrusted to the charge of Tehseen Ally Khan, are reported to me by virtue of the commercial treaty concluded between us. These I am compelled to listen to; and they are so numerous, and of so serious a nature, that I trust your excellency will direct an investigation to be made into the charges produced against Tehseen Ally Khan, and, on conviction of his guilt, that you will remove him from this office. For this purpose I have desired Mr. Ives to represent to you the repeated acts which are said to have been committed by Tehseen Ally Khan, and his subordinate officers, contrary to the spirit and stipulations of the commercial treaty. This is one branch of the internal management of your affairs which comes to my knowledge from the inevitable effect of its connection with the company's interest; and I request that your excellency will consider this department of the customs equally under the controul of your ministers as the rest of your revenues and affairs, for the good management of which they are equally responsible; and that you will support them in correcting the evils existing, by nominating another person to the charge of it in the event of the removal of Tehseen Ally Khan at their recommendation, so that he may consider his station to be owing to their influence in your councils, and obey their orders accordingly. The responsibility which lies in Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, involves the external as well as the internal administration of your affairs; nor is there a power in Hindûstan that does not watch not only your choice of ministers, but even the weight and influence which they may enjoy in your government: for instance, the death of Hyder Beg Cawn, and the nomination of the present persons, were events that every paper of intelligence, even to the Deccan, made mention of, with comments on the wisdom and prudence of your present choice. From this you will judge how necessary it is that the powers in India should know that the ministers of your choice are the efficient ministers of your government, and that their influence at your court is not destroyed or diminished by the interference of persons under no responsibility in affairs regarding the connection of your excellency's government with foreign powers. Those powers have long been convinced of the intimacy subsisting between us, and know how far that intimacy implicates both, in measures of either. In consequence of this conviction, I think it necessary also to request, that your excellency will intrust all concerns with foreign courts, such as the reception of vakeels and others at your court, the nomination of those deputed to other states, even the department of intelligence, which it is highly incumbent on your excellency to see well managed, to the conduct of your ministers. I am informed that Rajah Jow Laul, not sufficiently under the authority of the ministers, has charge of the department for secret intelligence; this also I advise your excellency to alter, by placing this department, whether continued in charge of Jow Laul, or by the nomination of any other person, under the immediate responsibility of your ministers. Your excellency must be aware that such is our close connection, that every chief in India must consider the two states as forming one power; and you have so uniformly adhered to that connection, that hitherto no political transaction has been concerted but with the advice of each other; and as the company have expressed their approbation of the choice which you have made of Hussein Reza Khan, and Rajah Tickait Roy, I shall naturally consider the political measures of your government to be dependent on them as well as the domestic; but I can place no dependence on their sentiments unless I am assured that they enjoy your undivided confidence. I have been in-

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duced to enter into this detail from the conviction of the necessity for it, as well with respect to your excellency's government as to the connection between the two states; and shall conclude with requesting that your excellency will not consider that I have deviated in any respect from the plan arranged by the late Hyder Beg Cawn, which is and will ever remain in full force. I have offered my advice as a friend; and flatter myself that you set that value on the company's friendship that will induce you to listen to their counsels in a manner that may render unnecessary any other measures on the part of the company for their own security and defence. I have conversed fully with Mr. Ives on every topic contained in this letter, and I have desired him, on his return to your presence, to communicate fully and freely upon every article, as occasion may require. I flatter myself that your excellency will listen to his arguments with attention, and I hope that you will look on all he may say as coming directly from me, who am your zealous and warm friend.

No. 5.

Such parts of the political letter from the governor-general in council at Bengal, to the court of directors, dated 15th May, 1794, as relate to the affairs of Oude; together with Sir John Shore's instructions to the resident, dated 1st May, 1794, and the letter from Lord Cornwallis to the vizier therein referred to.

Extract of a political letter from the governor-general in council, at Bengal, to the court of directors; dated 15th May, 1794.

Para. 27. It has long been our anxious wish, no less than that of marquis Cornwallis, to prevail upon the nabob vizier to arrange the internal administration of his country, and establish it upon principles calculated to promote the happiness of his subjects, as well as the permanency of his own authority; and with a view to obtain such an arrangement, the governor-general addressed the resident on the 1st instant in the terms of the accompanying copy of his letter of that date, desiring he would take an early opportunity of ascertaining from the ministers, whether any, and what measures have been adopted in consequence of the admonitions and recommendation of marquis Cornwallis; whose letter, addressed from Madras to the vizier, was delivered to his ministers in Calcutta, with the most serious recommendation to them to use their utmost exertions in giving effect to the advice contained in it; with an assurance that they should never want the support derived from the countenance and encouragement of this government in carrying into execution the necessary arrangements for promoting the prosperity of the vizier's dominions.

The resident has now been desired to express our anxiety for the speedy commencement of such an arrangement, but to recommend it in the first instance to the ministers; as we are sensible that any plan of reform must originate with them, and cannot be executed without their assistance. At the same time he has been desired to communicate his opinion how far the ministers are disposed to act up to the suggestion of marquis Cornwallis, and possess abilities and influence for the execution of them.

28. He has also been reminded, that the terms of our connection with the vizier preclude a direct interference in the internal arrangement of his administration; and desired, by means of a friendly and confidential intercourse with the nabob and his ministers, to endeavour to establish such a personal influence as may give weight to our suggestions.

Sir John Shore's instructions to the resident at Lucknow, dated 1st May, 1794.

To George F. Cherry, esq. resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

It has long been my anxious wish, no less than that of my predecessor, the marquis Cornwallis, to prevail upon the nabob vizier to arrange the internal administration of his country, and establish it upon principles calculated to promote the happiness of his subjects, and the permanency of his own authority.

I cannot, therefore, observe without regret, that his excellency does not appear to have adopted any measures for this purpose, in consequence of the letter addressed to him by marquis Cornwallis from Madras, and which I delivered to his ministers in Calcutta, with the most serious recommendation to them to use their utmost exertions in giving effect to the advice and representations of his lordship. I assured them at the same time that they should never want the support derived from the countenance and encouragement

encouragement of this government in carrying into execution the necessary arrangements for promoting the prosperity of the vizier's dominions.

I desire, therefore, you will take an early oportunity of ascertaining from the ministers whether any and what measures have been adopted in consequence of the admonition and recommendation of Marquis Cornwallis: and that you will express my anxiety to them that no time may be lost in commencing an arrangement in which this government, as the friend, ally, and well-wisher of the nabob, cannot but be anxiously interested.

I have recommended an application to the ministers in the first instance preferably to the nabob vizier himself, as I am sensible that every plan of arrangement must originate with them, and without their assistance cannot be executed; and I shall await the arrival of your answer before I direct a reference to the vizier, or adopt any further resolutions on this subject; I desire also you will add your opinion, how far the ministers are disposed to act up to the suggestions of marquis Cornwallis, and possess abilities and influence for the execution of them.

You will, however, constantly keep in mind the view of government; and as the terms of our connection with the vizier preclude a direct interference in the internal arrangement of his administration, you will endeavour to establish, by the means of a friendly and confidential intercourse with him and his ministers, such a personal influence as may give weight to the suggestions of this government, whether in promoting the objects to which this letter refers, or any others that may hereafter occur.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, and humble servant,
(Signed) J. Shore.
Fort William, 1st May, 1794.

To the vizier.
Written 12th August, 1793.

I consider the arrival of your excellency's confidential servants at Calcutta previous to my departure from this country as a fortunate circumstance on many accounts. It has afforded me an opportunity of conversing with them on the affairs of your excellency's government; of exhibiting my regard for your excellency by every mark of attention to them which it is in my power to bestow; and, above all, of renewing, through them, the professions of attachment and esteem which I entertain for your excellency, and which I have so often declared to you personally, as well as in all my correspondence. Sir John Shore, who is appointed to succeed me after my embarkation from Madras for Europe, has been present at my communications with your ministers; he is perfectly acquainted with my sentiments, which are his own, and I can assure your excellency, with the utmost confidence, that the Bengal government, after my departure, will be equally attentive to the faith of engagements, equally observant of your excellency's dignity, and anxious to promote your happiness as I have been.

It is a source of the sincerest satisfaction to me to reflect, that the agreement, which I entered into with your excellency, on the part of the company, soon after my arrival in this country, has been observed with the greatest good faith on both sides; and that nothing, however trifling, has occurred to interrupt the harmony subsisting between the two sircars. This, in fact, is the natural consequence of an union between two parties who are sincere in their professions, and upright in their conduct; and who, in contracting engagements, consider each other's interests as their own.—Upon this basis the agreement between us was formed, and, by the blessing of Providence, will be perpetual.

After these declarations and professions, I shall avail myself of the privilege of friendship to communicate my sentiments to your excellency on the state of the affairs of your government, and your excellency will, I trust, consider the communication as the most susbtantial proof which I can offer of the sincerity of my regard. Our correspondence, in consequence of the distance which will separate us, will soon be at an end; but the friendship which we mutually profess will not on this account be diminished; and I beg your excellency to consider what I now write as dictated by an anxious regard for your welfare, and of the most essential importance to its duration.

Under the influence of the same motives

tives I addressed a letter of friendly advice to your excellency soon after my return from Madras; and I flattered myself that you would have adopted, in consequence, the most effectual measures for correcting the evils which I then pointed out; and for establishing such regulations as should have prevented their recurrence.—Some retrenchments, as I am informed by the ministers, have been effected in your excellency's disbursements, and, small as they are, the advantage of this measure will be sensibly perceived; but many arrangements are still wanting before any expectation can be entertained that the affairs of your excellency's government will be reduced to order and regularity.

After perusing what I wrote to you formerly, I cannot but feel embarrassed now to renew the discussion of a subject which I then so fully detailed. If your excellency has considered, with attention, the contents of that letter, it is unnecessary to say more at present; and, if you have not, I know not by what additional arguments I can persuade you to direct your attention to your own interest; it is not my own cause, nor that of the company, which I am pleading, although the connection between your excellency and the English is upon such a footing that your interest cannot be disunited; but it is your own dignity, prosperity, and reputation, which I urge to you, as subjects requiring your most serious attention.

It is well known, not only throughout Hindûstan, but to all Europe, that notwithstanding the prevalence of peace during so many years, the revenues of your excellency's dominions are diminished beyond all conjecture; that from Rohilcund, which paid at first 80 lacks of rupees a year, and afterwards a crore, forty lacks cannot be now collected: and that four lacks only are received from Gorruckpore, which formerly yielded twelve; and that other mehals are in a state of progressive decline....Does not this consideration alarm your excellency?—Can any thing but ruin result from such circumstances?—Are not these facts a decisive proof of tyranny, extortion, and mismanagement in the Aumils; and what must be the situation of the ryots who are placed under such people? But your excellency knows that the prayers of the oppressed are attended to by the Almighty, and often call down his vengeance upon their oppressors. No truth is more certain, than that justice is the foundation of the prosperity of states; and when the rulers are negligent in punishing those who oppress their subjects, they become partakers of their crimes, and may be deemed subverters of their own prosperity. History confirms the observation, by exhibiting innumerable examples of monarchies overturned, and families effaced from the earth by a violation of justice in the sovereign, or neglect in him to enforce its laws.—I have been informed, and your excellency knows how far it is true, that for many years past no aumil in your dominions has been punished for misdemeanors, yet the decline in the revenues could not have taken place without great mismanagement, which must have merited the severest punishment; lenity and good nature are amiable virtues, but it is at the same time to be remembered, that lenity towards oppressors is injustice towards the oppressed.

The evils flowing from this source would have been less felt, if in proportion as the revenues declined a diminution of expences had taken place. But profusion, in fact, was the cause of the first evil, and the continuance of it increased its magnitude, without wars, without any material losses, uncommon accidents, or irregular demands. I learn from your ministers, that your debts exceed a crore and a half of rupees—I thank God that this accumulation of debt cannot be in any respect attributed to the interference of the English. In the detail of your excellency's affairs, in which, for these seven years, they have had no concern, your excellency must, I am afraid, confess, that a total disregard of all economy on your own part is the cause of those incumbrances. I wish I could as certainly point out the means of liquidating them. But it requires no wisdom to foresee the consequences of a decreasing income, and increasing profusion, disorder, discredit, and distress.

All the world concurs in encomiums upon the dignity and splendour, which adorned the court of your illustrious father, the nawaub Sujah ud Dowlah; but that dignity did not consist in the excess of menial attendants, or in the numbers of elephants, camels, and horses; his splendor did not arise from the gaudiness of equipage, from frivolous

lous dissipation, or from profuse expenditure; he well knew that the best ornament of sovereignty is justice; that due economy is the source of order and dignity; that the true splendour of a court, is derived from equity and wisdom; and that the reputation of a ruler depends upon all the above circumstances; upon the energy of his administration, and upon the characters and abilities of his confidential friends, and ministerial officers. Your excellency knows the proverbial expression, that the people are of the religion of their kings; that wisdom and application in the monarch, produce wise counsellors, active officers, and obedient subjects; and that the happiness of the people at large, which it is the indispensable obligation of all rulers to promote, by all the means in their power, depends upon the care and attention of the sovereign whom the almighty has placed over them. It is from these qualities that your illustrious father and grandfather derived their reputation, which will ever flourish in the pages of history, and the advantages of their good conduct devolved to your excellency, upon your succession, in a full treasury, disciplined troops, a regulated revenue, and submissive subjects.

That the same benefits may descend to your successors, what more is required than to imitate the conduct of your illustrious ancestors? The affairs of this world are ordered and disposed by the decrees of the almighty; but by the same degrees, prosperity and success are made to depend upon prudence, and good conduct; by these means your ancestors obtained the possession of rich and extensive territories, and the same means must be employed to preserve them to your successors; from the want of these qualities the monarchy of half the world has departed from the descendants of Timur; and the present state of the once-flourishing and renowned country of Escran is another proof of similar consequences from the same cause.

I repeat again to your excellency, that it is not my wish, nor that of the English government, to interfere in the internal arrangement of your affairs. I offer you my advice as a friend most heartily interested in your welfare, and prosperity; and I press it upon you with more anxiety, as I am preparing to remove from a situation which affords me the opportunity of doing it. I tell you what you will never probably hear from those who consider flattery a duty, but nothing more than what is a subject of conversation every where. The freedom of my communication, is equally a proof of my regard, and of my dependence upon your good sense, which, with a little exertion, may soon rectify the evils which are now so many and alarming. I am well aware, that the attempt is not without difficulty, and that the progress of arrangement, to be effectual, must be gradual; but when the first difficulties are surmounted, the facility of the operation will daily increase. Your excellency will derive ease and pleasure from the advance of improvements, and the gratification of bestowing security and happiness upon your subjects, will amply repay the trouble, and difficulties of the attempt.

In the expectation of promoting this great and desirable alteration, I request ed your excellency's ministers to furnish me with a plan of arrangement for restoring the country to prosperity, and your affairs to order; but although I found them attentive to every request, and suggestion which I made to them, motives of delicacy, regard, and respect to your excellency, induced them to wish that the intended alterations should be proposed by myself. The short period of my residence in Calcutta, and the multiplicity of affairs necessary to be arranged previous to my departure, allow me no opportunity for entering into the requisite details; and nothing but my friendship for your excellency could induce me, at such a time, to bestow any consideration on the business. I shall therefore compress, in as short terms as possible, what occurs to me on the subject; and if the advice of a sincere friend and well-wisher to your excellency's prosperity, has any influence with you, the little that I can now say will be sufficient. It must remain with your excellency's ministers to fill up the detail, as I pretend only to lay down the principles of reformation and improvement.—First, as no reform can be effectual without your excellency's concurrence, it is necessary, in the first instance, to declare your sincere and determined intention to carry it into execution, and to give a proof of that determination by your own example in consenting to such reductions of expence as may

may be effected without encroaching upon your convenience and dignity.

Secondly.—The energy and success of your ministers who are employed in the administration of affairs, depend solely upon the countenance and support of their sovereign; deny them these, and their labour must be ineffectual. After obtaining the sanction of your excellency to the proposed regulations, they must be supported in the execution of them. If favourites are permitted to interfere by improper recommendations, or by supporting others, in opposition to your ministers, the consequence must be disorder, and the affairs of your excellency's sircar, instead of acquiring form and arrangement, must fall into greater confusion. The thorough confidence of your excellency, in those whom you trust with the administration of your affairs, is therefore indispensable, and they should be made responsible to you alone for the propriety of their conduct.

Thirdly.—In regulating your expences, including the private disbursement of your excellency, as well as those for the maintenance of your government, you will naturally advert to the amount of your income; and I most anxiously recommend to your excellency to issue the most peremptory orders to your ministers to form such a plan, that the latter may not only provide for the former, but for the payment of the interest upon your debts, as well as for the liquidation of the principal in due course of time. This appears to me of the most indispensable necessity; for what can be more evident than that ruin must be the consequence of an excess of expenditure above your income.

Fourthly.—As no government can subsist without a due administration of justice, I would recommend to your excellency the establishment of two courts at Lucknow, one for the distribution of civil, and one for criminal justice; and that all causes, excepting such as relate to the revenue, should be referred to these courts for trial, and decision, and to no other persons whatever. But previous to carrying these measures into execution, I must beg your excellency most sincerely to reflect upon the importance of it. Under proper regulations, and with due attention, these judicial institutions will establish the reputation of your excellency's government. The reverse will happen from neglect; no interference should be suffered with the Darogahs; and no protection should be allowed to any man, who is brought before them for trial. The Darogahs should be men of acknowledged good characters, and of learning and abilities equal to their duties. Their salaries should be ample, and regularly paid. Upon these conditions only I recommend the institution; and if they are observed, it will be of great and extensive benefit; but if ignorant, rapacious, or dishonest men are raised to this important charge; if the officers or confidential friends of your excellency are suffered to interfere with the discharge of their duty; if patronage is to protect delinquents from punishment, or the favour of individuals to sanction injustice, the worst evils will follow; and what is intended for the good of mankind, will prove their greatest bane.

Fifthly.—In all good governments the offices for the administration of affairs are so disposed, and constituted, as not only to give currency to business, but to serve as checks and controuls upon each other. In your excellency's government, all offices seem to be accumulated in one mass, without any discrimination between executive functions, or those of controul. The remedy is obvious and easy; and, upon the principle of the preceding remark, I cannot but recommend to your excellency the appointment of distinct offices for the dispatch of business;—such, for instance, as a duan, for the purpose of superintending all that relates to the revenues; a treasury for receiving all sums received from the districts; and a pay-office for issuing the salaries, pensions, and charges, authorized by government; the duties of these offices should be defined with that precision that they may not interfere with each other. Under the duan it will be necessary to establish various subordinate offices, agreeably to the forms and usages of Hindustan, for the different purposes of recording the receipts, entering the accounts, and controlling the charges of the aumils. For all these offices distinct regulations will be necessary. It will be the duty of your excellency's ministers to superintend and control the whole; to see that each department exercises its proper and prescribed functions; to support the officers in the discharge of their respective duties, and to suffer no improper interference with them; by this arrangement, responsibility

sibility will be assigned to known officers, and the dispatch of business will be expedited. No abilities, however great, are equal to the duties of controul and execution, and if all be intrusted to one, much must be left undone. The propriety of the arrangement requires no arguments in support of it, and has the authority of the greatest and wisest emperor that ever adorned the throne of Hindûstan. In the histories of Akbar and Aurungzebe your excellency will find the detail of what I recommend.

Sixthly.—Experience has shewn, that of all the modes devised for collecting the revenues, none has proved more ruinous than that of employing farmers; and the consequences are obvious in your excellency's dominions, in the decrease of the revenues and distress of the people.—It is the resource of a weak, indolent government, which looks only to temporary convenience, without any regard to the interests of the people at large; but the evils attending the system are aggravated by a variety of circumstances, which it is right to consider, in order to provide a proper remedy: I shall mention a few only as they occur to me. The appointment of the aumils, or farmers, from year to year, and the frequent removal of them during the course of the year: the demands of 10 or 15 per cent. peshcush, or advance, on their stipulated jumma, at the time of their investure; the issuing tuncaws, or assignments upon them before the mofussil collections commence.

And the allowing the aumils to entertain and pay the tynauts, or troops stationed in the districts, and the nomination of all the subordinate officers within their own jurisdiction.

The consequences of these defects are apparent; an aumil, upon his appointment, considers the country as sold to him for a short period, and that it is his interest to make the most of it during possession. The interest that he is compelled to pay the bankers for the peshcush, he must again exact from the country; the same thing happens with regard to the amount of the tuncaws, before he receives the revenues from the mofussil; and his authority is discredited by the clamours and importunities of the tunkawdarun, of unpaid troops, and of sibundy in arrears, by whom he is beset and besieged. The tynaut do not consider themselves as the troops of the state, but as personal dependants of the aumil, removable upon his dismission.—It is the same with all his dependant officers; and hence, at the departure of an aumil, the country, for a time, until his successor can arrive and establish his authority, is left without government or controul.

Besides the above, I understand that the aumil is often nominal only; and that the persons really interested in the collections, are the mutsuddies at Lucknow, who, from their connections with people in power, derive the means of oppressing, or of covering and concealing, the enormities committed in the districts by their delegates. If the information which I have received of the state of the mofussil be true, the disorders exceed all bounds, and all description; the consequence is, that the revenues are collected without system, by force of arms; that the aumils are left to plunder uncontrolled; and the ryots have no security from oppression, nor means of redress for injustice exercised upon them.

To specify the regulations necessary for correcting these evils would require a length of time, and the most mature deliberation; nor is it possible at this distance from the spot to enter into the detail.—This is properly the duty of your excellency's ministers, assisted by the advice and information of the ablest and most upright mutsuddies at Lucknow; and I most earnestly request your excellency to require them to prepare, for your consideration and approval, regular and digested plans for the conduct of the sudder and mofussil business. But I cannot altogether forego my anxiety to afford you every assistance in my power, by my advice; and beg, therefore, your excellency's attention to the following short hints which have occurred to me:

The first alteration which I recommend is, the abolition of the farming system, and the appointment of aumils to collect the revenues aumany, or on account of government. The advantages of this alteration, exclusively of the evils abolished by it, are these, that it will afford your excellency's officers an opportunity of knowing and of correcting the various disorders that now subsist in the mofussil, and of proposing by degrees, and in due course of time, such regulations as may preclude the recurrence of them. I do not mean by this that the zemindars should be excluded; on the contrary, I conceive it a point of the utmost importance that settlements should

be

be made with them for a term of years; and that, after the settlements have been approved of by the sudder duan, and your excellency's ministers, they should receive the sanction of their confirmation. After the appointment of the aumil, the next step is to fix his allowance, to prepare a sibundy, or establishment, for the executing the business. Many and important retrenchments may, I understand, be made in the present mofussil charges, and, above all, I recommend, that in forming the sibundy, care should be taken that there be a sufficiency of proper officers for recording all the transactions of the aumil, and all papers and accounts relating to the revenues, such as pottahs, cakbooluets, kistbundees, aumilnamas, the daily receipts and issues of money; and that he should not have it in his power to dismiss these officers at pleasure, &c. I think also, that a distinct treasurer to such aumil should be nominated; and that all money, when paid, should be received by him. No peshcush should be exacted from the aumil, nor any tuncaws be granted upon him; he shall be allowed to disburse nothing beyond the amount of his establishment; and the revenues, as received, should be duly remitted to the treasury at Lucknow, with the knowledge of the aumil. The kistbundy of the revenues should be adapted to the periods of the mofussil receipts, so that the necessity of anticipating the payments, by loans from the shroffs, may cease.

It cannot escape your excellency's penetration, that the success and benefits expected to result from the plan now suggested, must entirely depend upon the abilities, exertion, and controul of the sudder officers at Lucknow; and without these what plans can be efficacious? The wisest arrangements may be perverted to the worst purposes without due care and attention. It will be the duty of your sudder officers to see that the aumils are men of character and ability: to demand proper security from them; to watch their conduct; enforce regularity in their payments; and in their communications of intelligence, and accounts, to examine, with the most scrupulous accuracy, all the accounts transmitted, particularly all pleas and excuses for withholding the payment of the revenues; to check their expenses, and suffer no excess beyond the establishments, and to insist upon the most implicit obedience to all orders issued. They should also be positively directed to adjust the wauselbaky, and accounts of the aumils, at the end of every year without delay, and to give them a discharge after such adjustment; it will be further their care to issue, from time to time, regulations for conducting the business, and for the security and protection of the ryots. Amongst the mofussil officers, the canoongoes and putwarres have ever been considered as of the greatest use and importance, and the aumils should be enjoined to re-establish them in the exercise of their ancient and proper functions. By these means, and by future regulations, as circumstances may suggest, improvement will gradually be established; the zemindars protected from extortion, and the ryots from injustice, will naturally tend to the cultivation of their lands, and the revenues will proportionally increase.

I am sensible that what I have proposed is but a small part of the regulations required; but if too much be attempted at once, nothing will be effected. When the foundation of order and system is once laid and consolidated, the completion of arrangement will easily and progressively follow. Punishment and rewards are the means by which men are influenced to discharge their duties faithfully, and these must be properly applied.

I have not proposed any regulations for the Motaena, although perhaps there is no part of the establishment of your excellency's government, that more requires arrangement. I understand them to be an ill-paid, ill-disciplined, and disorderly set of people; that the numbers charged to your excellency far exceed what are really retained; and that the excess is a profit participated between the aumil and commanders. The redress is in your excellency's power; the principle on which it ought to be attempted is obvious—That no more should be retained than are actually wanted; that such as are retained should be effective, and regularly mustered; and that their pay should be punctually issued. This principle, indeed, applies to all establishments; and the due execution of business depends materially upon attention to it. Your excellency, upon reflection, may also see the propriety of a new arrangement of the stations of the tynaut, troops, in such a manner that those at one place may go to the assistance of others when wanted; for I learn at present, that the troops stationed with one aumil

aumil never march to the assistance of another. I should hope that in the course of time the employment of an armed force to collect the revenues from the zemindars and ryots will be unnecessary; the existence of the necessity is the greatest proof of a defective management. I say nothing of the establishment of Duans and Fouzdars for the trial of civil and criminal causes in the mofussil, and for protecting the peace of the country. The appointment of such officers might, in the present state of things, be prejudicial to the authority of the aumil. Yet nothing can be more evident than that such a distribution of power would be advantageous to the country, whenever regulation is so far advanced as to admit of it. Yet there is one point which your excellency may think proper to correct, the power now exercised by the aumils of inflicting death, which ought never to be done without your excellency's concurrence.

I have proposed the abolition of farming the revenues, and the appointment of aumils; and I trust that the plan will appear practicable to your excellency; but if it should be found absolutely necessary to employ farmers, I recommend that their leases be given for a term of years, that the evils attending the frequent removal of them may be done away.

Seventhly.—That commerce is the source of opulence is a known and acknowledged maxim, and with a view to encourage the operation of so beneficial a principle by removing the restrictions which impeded it, I have abolished, throughout the territories of the company, the imposition of all tolls and duties at the Ghauts, Gunges, rivers, and everywhere, excepting those which are levied at Calcutta and Mangee, and have removed innumerable chokies, at which a rahdarry toll on goods passing and repassing was collected, and many lacks of rupees have been given up on this account. In your excellency's dominions, I am sorry to be obliged to represent to you what I have heard, that the embarassments to trade, by the imposition of heavy duties, and the number of chokies upon all the rivers, are so many and great as to be nearly equal to the annihilation of commercial intercourse altogether; that 40 *per cent.* is exacted upon salt, 30 on saltpetre, 13 on indigo, and 10 on sayer. I further learn also, that the collection of the sayer is let in farm.

The advantages which the English government, and the inhabitants of these provinces, have derived from the abolition of the sayer, are so evident and important that I cannot but recommend an imitation of their conduct to your excellency's serious reflection. One of the principles, which would soon be apparent, would be the cheapness of provisions at Lucknow, and, indeed, throughout your domination; and so far from a diminution of the amount of the revenues, I am confident that, in the course of time, that amount would be increased, although a present loss might ensue. But at all events, whatever may be your excellency's determination upon this point, in which, as in all others, it remains with you to act as you may think proper, I cannot but seriously advise you to regulate this department of the sayer, and to place it under a distinct and proper officer. The first most essential regulation is to reduce the number of chokies to a few only, three, four, or five, as may be absolutely necessary; to abolish all others, and to punish severely the collection of any duties on merchandize, excepting at the authorized Chokies. I must also take the liberty of mentioning to your excellency my opinion regarding Tehsin Ali Khan's conduct with respect to the sayer, that it has been arbitrary, extortionate, and pernicious: and that I am convinced no reform can take place, nor any benefit ensue from any regulation, whilst he is allowed any authority or controul over the customs.

Eighthly.—The practice of issuing Tunkaws upon the aumils, in discharge of demands upon the treasury at Lucknow, is pregnant with many inconveniences.—It introduces a habit of irregularity, procrastination, and evasion, in the payment of sums due; of confusion in the public accounts, and particularly in those of the aumils, which are nothing more than an account current of receipt of revenues, and tunkaws discharged; it allows scope for the interference of the shroffs, and for excuses on the part of the aumils, and adds to the incumbrances of the state.—The revenues are anticipated, and the supplies of government depend, in fact, upon the shroffs. Your excellency's ministers and mutsuddies can find little difficulty

difficulty in the correction of the evils complained of, by issuing all such sums as are not particularly required for mofussul expenditure; and in every case, as far as possible, immediately from the treasury at Lucknow.

I have now communicated to your excellency, as far as my time and other avocations permit, my sentiments on the affairs of Lucknow; and I sincerely hope and flatter myself that the exertions of friendship will not be vain, and that I shall have the happiness to learn hereafter, that my advice has produced its effect; that the affairs of your excellency's government are in a state of improvement; and that I have contributed to your excellency's happiness and prosperity, as well as to the ease and welfare of your subjects.—I give my advice with confidence, because it is disinterested, and can be imputed to no motive but an anxious wish for your prosperity. Reformation should never be delayed; but every inducement now presses the commencement of it.—This is a period of peace, and your excellency's dominions, being secured by the troops of the company from attack, there is no fear of any external attempt to interrupt your arrangements.—This is a most important consideration; for although it is the determination of the company to adhere inviolably to all their treaties and engagements, and to preserve peace with all mankind, there is no certainty in the affairs of this world, and chance, in a moment, overturns the wisest projects of human discernment. The best defence against all enemies is to secure the allegiance and attachment of our subjects by attending to their happiness; and it will rarely be found in history that a kingdom sinks under the efforts of invasion until its power is subverted by the defects of an internal invasion.

I shall direct my sentiments to be communicated to your excellency's ministers, and take the liberty to acquaint them, that their zeal and attachment to your excellency can never be so well bestowed, or so decidedly proved, as by their exertions to arrange the affairs of your government, by the introduction of a system of economy, by wise regulations for the conduct of all officers, and for the benefit and security of the ryots:—I shall consider their efforts for this purpose, under the auspices and encouragement of your excellency, as a test of their claims to your confidence; and I have ventured to promise them that that confidence will never be withheld whilst they conduct themselves by this rule.—They are the ministers of your excellency's selection, without any directions or interference by the English government, which expects nothing further from them than to endeavour to merit the honours bestowed upon them, by grateful exertions to promote your excellency's prosperity; that they may succeed in this great attempt is the sincere wish of my heart. I shall only add, what I hope will prove an additional motive of persuasion, that whatever confers dignity and reputation upon your excellency's government, will reflect honour and credit upon that of the company.

No. 6.

So much of sir John Shore's letters to the court of directors, dated 21st August, 1794, as relates to the affairs of Oude.

Extract of a letter from governor-general sir John Shore, to the court of directors; dated 21st August, 1794.

18. I have not been remiss in recommending to the ministers of the nabob vizier, the introduction of order in the administration of Oude; and have lately addressed them in a style of remonstrance, which I have directed the resident to enforce, by all the arguments in his power. What the result may be, I will not conjecture; but the difficulty of engaging the attention of the vizier to his true interests, has long been stated to your honourable court.

No. 7.

So much of the political letters from the governor-general in council at Bengal, to the court of directors, dated respecively 21st March and 12th May, 1795, as relate to the political state of Oude; together with the governor-general's instructions to Mr. Cherry, then resident at Lucknow, dated 25th February, 1795, referred to in the former.

Extract of political letter from the governor-general in council, at Bengal, to the court of directors; dated 21st March, 1795.

Para. 11. We have had the honour of transmitting to you by the Pitt, as mentioned in the 16th para. of our letter by that ship, copies of a letter, dated the 29th January, from the resident

dent at Lucknow to the governor-general, and of the governor's answer relative to the present state of the vizier's administration, and the unpromising appearance or success to any effectual measures that can be adopted with his excellency's concurrence to remedy the evils to which it is subject.

12. We now lay before you a copy of a letter of a subsequent date from the resident at Lucknow, in continuance of his communications on the state of affairs at the vizier's court, but written previous to the receipt of the governor-general's, mentioned in the preceding paragraph; and we are sorry that we cannot communicate more favourable accounts than those we had last the honour of laying before you on this subject. We trust, however, that the minister may be induced to persevere in the candid style of conduct which he appears to have adopted in his late interviews with the vizier, when he finds that our instructions to the resident are to use his utmost influence to prevent Rajah Tickait Roy from receiving any personal insult or injury while he exerts himself in checking the abuses which at present exist in the revenue system of his master's government.

Extract of a political letter from the governor-general in council, at Bengal, to the court of directors; dated 12 May, 1795.

Para. 26. The commanding officers of Dowlut Rao Scindia's troops in Hindûstan having advised the nabob vizier of the success of the Peishwa against the nawaub, Nizam Ally Khan, a reference was made to us by the resident at Lucknow respecting the answer which his excellency should return to the congratulations sent to him by the Mahratta chief on that occasion; we thought that any would be exceptionable, and, however guarded in its language, liable to misconstruction.—His excellency's friendly connection with both parties seemed to recommend, in this instance, a certain degree of prudence and reserve corresponding with the line very properly adopted by Sir Charles Malet, your resident at the court of the Peishwa on a similar occasion, upon the issue of the contest between the two powers.

35. Your honourable court will observe, upon perusing the inclosed copy of a letter, dated the 5th of last month, from the resident at Lucknow, a spontaneous assurance made to him by the nabob vizier, that it was his excellency's intention to apply himself to the adjustment of the affairs of his government, to discharge the heavy debts which had accumulated, and to secure the regular payments of the subsidy to the company. These subjects leading to a general reform, which we had so long and earnestly advised without success, were very soon afterwards discussed, at a meeting desired by the nabob himself, between him and your resident; and the interview closed with his excellency's giving directions to Rajah Tickait Roy to consult with Mr. Cherry on the state of affairs; by no means whatever to keep any matter secret from him, and to pay attention to what he might recommend.

It appeared that his excellency had already given orders for discharging six battalions of infantry, and that he proposed to discharge cavalry also; to discontinue several disbursements to people called emtyazy, a description of pensioners; but these measures are trivial in comparison with the great reforms requisite; and your resident has advised Tickait Roy, as a first step, to prepare an account, stating the receipts and disbursements in the gross, from the death of Hyder Beg Khan to the present time; the amount of debt existing at the death of that minister; the debt which has accumulated since, and the interest payable on the aggregate; and to lay these statements before the nabob.

36. We approved, generally, of Mr. Cherry's communications with his excellency in the interview between them; but there was an assurance which he made to him, as you will observe from his recital, that we thought it proper to notice, "that, unless asked, it was "the governor-general's firm resolve "not to intrude his recommendations "upon him."—We considered this declaration not only unguarded, but inconsistent with the strong recommendations already pressed upon the vizier by marquis Cornwallis, and enforced by the governor-general; we were also of opinion that if the vizier should think proper to take advantage of it (a circumstance to be apprehended form his habits and disposition) it would add to the embarrassments attending any future remonstrances we might be compelled to

to make on the subject of reform in his administration.

37. We shall transmit in the packet a copy of the governor-general's answer to Mr. Cherry's letter, prescribing the principles and instructions necessary for his general guidance in pursuing what has thus been commenced; to what termination we cannot judge. Experience admits of little reliance in the perseverance of the nabob, and in the good intensions he has expressed to your resident; at all events it is our duty to encourage and promote them.

Sir John Shore's instructions to Mr. Cherry, dated 25th February, 1795.

To George F. Cherry, esq. resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 29th January.

The description which you have given of the disordered state of his excellency the vizier's administration, is less a matter of surprise than of serious concern to me, and the more so, as I am not authorized to entertain a hope that the personal exertions of his excellency will be in future directed to the correction of the abuses which pervade every part of his government.

Under this consideration, the only reliance which I can have is upon the efforts of his ministers; and although my expectations on this head cannot be sanguine, advantage may be taken of the necessity which they feel of resorting to the countenance and protection of this government, to induce them to exert themselves with more activity and ability for the arrangement of his excellency's administration.

Upon this principle, and with this expectation, I have no hesitation in repeating to the acting minister, Rajah Tickait Roy, the assurance which he has already received of my countenance and protection; and I do not only authorize you to communicate it to him, but to support, by your personal representations to the vizier, such of his measures as are calculated for the benefit of his excellency's affairs, and to obtain acquiescence in them by advice and remonstrance, whenever necessary. The effects of the vizier's indolence, and of the intrigues to destroy the authority of the minister, can only be counteracted by the declared support of this government; and to this the acting minister is entitled whilst he conducts himself with propriety. It is to be recollected, also, that the ministers were selected by the nabob himself, and their appointment officially notified to this government. His excellency, I trust, will scarcely yield to the dictates of caprice, or to the intrigues of disinterested persons, so far as to attack the person of his acting minister without just cause; but, if you should have cause to entertain apprehensions concerning that event, I am authorized to use the strongest representations and remonstrances on my part.

These sentiments I wish to be communicated in the plainest manner to the minister, that he may be fully apprized of the nature and extent of the protection which he will receive, and that he may explicitly understand the object of granting it to him. Your own experience will soon enable you to decide whether the representations of Rajah Tickait Roy originate in a solicitude for the preservation of his office, with a view to pursue the system of temporary and ruinous expedient which has hitherto been followed, or with a determination to exert himself in establishing a plan of arrangement for the benefit of his excellency; and my future protection will be extended or withdrawn according to your report.

I have only to add, that I approve the measures which you adopted for providing funds for the exigencies of the troops during the late hostilities, as well as the appropriation of the Rohilla treasure, in deposit for the same purpose.

I am, &c.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. H. Harrington.
Sub. Sec.

Fort William,
25th February, 1795.

No. 8.

Such Extracts of the political letters of the Court of Directors to Bengal, dated 5th June and 3d July, 1795, as relate to the internal administration of the affairs of Oude, together with their letter to the Nabob Vizier, referred to in the latter.

Extract

Extract of a political letter from the Court of Directors to the governor-general in Council, at Bengal, dated 5th June, 1795.

87. We trust to be soon advised that his excellency and his minister have profited by your repeated friendly admonition and recommendation for the better arrangement of the internal administration of his country. We have taken occasion to advert to this subject in our letter to the nabob which accompanies this dispatch.

Letter from the court of directors to the nabob vizier of Oude, dated 3d July, 1795.

We have been made happy in the receipt of the letter which your excellency addressed to us on the departure of the most noble the marquis Cornwallis, our late governor-general. In truth, the interest which his lordship appears to have had in your excellency's prosperity, might well call forth your acknowledgment thereof in high terms of commendation. His lordship has conducted himself towards your excellency as to a friend in whose prosperity he was particularly interested, and the salutary advice he has from time to time afforded your excellency respecting the general management of your affairs will have its proper impression upon your excellency's mind. With equal confidence may your excellency rely on the kind disposition towards you of sir John Shore; and every succeeding governor-general will be instructed to consider you as the friend of the company. It will readily occur to your excellency's enlightened mind, that the best return you can make to such a succession of kindness is to incline a favourable ear to the representations that have been submitted to you; and we are anxious to hear that your excellency has concluded the necessary arrangements for the internal administration of your country, and the management of your finances, which have been so wisely suggested from a real regard to your true interest both by the marquis Cornwallis and sir John Shore.

We have received information of the hostilities that have been committed in consequence of the conduct of the Rohilla Golaum Mohammed Khan. Although we cannot cease to regret the loss of so many brave officers and men who fell in defence of your excellency's rights, we derived great consolation from the confidence you reposed in the governor-general upon that alarming occasion, by your declining to undertake any measure without his assistance, or to form any determination without first having his sentiments. And we are happy to find that, in consequence of this reliance on the company, and of your acquiescence in the measures that were at that time recommended to you, the credit and dignity of your exalted situation have been firmly supported in the eyes of all Hindûstan. Nothing will afford us greater satisfaction than to hear from time to time, from our governor-general, that this confidence in your best friends, the company, continues unimpaired; and that your excellency's country has been rendered happy and flourishing by the adoption of wise and salutary regulations. You may then recline with security in the shade of the company's protection.

In testimony of our regard for your excellency we have caused our great seal to be affixed in the city of London, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord 1795.

And in the*documents which I have referred to you will find a minute detail of the state of his dominions. I have, however, the satisfaction to add, that he seems himself impressed with a sense of the embarrassments and dangers attending his situation, and has evinced a disposition for reforming his administration, which I shall never cease to promote by every effort on my part.

* *Note*—This expression is supposed to relate to references in former letters, there being no documents transmitted or referred to on the subject of Oude in this letter.

No. 10.

So much of the political letter of the court of directors to Bengal, dated 22d April, 1796, as relates to the internal administration of Oude.

Extract of a political letter from the court of directors, to the governor-general in council, at Bengal; dated 22d April, 1796.

Para. 42. The correspondence between the governor-general and the resident

sident at Oude, respecting the internal state of the vizier's administration, referred to in your several dispatches, has engaged our most anxious attention. We notice the difficulty experienced by the resident, not only in procuring money for the troops to enable them to return to their stations after the late service in Rohilcund, but likewise for the regular discharge of the current subsidy. If for years past (as stated by the resident) the exigencies of the government of Oude have been supplied by loans, on terms increasing in proportion to the sums demanded, and that the discharge of one debt is effected, not from the revenue, but by contracting another of an increasing interest, and which interest on the debt so contracted amounted, at this time, to upwards of forty lacks of rupees per annum, we must cease to wonder at the deranged state of the nabob's finances. From the magnitude of the subsidy (fifty lacks of rupees per annum) which his excellency stands engaged to pay the company for the protection afforded to his country by our troops, stationed in his dominions, we feel a natural interest in every matter than concerns the situation of his affairs; and of course were much surprised at what is stated in the resident's letter of 5th March, 1795, relative to the unaccountable opinion entertained by the vizier, that there exists in himself an interest separate from his government. We are pleased, however, to find by the papers which accompanied your subsequent dispatch of the 12th May, that a spontaneous assurance had been made to the resident by the nabob vizier, that it was his excellency's intention to apply himself to the adjustment of the affairs of his government, to discharge the heavy debts which had accumulated, and to secure the regular payment of the subsidy to the company. It will afford us great satisfaction to be informed that these desirable objects are in the course of being realized; and that his excellency has likewise consented to limit the amount of his personal expences; and we very much approve of the governor-general having directed the attention of the resident to the principles and outlines of reformation detailed in Lord Cornwallis's address to the vizier in July, 1793; we have the pleasure to observe, by your more resent dispatch of 18th August last, that his excellency has repeated his former assurances, and has afforded some indications of a resolution to carry them into immediate execution.

43. We observe, that previous to the nabob's giving the voluntary assurances to the resident above alluded to, of his intention to apply himself to the adjustment of the affairs of his government, and directing his minister, Rajah Tickait Roy to consult with Mr. Cherry on the state of affairs, and to pay attention to what he might recommend, it was determined to afford every possible countenance and protection to the minister, even in his opposition to the will of his master, in his exertions to remedy the abuses complained of; a line of interference which the situation of affairs, and the disinclination of the vizier to enter upon any effectual reform fully warranted. And although the general conduct of Mr. Cherry, at the subsequent interview with his excellency, received your approbation, it was perfectly proper to endeavour to do away the effect of an assurance which he unguardedly made to him, that, unless asked, the governor-general would not intrude his recommendation upon his excellency. On the contrary, under the intimate connection which at present subsists between the vizier and the company, we deem it your indispensable duty to interfere whenever it shall be deemed necessary, not only with advice but with remonstrances, in order to bring about that effectual reform in his administration, without which both his and the company's affairs must be constantly exposed to embarrassment; and we must observe, that one of the principal inducements for our addressing a letter to his excellency last season, was to bespeak his attention to whatever representations you might think proper to make to him on the state of his affairs, and to impress upon his mind that such interference on your part had met with our decided approbation.

44. It appears by the resident's letter of the 5th April, 1795, that among the objects of reform proposed by his excellency, were, his ordering the reduction of six battalions of infantry, and his intention to discharge cavalry also. We are here naturally led to advert to the declared intention, in our military dispatch of the 15th January last, of augmenting the two regiments of native cavalry serving under your presidency, to four. In order to relieve the com-

pany from a considerable part of the expence which this augmentation will unadvoidably occasion, we direct that you make every possible effort to induce the vizier to disband his own useless cavalry, and to apply a part of the sums expended in their support to defraying a share of the additional charges incurred by the company by the proposed augmentation, by which his excellency will be at less expence than at present, and instead of an useless, undisciplined corps, have an effectual body of horse for the protection of his country; and you will advise us, by the earliest opportunity, of the success of your application to the vizier for this purpose.

No. 11.

Copy of a letter from sir John Shore to the vice-president in council at Bengal, dated Lucknow, 21st March, 1797, together with copy of an agreement between the governor-general and the nabob vizier, dated 20th March, of the same year.

Letter from sir John Shore to the vice president in council, at Bengal; dated Lucknow, 21st March, 1797.

SIR,

I have hitherto delayed making any communication to you on the subject of my negotiations with the nabob vizier, in the daily expectation that they would assume such a form as might enable me to lay before you the probable result; that I have been disappointed in this expectation has proceeded from accidental delays, and unavoidable difficulties.

The avowed objects of my journey to Lucknow were to induce the vizier, to establish a reform in his administration, and to pay part of the new cavalry establishment which he had already peremptorily refused; the means by which I proposed the accomplishment of them were argument and remonstrance, aided by the influence of my public station.

Before I commenced my conferences with the vizier, I deemed it of great importance, in the first instance, to acquire a knowledge of his disposition from my own observation; to ascertain the actual situation of affairs at Lucknow; and the characters and qualifications of individuals possessing the confidence of the vizier in offices under his government, as well as of those who might have pretensions to them. But I embraced the earliest opportunity of letting the vizier understand that I would admit of no intercourse with Jao Loll, and this intimation obliged him to suspend the intention which he had formed for deputing Jao Loll to meet me.

I was before sufficiently apprized that Jao Loll had his master's entire confidence; little time was required to discover that he possessed it in the most unlimited degree; that he was the channel of all communication with the vizier, that he held a variety of offices, and, without the title of minister, executed all the functions of that office. The attachment of the vizier to his favourite is founded on an habitual intercourse of many years, and has been strengthened by the most absolute subserviency in Jao Loll to the inclination and caprices of his master, and by his readiness to anticipate his wishes, or execute his orders, without any regard to the nature of them as affecting the interests or reputation of the vizier. During the administration of Hyder Beg, and in a less degree, during that of Hussein Reza Khan, and Tickait Roy, the expences of the vizier were subject to limitations; and his will and orders were often successfully opposed by remonstrances. Jao Loll has no other rule of conduct than the gratification of his master; and has most completely succeeded in impressing him with a conviction, that his own independency is inseparably connected with the preservation of his favourite. The interest of Jao Loll is supported by several other servants of the vizier, possessing more or less of his confidence, and the means of constant intercourse with him.

It is impossible for me to detail the various conferences which I have had with the vizier, on the subject of his administration, since their commencement on the 2d of this month; I shall only generally observe, that they have been conducted on my part with equal firmness, and moderation; and that although I have urged advice and remonstrance, in strong terms, I have ever avoided the language of intimidation.

With a view to a proposition which I intended to make to him for the appointment of a proper naib, it was my endeavour, in the first instance, to impress him with sentiments more suitable to the dignity of his station, and more calculated to promote the prosperity of his country than those which he entertained; to invite his confidence, and if possible to convince him that I had no views inconsistent

inconsistent with his honour, his dignity, and his interest; of my success I have little reason to boast; I have more to regret the necessity of making an observation, that he appears to me but too insensible of the value of character, and regardless of the real prosperity of his country. To my arguments he had none to oppose, and the answers which I obtained from him were plainly dictated by an anxiety to preseve his favourite and his controul.

Under this impression, and to divert a proposition which he constantly apprehended, he informed me, in one of our earliest conferences, that the administration of his affairs was under his own immediate controul; that he inspected, superintended, and directed the whole himself; and that Jao Loll was nobody, (I use his own expression,) and nothing more than the channel of communicating represesentations to him, and his orders upon them. That he had been formerly the slave of his own servants, to that degree that even his menial servants disobeyed him; that from my kindness he now possessed the controul over his own affairs, and that any alteration would be so highly disagreeable to him that, in preference to it he would, with my permission, repair to Calcutta, and reside there a pensioner on the company's bounty.

Such exclamations are not unusual with the vizier; it was not difficult to reply in this language, suggested by general observations only on my part, and apprehension on his, that nothing was more evident than that the description which he gave of Jao Loll's functions proved that he possessed the authority of minister; that being the sole channel of all intercourse between his excellency and his official servants, he could only be considered as such although he had not the title of minister; that I should be very happy to be convinced that his excellency really exercised an efficient controul over his own affairs; it was however apparent, from his own language, that he did not; that it was my anxious wish that he should ever preserve the controul in his own hands, but that the detail required a degree of superintendance which he neither did nor could exercise.

It was at a subsequent conversation, in which the same arguments were recapitulated, after strongly noticing the conduct of Jao Loll in the oppressive exercise of authority in his master's name, that I made the proposition which I have mentioned; and it was not until after frequent appeals to the pride, the reputation, and interest of the vizier, that I obtained his reluctant acquiescence, to appoint a naib; the selection was left to himself, with no other recommendation than that he should be a proper person.

The selection is certainly attended with great embarrassment, and must necessarily fall upon one of four people, Tofussel Hussein Khan, Almas, Hussein Reza Khan, or Tickait Roy. The former would be the object of my choice as he was of the vizier's; and the board, who so well know his worth, his abilities, his extensive knowledge, the energy of his character, and his high reputation, will participate my regret when they are informed that he positively and repeatedly refused the vizier, and that I fear it will not be in my power to obviate his objections. To Almas there are objections, although not in my opinion of an insuperable nature; and to the former ministers the vizier is not yet sufficiently reconciled to make either of them the object of his choice. I have, however, the satisfaction to inform the board that they have been treated by the vizier in a very different manner since my arrival at Lucknow, from what they experienced before that period; and although his sentiments towards them may be unaltered, his conduct has not been deficient in civility, nor even without apparent kindness. The choice of a naib is therefore undetermined; when this point is settled I shall have little to detain me at Lucknow, as the dependent details will occupy a very short period.

It was my original intention to endeavour to obtain the possession of Allahabad, and if I had seen any probability of success I should certainly have made a proposal to the vizier to that effect. But having learnt that his objections were insuperable by any argument, and that nothing but absolute intimidation could over-rule them, I limited my proposition to the putting it into a proper state of defence, and to making it a depôt for provisions and military stores of all kinds. To this proposition, in favour of which I could urge the fairest and strongest arguments, I found the greatest opposition on the part of the vizier, unsupported by any assigned reason; and it was not without much perseverance, and

a disavowal of any intention to ask for the possession of the fort, that I obtained his consent to it, and to the employment of colonel Kyd for forming the plan of repair, and for superintending the execution of it.

With respect to the regiments, although I had difficulties to encounter, the objections of the vizier to defraying a part of the expence of them were not urged with the same obstinacy as in the other points, from an idea, perhaps, that his acquiescence in this instance might induce me to relax in others—I had only to point out to him the actual increase in the cavalry establishment, and the importance of it to his security and protection. I transmit to the board an agreement on the part of the vizier to pay for two regiments of cavalry, one native and one European, provided the aggregate expence shall not exceed five and a half lacks of rupees per annum—It will be necessary to procure an estimate of the actual charges for the information of the resident at Lucknow, that the Kistbundy may be drawn out accordingly; the first payment is to commence with the first of Bysaack ensuing.

In this address I have confined myself to a brief explanation of the state of my negotiations with the vizier, without noticing various details and observations, which at a future period of more leisure it will be proper to communicate to the board.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed)
J. Shore.

Translation of an agreement entered into by his excellency the nawaub vizier with the honourable the governor-general at Lucknow, executed 20th March, 1797.

The governor-general having represented to his excellency the vizier the late very great increase of the company's military establishment by the addition of several regiments of cavalry, both European and native, and in compliance with the company's orders solicited his excellency's assistance to defray the consequent additional expence, his excellency, in the fullest reliance that the company's troops are ever ready, in conformity of existing engagements, to protect and defend his dominions against the attacks of all enemies, agrees as follows:—

That he will annually defray the actual *bonâ fide* expence of a regiment of European and one of native cavalry, that is to say, two regiments, (the amount of which expences, however, the governor-general cannot at present specify) provided they shall not exceed, upon every account, five lacks and a half of rupees per annum; the amount to be defrayed by monthly instalments, of which the first shall commence with the month of Bysaack of the present Fusly year.

No. 12.

Such parts of the following letters and papers as relate to the apprehended Invasion of Hindûstan by Zemaun Shah.

Letters from Jonathan Duncan, esq. governor of Bombay, to the secret committee of the court of directors; dated respectively 3d November, 1798, and 14th October, 1800:

Minute of governor Duncan, on Bombay secret consultations of 28th November, 1800, with the paper therein referred to:

Letter from Governor Duncan to the secret committee; dated 8th August, 1801:

Letter from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general; dated 16th August, 1798, with its enclosures:

Letters from major-general Stuart to the resident at Lucknow; dated respectively 21st August and 5th September, 1798:

Letters from major-general sir James Craig to the resident at Lucknow; dated respectively 28th December, August 8th, 1798:

Letters from the Bengal government to the secret committee; dated respectively 3d October and 24th December, 1798:

Letters from the governor-general to the secret committee; dated respectively 12th February and 3d and 5th September, 1799, 25th January, 7th March, and 9th June, 1800.

Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan, esq. governor of Bombay, to the secret committee; dated 3d November, 1798.

Para. 9. Apprehensions having been long entertained, and reports still prevailing, of Zemaun Shah's preparing for a serious invasion of India, which he had indeed some time ago announced to the government-general, and it becoming thence an object of great political importance

importance to counteract, by every measure in our power, an expedition so adverse to your interests, I availed myself of a suggestion that Mehedi Ali Khan made to me on this subject, about the date of his departure, founded on his confidence of being able to excite the present ruling power of Persia so far against this invader, as by rendering him apprehensive for the security of his western possessions, to damp, if not altogether to prevent, his ardour for the expedition into India; and having consulted the governor-general on this head, his lordship has in consequence, by a letter dated the 8th ultimo, not only expressed his acquiescence in the measure, but also signified, that as the probability of the invasion of India by Zemaun Shah seems to increase, Mehedi Ali should lose no time in commencing his operations at the court of Baba Khan, or of whatever person may be in the exercise of the Sovereignty of Persia; his lordship adding, that it would certainly be a very desirable object to excite such an alarm in that quarter, as may either induce the Shah to relinquish his projected expedition, or may recall him should he have actually embarked in it.

Extract of a letter from Jonathan Duncan, esq. governor of Bombay, to the secret committee of the court of directors; dated 14th October, 1800.

P. S. Accounts were yesterday received here, as well from Poona as from the resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, of the intended renewal of an attempt, on the part of Zemaun Shah to enter Lahore, having, as is reported, for this purpose, in the month of August, commenced his preparations by advancing his baggage to Peshawer, whither it was stated to be his view shortly thereafter to follow.

Minute of governor Duncan, on Bombay secret consultations of 28th November, 1800, with the paper therein referred to.

The governor delivers in a paper of intelligence communicated by Hajy Kulleel Khan to Captain John Malcolm, on the 14th September, 1800, as highly corroborative as well of the cause of the event above mentioned, as of the reported peace between Zemaun Shah and the court of Persia, and no less illustrative of the determined enmity which Zemaun Shah appears to have imbibed against us; enhanced as it would appear, by his ascribing to our measures, during the last two years in Persia, the effectual obstruction of his original designs against us, wherein were (as he would thus appear to have no scruple in avowing) comprehended the arrogant, and no doubt baseless, pretension of having otherwise, ere now, conquered one moiety of the British dominions in India.

Abstract of secret intelligence, communicated by Hasy Khuleel Khan, at Akleed, the 14th September, 1800.

Before the king marched to Khorassan he made Hajy Ibrahim, his vizier, write as from himself, to Wuffadar Khan, the vizier of Zemaun Shah, and stated that it would be better to suppress the flames of war by an accomodation founded on justice;—that the Persian king had undertaken the cause of the prince Mahmood, who was Zemaun Shah's elder brother, on a principle of honour; but he was far from having any intention of placing that prince on the throne of Cabul; that he would be contented if Herat and its province was ceeded to Mahmood. An answer was received to this letter, wherein Wuffadar Khan stated his conviction that the cession of Herat, which was required, was only a pretext for a war, which the Persian king made at the instigation of the English, who were infidels; and that if his sovereign had not been prevented for two seasons invading their territories in India, he would already have conquered half of them.

This letter contains many arguments calculated to show the enormity of true believers destroying each other to gratify infidels.

A reply was sent by Hajy Ibrahim, stating that, supposing a friendship for the English was one motive among others for the Persian monarch's conduct, all sensible men knew that religion was little considered in politics; and that his sovereign would not be satisfied until Herat was ceded.

When the king had taken the fort of Musennan, and was besieging Subsawer, an answer was brought from Wuffadar Khan, by a respectable Afghan, who was charged with some fine shawls as a present to Hajy Ibrahim.—In this letter Wuffadar Khan stated, that on condition the Persian monarch would abandon the cause of Prince Mahmood, and enter into

into engagements not to attack the Afghan territories, but leave Zemaun Shah at liberty to pursue his designs upon India, that the Afghan prince would desert the Khorassan chiefs, and give up the whole of that province to within a few miles of Herat, to be taken possession of by the Persian king; and that the weakness and divided state of the chiefs of Khorassan pecluded all idea of their making a fruitless opposition once that Zemaun Shah had openly declared they could no longer depend upon him for support.

By the advice of Hajy Ibrahim, the king of Persia is said to have acquiesced in this proposal, as affording the only hopes of getting a speedy possession of the province of Khorassan, the numerous forts in which offer almost insuperable obstacles to a speedy reduction of it by force. The king, however, proposes this negotiation to be solely conducted by Hajy Ibrahim; and circumstances give reason to suppose he will deny that minister's authority to conclude any such agreement the moment he has reaped those advantages he expects from it, which are principally the distress and submission of some, if not all the Khorassan chiefs.

There are two certain facts that strongly corroborate the truth of this account:

1. That a few days after the arrival of the Afghan with the last letter, the king sent for prince Mahmood, told him he was forced, by the advanced state of the season, to go to the Tehran, and could do nothing till next year; that it was better the prince should go to reside the winter at Tubus, or Turshuz, and that he would send orders to the Arab chiefs in that quarter to aid him in attacking Herat. Mahmood departed secretly, much disgusted, and is now at Tubus.

2. The king left Subzawar, and Zemaun Herat, within a day of each other, a circumstance that could hardly have occurred without a previous understanding.

The king of Persia has left a strong garrison of infantry in Massinnan, and also a large party of horse, who have orders to make constant incursions in the districts of Subzawar, and Nishabour, to distress the inhabitants, and secure the reduction of those forts next season.

When Zemaun Shah left Herat he took along with him Zemaun Khan, the governor, a chief of great rank and influence among the Afghans, and indeed almost the only powerful chief remaining, the vizier Wuffadar Khan having obtained the death of the others.

Zemaun Shah marched towards Candahar by an unfrequented route, after leaving his son as governor of Herat.

Thus far Hajy Kheelleel Khan says he has learned from respectable correspondents.

A report (which wants confirmation) that arrived yesterday relates that Zemaun Khan, finding the minister, Wuffadar Khan, had designs upon his life, had made his escape, and had reached a fort where many of his adherents were assembled, and whence he had written to the prince Mahmood to advance, and that the latter, in consequence, with the chief of Tubus, was marching towards that quarter.

(Signed)
JOHN MALCOLM, envoy.

Extract of a letter from governor Duncan to the secret committee, dated 8th, 1801.

Para. 11. The long depending contest between Zemaun Shah and his brother Mahmood has at length been terminated in favour decisively of the latter, who has taken Zemaun prisoner, and is said to have put out his eyes; but this last article of intelligence seems not confirmed; although regarding the complete overthrow and captivity of Zemaun there can be not a doubt. The same news refers to the probability of Mahmood prosecuting his brother's views in India, to which he is said to have been invited by the Afghan chiefs, but that the Seiks were fully determined to oppose his progress through their country.

Extract letter from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general; dated 16th August, 1798.

Para. 7. Your lordship will find in the inclosure (No. 4,) the latest account I have received of the preparations of Zemaun Shah. It was forwarded to me by Molavee Zeo ul Nubbee, a man of most respectable character in the service of Nussur-ulla-Khan. It is not easy to speculate with any certainty on what will be the probable result of the Shah's avowed design to invade Hindûstan; but as all accounts concur in stating the magnitude of his preparations, and as (considering the feeble resistance he experienced from the Seiks on his late incursion into the Punjau it is impossible to say that he may not penetrate to Delhi, prudence

prudence seems to require that we should be prepared for any event. Supposing that the Mahrattas in Hindûstan were strong enough to oppose him in the field, (and they and the Seiks are our only barriers against him) the distracted state of these affairs will probably palsy all their efforts. If, therefore, the Shah is seriously bent on this expedition, he will naturally consider the circumstances of the present time as more favourable to his views than any that are likely to offer hereafter, and he will be further instigated to prosecute them by the expectation held out to him by Gholaum Mohammed Khan, of the support of a large body of Afghans, whom he may be enabled to attach to the cause.

Translation of a copy of extracts of letters from Mukhdoom Bukhsh and Mohummud Assud, to Malavy Zea Nubbee, from Baleer; received 15th August, 1798.

At this time a kaused brought to me at Baleer letters from Mohummud Assud, at Cabul, addressed to myself and to you, with Arzees to the nawaub vizier, Saadut Ali Khan, from which I learnt that Zemaun Shah is making such preparations, and collecting such an army for the invasion of Hindûstan, as it is impossible for my pen to describe. How shall I relate the preparations of arms, the artillery, the camel artillery (Shuturnals) innumerable, to an extent far beyond what were ever made on former occasions. It was intended that the army should have advanced about this time, but it pleased God to prevent its crossing the rivers by heavy rains and floods. Zemaun Shah is firmly resolved, with God's assistance, to march on the 1st of Ribbee-u-Sanie from Cabul towards Delhi, for the purpose of extirpating the Seiks. The nabob Ghazee-u-Deen Khan, vizier, is the cause and the promoter of these measures. He has lately arrived at Peshawar, and Zemaun Shah has honoured him with a Khelaut of high distinction. There is no doubt whatever of the Shah's coming; what will be the consequences God only knows.

Copy of an extract of a letter from Mohummud Assud, at Cabul.

At this time Zemaun Shah is resolved to proceed against Hindûstan, and makes the greatest preparations: what will be the consequences God only knows.

True copies of the translations.

(Signed) J. Lumsden,
Resident, vizier's court.

Extract letter from major-general Stuart to the resident at Lucknow; dated camp at Futtyghur, 21st August, 1798.

In the event of Zemaun Shah's actual approach, I do conceive that the presence of the whole of the force under my command will be required in Rohilcund; and in that event that it will become proper and necessary to relieve the division of my troops at Rampore with an adequate force of such of his excellency the vizier's corps, whose fidelity and attachment to his service can be relied upon, thereby to enable me effectually to cover the western Rohilcund frontier, which is every where accessible during the dry months; but as the necessity of this movement will entirely depend upon the Shah's approach, which, I confess, to my judgment still appears problematical, independent of the present current report of his death, it may perhaps be deemed unnecessary to enter upon it before the ensuing October; when, should he advance, other movements and arrangements of greater extent and importance will become necessary; and that these may be previously concerted with all due deliberation so as to enable us to act with vigour and promptness, unentangled with doubts or differences of opinion, when the moment of acting shall arrive. I could wish that sir John Craig and myself had previous opportunity of conferences with the nawaub and you.

Extract letter from major-general sir James Craig, to the resident at Lucknow; dated Cawnpore, 28th August, 1798.

It appears to me that neither you nor general Stuart seem to apprehend any serious consequences from the approach of Gholaum Mohammud, while unsupported by that of the Shah; at any rate, unconnected with that event, any disturbances which might arise from it would probably be soon suppressed. But should the long threatened invasion of the Shah be at length realized, there is, I think, little doubt that it will be supported

supported by almost the whole of the Rohilla tribe; and the means to be employed to repel it must be of a magnitude far exceeding those now in this province. I should presume that they will be directed by the commander in chief in person, who will, no doubt, make those arrangements that are necessary, and send us instructions as to such as he may require of us. I neither feel myself at this moment as vested with command, or as likely to be so, nor am I honoured with instructions, and I therefore feel myself little authorized to take steps which I might perhaps think it my duty to do, did I consider the responsibility of the issue to rest with me. I can, however, have no objection to the conference as proposed by general Stuart; and shall, with great pleasure, proceed to Lucknow for the purpose, at any period that may be agreed upon; as I know of no particular object that can interfere with regard to me. I leave the arrangement, as to the time, to your and his convenience.

Extract letter from major-general Stuart, to the resident at Lucknow; dated camp at Futtyghur, 5th September, 1798.

I am aware that our army in the field is inadequate to execute the plan of operation I have proposed, which would require a strong force in the advanced army, and certainly not a weak one, to compose the covering army; and as we cannot promise to ourselves any effectual assistance from what is termed the nawaub's army, I wish it could be reconciled to the judgment of our superiors to increase the establishment of our native battalions in the field to 15 or 1600 each, to be formed into regiments, whilst any belief was entertained of the Shah's determination to advance.

Copy of a letter from major-general sir James Craig to the resident at Lucknow, dated camp, near Rampore, 8th December, 1798.

SIR,

Though the accounts I receive of the motions of Zemaun Shah are in other respects very contradictory, yet they all agree, more or less, in representing his advance as so rapid that it is impossible for me to defer calling to me so considerable a part of my force as the two battalions of the 7th regiment, now at Lucknow. If his excellency the nawaub vizier has the intention of joining our army, I must request that you will represent to him, in forcible terms, the necessity either of his not delaying his departure a moment beyond what may be indispensably requisite for the preparation of his accommodation, or of his permitting the regiment to proceed without him, his excellency himself following under the escort of some of his troops. If the nawaub prefer the former, it will not be less necessary that he proceed as rapidly in his journey as is compatible with his being accompanied by a body of infantry. I trust that the nabob will do justice to the motives by which I am compelled to offer this representation to him.

The time is very near also when the seizing all the boats on the river will become a measure of precaution of the first consequence; and I am led, from the very important light in which I view this subject, connected with that of guarding the fords over the Ganges, to think it my indispensable duty to suggest the necessity, of departing in some measure, from the arrangement that was made when I was last at Lucknow, by which almost the whole of the vizier's troops now in Rohilcund were to remain at their stations to prevent any defalcation in the revenue of the country. The occupying the posts necessary for the defence of the fords will require much military knowledge and abilities; and as I am given to understand that general Martine has, in a manner becoming all his former conduct through life, offered his services in any way in which it may be thought that he can be useful, I should think myself fortunate, if it could be so arranged with the nabob, that his troops in Rohilcund should be put under the general's orders to be employed in this service, and that the latter would proceed without delay to the discharge of this trust. I have a delicacy, arising from our peculiar situation, in writing to the general on the subject in the first instance; but I beg that you will assure him that he may rely on my cordial co-operation, and on every assistance that I can give him.

I cannot dispense with once more repeating, that by every account I receive, I am

I am more and more impressed with the idea that not a moment is to be lost in adopting every measure that is necessary to enable us to defeat the Shah's intentions, if, as I have little doubt, they should be hostile to us; the most peremptory orders should be instantly dispatched for securing every boat on the river from Hurdwar to Anopshere, to which place they should be sent, or at least they should be secured at fords at which there are troops, and in that case they should be held constantly full of combustibles, so that the application of a light may ensure their destruction. I apprehend that a military force will be necessary to enforce these orders. The seizure of the boats below Anopshere may be delayed a little longer; but I should be glad to be furnished immediately with the orders that may be necessary for the purpose, that I may be able to dispatch them the moment it becomes expedient to do so. These should be couched in the most positive terms; and it was to enforce their execution that I wished for a couple of gun-boats, in which I have been disappointed.

I am,
Sir, &c.
(Signed) J. H. CRAIG,
Major-general.

Extract of letter from the governor-general in council to the secret committee, dated 3d October, 1798.

Para. 18. Our advices from the resident at Lucknow, and from the acting resident at the court of Scindia, together with the intelligence which has reached us from other quarters, concur in stating that Zemaun Shah has not abandoned his project of invading Hindostan at the close of the present rainy season, and that he had made considerable preparations with a view to his intended expedition.

19. It appeared by the tenor of our advices at the commencement of this month, that commotions had been renewed within the Shah's own dominions, and that he had been under the necessity of marching from Cabul towards Candahar, for the purpose of quelling them.

20. More recent intelligence, however, seems to favour the conclusion, that these commotions either have subsided, or are not deemed of sufficient importance to divert the Shah from the prosecution of his design; the [illegible] patches from Lucknow state th[illegible] 10th of October had been fixed [illegible] departure from Cabul towards [illegible]dostan.

21. Although we still entertain con[illegible]siderable doubts with regard to the authenticity of the rumours which we have detailed in the preceding paragraph, and although we are aware of the obsta[illegible] which are likely to delay, if not [illegible]tely to prevent the approach of Z[illegible] Shah to the frontier of Hindo[illegible], we have thought it our duty to take every precaution against the possibility of an event which, combined with the designs of Tippoo, and of the French, might become of the most serious importance.

22. With this view the governor-general has endeavoured to recal Dowlat Rao Scindia to the defence of his own dominions, which, properly defended, would form a strong barrier to the frontier of Oude.

23. The correspondence with colonel Palmer will inform your honourable committee that the return of Scindia to Hindostan appears to be a probable event; and that accompanied as it is now likely to be, by an adjustment of the differences between Scindia and his family, it will enable him to place his dominions in a respectable posture of defence. The present disturbed condition of that country would undoubtedly facilitate the approach of Zemaun Shah to the frontiers of Oude.

24. The governor general has directed the resident at the court of Scindia to enter into defensive engagements wit[illegible] that chieftain, upon his return to Hi[illegible]dostan, under such limitations and c[illegible]ditions as may secure the effectual [illegible] operation of the Mahratta army wit[illegible] least possible diversion of the Br[illegible] force, from the exclusive protection [illegible] the frontier of Oude. His lordsh[illegible] has further directed the resident with Scindia to endeavour to provide the earliest resistance to the progress of the Shah at the greatest practicable distance from the frontier of Oude, by encouraging the chiefs of the Rajapoots and of the Seiks to oppose the first approach of the invading army.

Extract of a letter from the vice-president in council, to the secret committee, dated 24th December, 1798.

Para. [illegible]. In our last letter of 30th October,

last we acquainted you that we . . . consideration the plan which, . . . governor-general's suggestion in . . . ute of 10th October, we had . . . ed his excellency the commander . . . hief to prepare for such a disposition . . . the troops in the upper provinces, as well as for such other military arrangements in aid of that disposition, as might appear to him best calculated to protect that part of our frontier against an at . . . from Zemaun Shah.

24. A copy of the minute of . . . e commander in chief is sent a numb . . . n the packet.

25. Concurring entirely in the expediency of the plan suggested by his excellency, we requested that he would make such communications on the subject as he deemed advisable, to the officer commanding in the field.

26. We also approved of his excellency's propositions for adding two regiments of native infantry to the army, to be named the sixteenth and seventeenth; for the movement of five companies of the battalions of native invalids to Chunar, and of the other five companies to Allahabad; and for assembling a force for covering the city of Benares.

27. We have likewise desired the resident at Lucknow to urge to the vizier the necessity of collecting as large a body of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, as possible, to be placed, if necessary, under the directions of an European officer, and to be employed in the manner suggested by the commander in chief, or in any other manner which circumstances may eventually render advisable.

28. We have also directed the resi . . . t to take immediate measures for send- . . . such a supply of grain to Allahabad . . . the commanding officer in the field . . . think requisite, and for obtaining . . . orders and assistance of the vizier for . . . ing all the boats not required for the . . . ous purposes of the army to Allahabad, whenever that measure may, in . . . e judgment of the commanding officer in the field, appear advisable.

29. In our last dispatches we advised you of the defensive arrangements which we had in contemplation to concert with Dowlut Rao Scindia against Zemaun Shah.

30. The principles of those arrangements are detailed in . . . e governor-general's letter to the resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated the 26th October, a copy of which is transmitted a number in the packet.

31. From that letter you will observe that Scindia's continuance at Poonah, the dissensions and disaffection which prevail among his commanders, and the unsettled and precarious state of his authority in Hindûstan, have prevented our taking any further steps for carrying the intended arrangements into effect.

32. Under these circumstances we have judged it expedient to determine, that, in the event of Zemaun Shah's approach to the frontier of our ally, the vizier, our military operations shall be confined to a system of defence; and we have resolved that our arms shall in no case pass the limits of his excellency's dominions, unless such a forward movement shall be deemed by the commanding officer necessary for the protection of the frontier either of Oude or of our own dominions.

33. You will observe, however, that it is not our intention by this determination to preclude ourselves from entering into such defensive engagements with Dowlut Rao Scindia, against Zemaun Shah, as may consist with the principles on which our overtures have been made to Scindia, and with the actual state of his authority and resources, at the time of his return to his own dominions.

34. Ambajee, who has lately been appointed Scindia's principal commander in Hindûstan, has since urged the advance of our army to join the Mahratta forces.

35. The forces at the disposal of Ambajee are too inconsiderable to warrant a hope of his being able singly to oppose any effectual resistance to Zemaun Shah if that prince should advance to Delhi; and there is little ground to expect that Ambajee will derive any cordial or effectual assistance from the Seiks, or from the Rajapoots.

36. In this state of the Mahratta power in the neighbourhood of Delhi, Ambajee is not likely to meet the Shah's army in the field without the co-operation of the company's forces.

37. Exclusive, therefore, of the objections stated in the governor-general's letter of the 23d November, which the absence of Dowlut Rao Scindia opposed to our making any forward movements, for the sole purpose of effecting a junction with the Mahrattas,

the

the weakness of Ambajee's army furnishes an additional reason against that measure.

38. If Ambajee, however, on receiving our refusal to advance for the purpose of joining him, should propose to approach the position which may at that time be occupied by Sir James Craig on the frontier of the vizier's dominions, it will become a question how far it may be expedient for us to countenance such a disposition of the Mahratta force.

39. We have left this question to be decided eventually by the discretion of Sir James Craig, under the following limitations:

First. That the proposition should originate with Ambajee.

Secondly. That previously to his approach towards the British camp, Ambajee should detach, to whatever quarter he should think fit, the whole of his infantry and artillery, commanded by Frenchmen, and that he should not place the force detached in any fortress, the surrender of which, by the defection of the French, might expose our army to any inconvenience.

Thirdly. That Ambajee should engage in the most unequivocal manner to regulate all his operations subsequent to his arrival in the vicinity of our camp by the advice and direction of sir James Craig.

40. The governor-general's instructions on this subject to the resident with Dowlut Rao Scindia are contained in a letter from his lordship, dated the 12th December, a copy of which is forwarded in the packet.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the secret committee; dated Madras, 12th February, 1799.

Para. 20. I have the satisfaction to inform your honourable committee, that Zemaun Shah commenced his retreat from Lahore on the 4th January. By a copy of a letter from Zemaun Shah's vizier to Shah Allum it appears that Zemaun Shah has finally relinquished his project of invading Hindostan in the present year, but has engaged to return in the next season. The immediate cause of Zemaun Shah's precipitate retreat is stated in all the papers of intelligence to be the sudden appearance of his brother at the head of a military force in the neighbo[urhood of] Herat.

21. The documents which [I have] directed the governor of Bom[bay to] forward by this dispatch, will [show to] your honourable committee, that [my] attention was directed at an early period to the establishment of such an intercourse with the court of Persia, as would withdraw the Shah from the prosecution of his ambitious views of aggression to the defence of his own dominions.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the secret committee; dated 3d and 5th September, 1799.

Para. 1. I think it necessary to apprize you by the present dispatch, that judging it expedient to dispatch an embassy to the court of Baba Khan, the present King of Persia, I have selected Captain Malcolm, lately assistant to the resident at Hyderabad for that service.

2. I shall take an early opportunity of communicating to your honourable committee in detail, the objects of the mission.—It is sufficient at present to apprize you that my principal views in the embassy are to ascertain the intentions and power of Zemaun Shah, and of Baba Khan to restrain Zemaun Shah from the invasion of Hindostan, which he now again menaces; and to engage the court of Persia eventually to act with vigour and decision, either against the Shah or the French, if the latter should attempt to penetrate to India through any part of the Persian territories.

Extract of letter from the gov[ernor-]general to the secret committee, [dated] 25th January, 1800.

Para. 17. Captain Malcolm, of [whose] intended mission to the court of [Persia] I advised your honourable committ[ee in] my separate letter of the 23d* Septem[ber] last, proceeded on his embassy from Bombay on the 29th of last month. In the letter to which I now refer, I stated my general objects in this mission. I have now the honour to transmit to your honourable committee a copy of my detailed instructions to Captain Malcolm. There is every prospect that the success of Captain Malcolm's embassy will

* Supposed to be the 3d and 5th the date of the preceding letter.

[mu]st be such as shall enable me [to prevent] Zemaun Shah from renewing [his attempt]s against Hindostan until the [defence o]f the company's territories [against f]oreign invasion shall have been [complet]ely established.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the secret committee; dated 7th March, 1800.

Para. 15. My latest accounts [of] Zemaun Shah represent him to be e[n]gaged at Candahar in preparations to strengthen his frontier on the side of Persia; and I have reason to hope that the operations of Captain Malcolm at the court of Baba Khan will have the effect of detaining Zemaun Shah within his own dominions, or in Persia, to so late a period as shall leave me at liberty to complete my arrangements in Oude.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the secret committee; dated 9th June, 1800.

Para. 27. My latest accounts of Zemaun Shah are favourable to the prosecution of my views in Oude; he continued at Candahar, menaced on the one hand by the preparations which Baba Khan has made for advancing to Khorasan, and embarrassed on the other by domestic troubles, which appear to have amounted to formidable disturbances of his government. Under these circumstances it seems impossible that Zemaun Shah should be enabled to disturb the tranquillity of Hindostan in the course of the [en]suing winter. After that period the [situ]ation of Oude will, I trust, be so [impr]oved as to place the security of that [provin]ce beyond the reach of danger [from a]ny attempt either of Zemaun Shah [or of a]ny foreign powers.

No. 19.

[Extract] of a letter from the resident at [L]ucknow to the governor-general, dated 21st June, 1798, as relates to the decrease of the revenues in Oude.

Extract of letter from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general in council, dated 21st June, 1798.

29. It is a fact universally admitted by all the intelligent natives with whom I have ever conversed on the subject, that the decrease in the resources of those Mehals, where such has been experienced, proceeds not from any calamity to which they have been peculiarly exposed, but solely from the mismanagement and oppression of the different Aumils to whose charge they have been entrusted; and this scourge appears to have been felt more severely in that part of Rohilcand which has fallen into the hands of the nabob vizier at different periods, than [i]n any other division of his excellency's territories; of this assertion, no more convincing proof need be required than what is furnished by the following incontrovertible facts. The district of Bareilly, when ceded to the nabob by the treaty of Loldong in 1774, yielded a revenue of upwards of sixty lacks of rupees, and does not at present produce more than thirty-six, while Rehen, which was ceded by the Rohillahs in 1794, little more than three years ago, and produced a revenue of ten lacks to Fyzulla Khan, as appeared from the inspection of his accounts, now yields barely four; these enormous defalcations may perhaps be in some measure accounted for by supposing a desertion of the inhabitants, proceeding from disinclination to change the mild Government of Fyzulla Khan for that of a master who they must have known paid little attention to the grievances of his subjects; but the principal cause must undoubtedly be sought for in the actual oppression and extortion of the renters.

30. The means by which the resources of this state may be gradually improved, connected as they are with a radical reform of all the prevailing abuses in the administration, involve a discussion too extensive for this address. Under the present system of government it is obvious that the important alternative, "whether any particular district shall be "brought into a flourishing state of "cultivation on the one hand, or depo"pulated and impoverished on the "other," must depend on the personal character and talents of the Aumil, over whom there is no controul; and as it is natural to expect that the vices of the administration will descend to all departments of the state, so it cannot occasion surprise that at Lucknow it is next to impossible to find an individual, with whom to entrust the charge of a district, possessed of views sufficiently enlarged to enable him to discover that his own interest is connected with the protection of the ryot or husbandman, or of principles of integrity strong enough to deter him

from

from the practice of extortion. He considers himself as liable to dismission at the will of his master, without crime, whenever private interest shall induce others to intrigue against him, and determines to provide for himself, by exacting as much as he can from those subjected to his authority while he continues in office, without looking at all to futurity.

31. The only Aumil in his excellency's service who has held his situation for any considerable time is Almas Ali Khan; and although the extent of his authority and power has often been lamented, and condemned by the English government as too great for any subject to possess, yet the situation of this state has rendered the continuance of the evil almost necessary. The country he holds embraces a very extensive frontier, inhabited by a turbulent and resolute race, possessing many strong mud forts, and accustomed only to admit the just claims of the sovereign when compelled to do so by superior force, and it is certain that this could not be effected were it parcelled out among a number of petty renters.

So much of two letters from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general, and to sir James Craig, dated respectively 22d and 23d August, 1798, and of a letter from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general, dated 20th November, 1798, as relate to the insufficiency of the nabob's troops.

Extract of letter from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general, dated 23d August, 1798.

Para. 4. I am sorry to observe that the events of every day tend to impress on me the strongest conviction that if we are to be engaged in any contest in this quarter, the troops in the pay of his excellency the vizier will be found entirely useless. The condition of those stationed in Rohilcund is described very fully in an arzee from Hussein Ali Khan to the vizier, copies of which, of my letter of yesterday to sir James Craig, and of one from the nabob Nussur ulla Khan to his vakeel at Lucknow, are inclosed for your lordship's consideration. The nabob expressed his wish, on perusal of the aumil's report, that his son might be accompanied by a regiment of sepoys from Cawn[illegible] Futtyghur; but I have forborne [illegible] any decided opinion on this point [illegible] I can ascertain the sentiments [illegible] James Craig.

Extract of letter from the resident at Lucknow to major-general sir James Craig; dated 22d August, 1798.

Since my last, his excellency the vizier has received an arzee from Hussein Ali Khan, the aumil of Bareilly, &c.; of which I enclose a translation (No. 1.) for your perusal, as it points in strong, and, I fear, very accurate terms, the disordered state of the nabob's troops in that quarter. From Hussein Ali's description you will be enabled to judge how little is to be expected from their co-operation, should it be necessary to take the field.

Since the receipt of the aumil's report the nabob hesitates respecting the expediency of deputing his son to Rohilcund, unless he can be accompanied by a strong detachment of the company's troops, and has accordingly suggested to me the propriety of detaching a regiment of sepoys on this service; but as I am aware that it may not, perhaps, be advisable to separate our force, I have declined giving any answer to his proposition until I can benefit [illegible] your sentiments on the point in question. Should you be of opinion that the measure suggested by the vizier may be adopted without risk, it will then be necessary to consider whether the detachment can best be spared from Cawnpore, or from Futtyghur, and w[illegible] steps ought to be take[illegible] to preserve the communication [illegible] troops left [illegible], so as to [illegible] [illegible] junction whenever [illegible] [illegible] require it.

E[illegible]tract of letter from the resident [illegible] Lucknow to the governor-genera[illegible] dated 20th November, 1798.

3. I have this [illegible] been honoured with your lordship's instructions conveyed in a letter of the 12th instant from the secretary, and have the satisfaction to acquaint you in reply, that I have already obtained the nabob's assurances that as large a proportion of his troops as possible will be held in readiness to act, as may be deemed most advisable, under the orders of any officer who may be selected for the purpose. It is necessary

...owever to observe, that the vizier ...f reposes no confidence whatever ...ir fidelity, and seems to think ...nless combined with a strong de...ment of the company's troops, they will prove rather dangerous than useful. It is also certain that a considerable part of them must be left in the districts under the orders of the several aumils, else the collection of the revenues will be en... at a stand.

4. Having obtained from Almas Ali Khan a list and description of the principal forts in the Dooab, I have the honour to inclose a translation thereof. (No. 2.) I shall procure the necessary orders to Almas to garrison such as can be occupied by the troops of the Sircar, but many of them (and in particular Beejoygur and Sasnee) are in the possession of very powerful Zemindars who have long set the authority of this government at defiance; and to oblige the present possessors to evacuate them, or to admit into them any troops except those in their own immediate pay (which I am assured they will never do except by compulsion,) would require a long siege, and a greater force than could at present be brought against them. They have hitherto been in the habit of treating with the nabob's aumils more on the footing of independence, than as subjects with the representative of their sovereign.

No. 15.

So much of a letter from the resident at Lucknow to the governor-general, dated 3d December, 1798, as relates ... the nabob's dependence upon the British troops for protection.

...act of letter from the re... at ...ucknow to the governor-g...al: ...ated 3d December, 1798.

3. Sir James Craig proposes to ...ove from Cawnpore on the 5th instant, and will soon, I believe, be followed by the nawaub, who does not think it al...together safe to risk his person in Lucknow after the English troops are withdrawn from it.

No. 16.

Copy of a draft of a letter proposed to be sent from the court of directors to the Bengal government, annulling the appointment of the honourable Henry Welles... to be lieutenant-governor of the provinces transferred by the vizier; together with the copy of a letter written by their secretary under the orders of the commissioners for the affairs of India, dated 20th September, 1802, containing their reasons for disapproving of the said draft.

No. 173. Draft paragraphs proposed by the court of directors to be sent to their presidency at Fort William, in Bengal.

1. Our secret committee have laid before us a letter from the governor-general, dated the 14th November, 180..., inclosing copy of a treaty concluded with his excellency the nabob vizier on the 10th of that month. We observe, that it is the intention of the governor-general to transmit, by the Mornington packet, a detailed statement of the means which he has employed in accomplishing this important arrangement. Being, therefore, not at present in possession of all the papers relative to the negotiation, we shall reserve our opinion upon the general subject until the several documents shall be completely before us.

2. We feel ourselves, however, particularly called upon to express our early sentiments on the appointment of Mr. Henry Wellesley in the ceded districts, with the most ample powers for the purpose of settling the country with the aid and assistance of some of the company's civil servants. Whatever abilities Mr. Wellesley may possess, it is impossible for us to signify our consent to that appointment without abandoning the interests of our regular covenanted servants, which it is our duty, at all times, effectually to protect; nor can we consider this appointment in any other point of view than as a virtual supersession of their just rights, and as a severe disappointment in the reasonable expectations of men who, having past many of their best years in the service, and who, after much labour, having become sufficiently experienced in the manners and customs of the people, and having acquired a competent knowledge of the country languages, might naturally suppose themselves qualified for, and look up to, such an honourable situation. The governor-general must be sensible of the mortification that must be felt upon this occasion by our civil servants, were we

sanction this appointment, and equally aware that it would be establishing a precedent liable hereafter to great abuse.

3. The appointment in question is also liable to objection on account of its illegality. The act of the 33d Geo. II. cap. 52, sec. 57, directs positively, that vacancies in the civil line of the company's service in India shall be supplied from amongst the company's civil servants. The clause to which we have referred has for its object the preservation of the just rights of the civil branch of the service, and the prevention of abuses which had formerly existed. This act is binding both upon us and upon our respective Indian governments. We therefore feel ourselves, in this, and in every view of the subject, irresistibly called upon to disapprove of the appointment, and hereby direct that Mr. Wellesley be removed forthwith.

East India House,
the 19th August, 1802.

Whitehall,
20th Sept. 1802.

Gentlemen,

No. 173. We have the honour to return the paragraph relative to Mr. Henry Wellesley's appointment, and trust the court of directors will coincide in opinion with us, that it is expedient to suspend, for the present, expressing any decision [illegible] this subject, for the following reasons:

We entirely concur with the court of directors in feeling it necessary to guard, with extreme jealousy, the rights of their civil servants; and shall always be disposed to co-operate with them in giving full effect to the provisions of the law framed for this salutary purpose. In the present instance, however, as far as the appointment stands explained in the dispatches hitherto received from the governor general we must hesitate in acceding to the opinion expressed by the court.

First. Because we are not convinced that the governor-general in intrusting to his private secretary, Mr. Henry Wellesley, the conclusion of an important treaty, necessarily in itself a transaction of the most delicate and confidential nature, and one in which Mr. Wellesley's services, from his close connection with the governor-general, might be highly material [illegible] success, has exceeded his auth[illegible] and

Secondly. If in intrusting Mr. H[illegible] Wellesley with the execution of the treaty the governor-general has not gone beyond the exercise of a sound discretion, we trust the court will be disposed with us to pause; and to await the explanations which the governor-general has announced his intention of transmitting upon the subject, before they express any opinion, but more particularly before they disapprove the further measure adopted by his lordship, of confiding to Mr. H. Wellesley the temporary superintendance of the commission composed of the civil servants of the company, to whom has been intrusted the settlement of the ceded provinces.

Were the present appointment made in consequence of any vacancy in the regular establishment of the company, or if it constituted a permanent part of any extension of that establishment, rendered necessary by recent circumstances, no doubt could arise in respect to its illegality. We are not prepared, however, to consider temporary duties, arising out of the peculiar situation of possessions newly acquired, and not yet reduced into a state of regular administration, as coming within the strict provisions of the act.

We have no hesitation at the same time in stating it as our own decided opinion, that the spirit of the law will in general be best consulted by intrusting such special services to the civil an[illegible] military servants of the company, though we hold this to be [illegible] general principle [illegible] circumstan[illegible] but require a [illegible] and in the pres[illegible] ins[illegible] the court will [illegible] vernor-gener[illegible] to suspend their decisi[illegible] as it appears clearly upon the face [illegible] the transaction that none but pu[illegible] motives, and those of the highest description, could have induced your governor-general to confide, or Mr. Wellesley to undertake, this delicate trust; the rather as there is every reason to believe from his lordship's letter to the court, dated on the Ganges near Benares, the 14th November, 1801, that Mr. Wellesley's appointment will have been determined by the nature

[illegible] the service itself, before the [illegible]d paragraph could reach India. [illegible] the same time we are fully impres[illegible]ith the importance of scrupulously [a]verting to any measure of the nature in question, which your governors abroad, under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances, distinct from the usual course of your service, may consider themselves called on upon their personal responsibility to adopt; and we shall be prepared, when the promised communications shall be received, to concur in such notice of this measure as may effectually guard (however the court may be led, from peculiar circumstances, to give it their ultimate sanction) against its being made an injurious precedent hereafter.

We have the less hesitation in recommending this course of proceeding, as it appears from the advices from Bengal, received subsequent to the paragraph in question being approved by the court, that Mr. Henry Wellesley receives no emoluments whatever from the late appointment, beyond those which he before enjoyed, under the special authority of the court of directors, as private secretary to the governor-general. This is a circumstance which we are satisfied the court (regard being had to the importance and responsibility of the trust) will not only consider as peculiarly honourable to Mr. Wellesley, but also as furnishing in itself, as far as the present proceeding might in future be hazardous as a precedent, [n]o inconsiderable security against such [d]anger, especially as we may at all [illegible] safely rely on the vigilance and [illegible]ity with which the court will be [illegible]d to enforce the regulations of [illegible] service, whenever it shall appear [illegible]n that they have been unwisely [u]nnecessarily infringed.

We have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servants,

By order of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India,

(Signed)

WM. BRODRICK.

To the court of directors of the East India company.

O[illegible]

Copies of all letters from colone[l Scott] to lord Wellesley, in Novembe[r and] December, 1801; with the answ[ers,] on the subject of the nabob Vizi[er's] intended excursion to Mecca.

Extract Bengal secret consultations the 11th November, 1802.

Ordered, that the following letter be written by the secretary to the resident at Lucknow.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

The information which his excellency, the most noble the governor-general in council, has lately received of the advanced state of the nawaub vizier's preparations for a journey, by water, having induced his excellency to believe that the nawaub has actually resolved to carry into effect his declared intention of proceeding on a pilgrimage without delay, his excellency, in council, deems it necessary that the vizier should be immediately apprized of the necessity of concluding certain arrangements, connected with the rights and interests of the honourable company in the state of Oude, previously to his departure.

His excellen[cy in] council thinks it highly objection[able] that the vizier should proceed o[n hi]s intended pilgrimage until the [pro]vision, contained in the 6th artic[le] of the treaty of November, 1801, which respects the establishment of an improved system of administration within the vizier's reserved dominions, shall have been carried into effect. His excellency is of opinion that the accomplishment of this important object [can]not properly be intrusted to a delegated authority.

His excellency is aware that in reply to this objection, the vizier will observe that he has repeatedly solicited his excellency's attention to this important object, and has declared his readiness to adopt the measures necessary for its accomplishment, whenever his excellency should think proper to suggest a plan for that purpose.

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The delay, however, which has oc-[illegible]rred in the preparation of a plan of [illegible]ministration, adapted to the circum-[illegible]ances of the vizier's dominions, has [illegible]een unavoidable. His excellency has [illegible]ways deemed it to be previously ne-[illegible]ssary to ascertain, by actual experience, [illegible]e efficacy of the system of administra-[illegible]on introduced into the ceded territo-[illegible]es, which suffered under the same in-[illegible]uence of evils and abuses which pre-[illegible]ailed in the vizier's reserved dominions, [illegible]ith a view to suggest remedies for the [illegible]emoval of those evils and abuses in the latter, similar to those which should be found to be efficacious in eradicating them from the former. That system has not yet been sufficiently matured to enable his excellency to suggest upon that basis, a plan for the reform of the internal administration of the vizier's reserved dominions with sufficient confidence in its efficacy and success. His excellency, however, is not aware that any further material delay will occur in the accomplishment of that important object.

His excellency in council further deems it to be indispensably necessary that an arrangement for the due administration of the government of Oude, during the absence of the nawaub vizier, should be concluded with the vizier before his departure from Lucknow.

His excellency in council bears in mind the provisional appointment of the nawaub's second son, Ahmed Ali Khan, to the regency, under the express concurrence of the governor-general, and accordingly considers the exercise of the powers of regent by Ahmed Ali Khan, during his father's absence from his dominions, to be the basis of any arrangement for the administration of the affairs of Oude in the event of the nawaub vizier's departure.

In his excellency's judgment, however, it is indispensably necessary, both on general principles, and on grounds applicable to [illegible] particular case, that the powers [illegible] exercised by the regent, should [illegible] limited or defined.

It is the practice in all civilized states, to impose some limitation on the powers of a regent; and this practice is founded on obvious principles of policy and justice. Under the peculiar circumstances of our connection with the state of the nawaub vizier, it is necessary, on the other hand, [illegible] limit then should be imposed, on the authority of his representative, as may pr[illegible] abuse of it; and on the [illegible] such a latitude of action be [illegible] the regent as is requisite for th[illegible] of the rights which we have ac[illegible] treaty, and for the full accompli[illegible] of the objects for which the existing [illegible]gagements are intended to provide.

In the discussion of this question, the vizier will probably declare that it is his intention to vest, in the person of his son, the same power and authority which he himself possesses, and may, therefore, contend that his departure from his dominions can produce no change in the relations subsisting between the two states, nor, in any degree, affect the security of our rights under the treaty. This argument, however, is evidently founded on erroneous principles; acting in a delegated capacity, the regent cannot possess the same interest in the state as the person whom he represents, nor can any delegated power be equally efficient with the authority from which it is derived. However extensive might be the powers which the nawaub vizier might delegate to his son, the latter would naturally act under a sense of responsibility to his father, and, under that impression, he might either adopt measures injurious to the rights and interests of the British government, or refuse to prosecute those which, under the circumstances of our actual connection with the state of Oude, we are entitled to demand. Upon every principle of policy and justice, the British government is entitled to re[illegible]quire an adequate security for the p[illegible]servation of its rights and interest[illegible] the government of Oude agai[illegible] hazards to which they may be [illegible] by the defect of the regent's [illegible] or by the vices or weakness [illegible]racter.

The necessity of establish[illegible] fectual control over the acts [illegible] thority of Ahme[illegible] Khan, [illegible]mented by the consideration th[illegible] will not possess a permanent interest [illegible] the state founded on the prospect of his succession to the Musnud; since neither Ahmed Ali Khan, nor the nawaub vizier, can justly deduce, from the governor-general's assent to the appointment of the former to the regency, an expectation that the British government will sanction a deviation from the regular and established order of succession.

Under these circumstances, his excellency

governor-general in council, [illegible] necessary that the nawaub [illegible] required previously to his de[illegible] from Lucknow, to vest in the [illegible] the British government such a [illegible] of controul over the administra[illegible] of the affairs of his government, du[illegible] his absence from his dominions, as may be sufficient for the purposes above described.

With this view his excellency in council deems it an indispensable condition, of his consent to the vizier's departure, that the British government be empowered to exercise a direct interference in the internal administration of affairs during the vizier's absence, and that the regent be bound by a specific engagement to regulate all official proceedings by the advice and recommendation of the British government, and to adopt all such measures as may be suggested by the resident under the authority of that government, for the prosperity of the country, and for the accomplishment of every arrangement which has been provided for by treaty, and by the result of the negotiations between the governor-general and the nawaub vizier at Lucknow, in the month of February last.

His excellency in council further deems it necessary to observe, that although the governor-general engaged not to obstruct the vizier's design of quitting his dominions, his excellency at the same time suggested several important considerations which, in his excellency's judgment, rendered the pro[illegible] of that design extremely objec[illegible] and inexpedient, with reference [illegible] interests of the vizier, and to [illegible] of his dominions. His [illegible] in council considers it pro[illegible] present occasion, that those [illegible] should be again suggested [illegible] vizier's reflection, and with his [illegible] am directed to state to you the [illegible] of them [illegible] your information.

[illegible] excellency represented to the [illegible] the personal inconvenience and the dangers to which he would be exposed in the prosecution of this arduous undertaking, and requested him seriously to reflect on the distress and mortification which he must expect to suffer under the privation of those means of comfort, dignity, and security, which he so amply enjoyed in the present situation.

His excellency observes the dangers of the vizier's projected expedi[illegible] will be greatly augmented by the con[illegible]sequences of the late calamitous irrup[illegible]tion of the tribe of Wahaubees into the country which he proposes to visit. There is every reason to expect that the Turks and the Persians will combine their forces to revenge the sacrilegious violence which has been offered to the shrine of the Mahomedan saint at Kurbulla, and that the whole adjacent country will become the scene of warfare between the combined armies and the troops of the Wahaubees, who appear by the latest accounts to have retired to the neighbouring desert with a design to renew their depredations, and to establish their authority in that quarter of the Turkish dominions.

His excellency further suggested to the vizier's consideration, that without any reduction of the public charges of his government the finances of the state would be burthened with the extraordinary expences of his journey, and with the amount of the remittances which it would be necessary to make for the subsistence of the vizier and his numerous followers, and for the heavy charges incidental to the peculiar nature of his intended expedition.

His excellency further observed to the vizier, that his absence from his dominions would materially affect the prosperity of the state, and the welfare of his subjects. That no delegated authority could possess sufficient weight and energy to controul the influence of those evils and abuses in the administration, which the vizier had declared himself unable to reform without a total change in the system of his government, introduced with the aid of the British power, and maintained by the weight and energy of the supreme authority of the state. That the turbulent and disaffected would avail themselves of the temporary weakness of the administration to resist its authority, and to disturb the tr[illegible]llity of the country; and that th[illegible] necessary consequence of such a state of circumstances must be to augment existing evils, to introduce disorder and confusion into the country, to increase the disaffection and the misery of the people, and to impair the resources of the state.

His excellency the most noble the governor-general in council now thinks proper to direct that you will state to the nawaub vizier the necessity of con-

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[illegible]luding the arrangements described a former part of these instructions [pre]viously to his departure from Luck[now, th]e arguments on which that [illegible] founded. His excellency [illegible] further directs that you will [illegible] the nawaub vizier the argu[ments a]nd considerations which his [excellen]cy the governor-general before [submitt]ed to his reflection, with the [view] to induce the vizier to abandon his design, and you will express to the vizier his excellency's expectation that he will seriously deliberate on the weighty objections which oppose its execution, before he finally resolves to carry it into effect.

His [e]xcellency in council is aware of the [in]struction which the governor-general issued to the resident at the express solicitation of the nawaub vizier, not to oppose his departure, nor withhold his assistance in promoting the necessary preparations for that purpose, and acknowledges its obligation on the British government; but that implied promise cannot be considered to absolve his excellency in council from the duty of providing for the security of the British rights and interests in Oude, or of stating to the nawaub vizier the considerations which, in his excellency's judgment, render the prosecution of his design destructive of his happiness, and injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the state.

His excellency the most noble the governor-general, has deemed it expedient to address a letter to the nawaub vizier on this subject, which will be transmitted to you for delivery from the Persian department.

I have the, &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Secretary to government.

Fort William,

11th November, 1802.

Received from the Persian Secretary's Office.

To the vizier.

Written 11th November, 1802.

I received information that your excellency's preparations for your de[par]ture from Lucknow are nearly com[pleted], and that it is your excellency's intention to commence your journey to Calcutta within a short period of time, for the purpose of proceeding on your intended visit to the Mahomedan shrines.

Although I am aware of my engagements not to obstruct your excellency in the prosecution of your design of performing this act of devotion, I expected that you would have honoured me with a direct and timely communication of the period fixed for your departure. Your excellency's wisdom on further reflection will suggest to you various reasons of a public nature which would have required such a communication.

I now consider it to be my duty to apprise your excellency of the necessity of concluding some arrangement (previously to your departure) calculated to provide for the security of the rights and interests of the honourable company in the state of Oude, according to the stipulations of the treaty, and for the due administration of the affairs of your excellency's government under the regency of your son Mirza Ahmed Ali Khan during your excellency's absence from your dominions.

I have transmitted to lieutenant-colonel Scott detailed instructions on the subject of those arrangements, and your excellency will accordingly be fully apprised of my sentiments on the subject of lieutenant-colonel Scott's communication, to which I request your excellency's particular attention.

I have also deemed it necessary to direct lieutenant-colonel Scott to rec[all] to your excellency's consideration [the] suggestions which I had the hono[ur to] state to you in person on the su[bject of] your intended expedition, and w[hich in] my judgment render the prosecu[tion of] your excellency's design highly in[expe]dient and objectionable, both with [re]ference to your excellency's happ[iness] and welfare, and [to] the prosperity [of] your dominions; and I request tha[t] your excellency will maturely deliberate upon those important considerations before you shall proceed on your journey.

(A true copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. S.

Extract

...tract of Bengal secret consultations, the 30th December, 1802.

Resident at Lucknow.

N. B. Edmonstone, esq. secretary to government.

Political department.

SIR,

Par. 1. Having on the 26th instant been honoured by the receipt of the commands of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, through your letter of the 11th instant, and having, on the following day, received from the Persian department, the letter from his excellency to the vizier, I appointed an interview with the vizier for the 22d in the morning.

2. As some days had elapsed, owing to the vizier's absence from Lucknow, without my having had an opportunity of conversing with him on the subject of his projected pilgrimage, and as in that interval some circumstance had occurred which led me to conjecture that he might possibly be disposed, of his own accord, to relinquish the plan, I thought it advisable before presenting the letter to the vizier, to ascertain the present disposition of his mind.

3. A few words from the vizier, however, having satisfied me that my conjecture was unfounded, I presented the letter from his excellency the governor-general. The vizier having read it observed, that his excellency had left to me the communication of details of arrangements generally adverted to in his ...cellency's letter, which it was necessary ... conclude before his departure from ... I replied, that I had the honour ... e those details from his excellen... ...ncil, together with the argu... which the necessity of conclud... ...em is founded, and that I was pre... to make an immediate communi... of them.

... Having proceeded some length, the vizier requested that I would commit to writing, in the Persian language, the whole of the communication which I was instructed to make to him, that he might reflect upon at leisure. I expressed my utmost readiness to afford the vizier the most ample means of assisting his judgment, but trusted that the general tenour of the letter, from his excellency the governor-gener... and the communication of the ... and arguments as far as I h... ...ld satisfy his mind of the ... prosecuting his design an... The vizier repeated his desir... Persian translation, and inform... that if, at our next int... should have made up his m... quish the execution of his ... would not require the transla... if, on the contrary, he persis... design, he would receive it f... and give the reasoning which ... tained, that mature consideration w... the importance of the subject ... manded.

5. After this we entered into a more familiar discourse upon the projected pilgrimage, in which I repeated all the arguments and considerations, with reference to the vizier's personal inconvenience, which his excellency the governor-general had before suggested to his reflection. His excellency admitted the force of the whole of them, but added, that he was anxious to enjoy the amusement and relaxation of travelling. This led me to observe that his own country afforded the means of recreation, and of those diversions of which he was fond, without the privation of any of his usual comforts and conveniencies, and without the hazard of those dangers to which he must be unavoidably exposed in the long and distant journey which he meditated. The vizier, with a kind of puerile curiosity, noticed that his own country did not admit of the entrance of a large ship; to which I replied, that few persons, except professional men, embarked on board of a ship for the sake of pleasure alone; that I had made several voyages, but not one with the expectation of pleasure, nor had I enjoyed either pleasure or comfort in the course of them.

6. His excellency introduced another reason more puerile than the above, which was, that having proclaimed his resolution, he could not, with any degree of consistency, recede from it. This reason I combated by arguments addressed to the just pride of magnanimity, and observed, that no person could have any interest in his absence from his dominions, so every one would be pleased by his abandoning the design without seeking for the cause; but that if his excellency were solicitous for a cause, what more weighty reasons could be urged than a deference to the opinion and advice of his most sincere friend his excellency the governor-general, and the necessity

for his own presence and authority to introduce and establish a system of reform in all the disordered affairs of his government and country.

7. In conclusion, I stated to the vizier that it was impossible to conceive one single advantage which could result to him from the prosecution of his design, and I requested leave to ask whether every person, who had at heart his happiness, and the prosperity of his country, did not unite in one opinion of the inexpediency of a measure, which must be destructive of his own ease, and injurious to the welfare of his people.

8. Having completed the translation, I waited upon the vizier yesterday morning, and commenced the conversation by expressing my confidence, that the reflection which his excellency had bestowed on the letter from his excellency the governor-general, and on the objections to his departure from Lucknow, submitted to his consideration in our last interview, must render any further discussion of the subject superfluous; and that I trusted he would authorize me to report to his excellency in council, that in deference to his excellency's judgment he had relinquished the prosecution of his design.

9. The vizier, so far from acquiescing in the sentiments I had afforded, seemed more deliberately firm in his resolution of carrying his design into effect, than at the preceding interview, and declared, that the desire of travelling and of visiting the holy shrines had been conceived long before his exaltation to the Musnud, and had never ceased to occupy his mind. In consequence of this declaration, I presented the translation, and informed the vizier of the necessity of concluding the arrangements detailed therein, previous to his departure from Lucknow. I could not prevail upon his excellency to peruse the paper in my presence, nor did he return any other answer, that that he hoped no long time would be required in adjusting the several points of arrangements.

10. The vizier being now in complete possession of the sentiments of his excellency the governor-general, and of the arrangements to be concluded previous to his departure from Lucknow, I purpose leaving to him the renewal of the subject unless the prosecution of preparations for his journey should render it necessary for me to remonstrate against such indications of his intentions to carry the design into execution, whilst so many points of importance remain for adjustment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,

Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
25th November, 1802.

TREATIES WITH THE STATE OF OUDE.

No. 1.

Copy of a treaty between Sujah Dowlah and the Company, dated 16th August, 1765; ratified and approved of by the king.

Whereas the right honourable Robert, Lord Clive, Baron Clive, of Plassey, knight companion of the most honourable order of the Bath, major-general and commander of the forces, president of the council, and governor of Fort William, and of all the settlements belonging to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa; and John Carnac, esq. brigadier-general, colonel in the service of the said company, and commander of the forces upon the Ben[gal] establishment; are invested with [full] and ample powers on the be[half of] his excellency the nabob Nu[jum ul] Dowla, soubahdar of Bengal, [Behar,] and Orissa; and likewise on the b[ehalf] of the united company of merc[hants] of England, trading to the East In[dies,] to negotiate, settle, and finally to co[n]clude a firm and lasting peace with his highness the nabob Sujah ul Dowla, vizier of the empire: Be it known to all those whom it may or shall in any manner belong, that the above-named plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following articles with his highness:

Article 1.—A perpetual and lasting peace, sincere friendship, and firm union, shall be established between his

his highness Sujah ul Dowla and his heirs, on the one part, and his excellency Nudjum ud Dowla, and the English East India Company, on the other; so that the said contracting powers shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves, their dominions, and their subjects, this reciprocal friendship, without permitting, on either side, any kind of hostilities to be committed from henceforth for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever; and every thing shall be carefully avoided which might hereafter prejudice the union now happily established.

Article 2.—In case the dominions of his highness Sujah ul Dowla shall, at any time hereafter, be attacked, his excellency Nudjam ul Dowla, and the English Company, shall assist him with a part, or the whole, of their forces, according to the exigency of his affairs, and so far as may be consistent with their own security; and if the dominions of his excellency Nudjum ul Dowla, or the English Company shall be attacked, his highness shall, in like manner, assist them with a part or the whole of his forces. In the case of the English Company's forces being employed in his highness's service, the extraordinary expence of the same is to be defrayed by him.

Article 3.—His highness solemnly engages never to entertain or receive Cossim Ally Khan, the late Subadah of Bengal, &c. Sombre, the assassin of the English; or any of the European deserters within [illegible]is dominions: nor to give the least [illegible]ntenance, support, or protection to [illegible] He likewise solemnly engages to [illegible] up to the English whatever Euro[illegible]y in future desert from them into [illegible]ntry.

[illegible]ticle 4.—The king, Sha[illegible] Allum, [illegible] remain in full possession of Cora, [illegible] such part of the province of Ilahabad [illegible] he now possesses, which are ceded to his majesty as a royal demesne for the support of his dignity and expences.

Article 5.—His highness Sujah ul Dowlah engages in the most solemn manner to continue Bulwunt Sing in the Zemindaries of Benares, Gauzepore, and all those districts he possessed at the time he came over to the late nabob Jaffier Ally Khan and the English, on condition of his paying the same revenue as heretofore.

Article 6.—In consideration of the great expence incurred by the English company in carrying on the late war, his highness agrees to pay them (50) fifty lacks of rupees in the following manner, viz. (12) twelve lacks in money, and a deposit of jewels to the amount of (8) eight lacks, upon the signing of this treaty; (5) five lacks one month after; and the remaining (25) twenty-five lacks by monthly payments, so as that the whole may be discharged in (13) thirteen months from the date hereof.

Article 7.—It being firmly resolved to restore to his highness the country of Benares and the other districts now rented by Bulwunt Sing, notwithstanding the grant of the same from the king to the English company; it is therefore agreed that they shall be ceded to his highness in manner following, viz. they shall remain in the hands of the English company with their revenues, till the expiration of the agreement between Bulwunt Sing and the company, being on the 27th November next, after which his highness shall enter into possession, the fort of Chunar excepted, which is not to be evacuated until the 6th article of this treaty be fully complied with.

Article 8.—His highness shall allow the English company to carry on a trade, duty free, throughout the whole dominions.

Article 9.—All the relations and subjects of his highness who in any manner assisted the English during the course of the late war, shall be forgiven and, no ways molested for the same.

Article 10.—As soon as this treaty is executed, the English forces shall be withdrawn from the dominions of his highness; excepting such as may be necessary for the garrison of Chunar, or for the defence and protection of the king in the city of Ilahabad, if his majesty should require a force for that purpose.

Article 11.—His highness the nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, his excellency the nabob Nudjum ul Doula, and the English company, promise to observe sincerely and strictly all the articles contained and settled in the present treaty, and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects; and the said contracting powers, generally and reciprocally guarantee

to

to each other all the stipulations of the present treaty.

CLIVE, (L. S.)

JOHN CARNAC, (L. S.)

SUJAH (L. S.) UL DOWLAH'S
Seal and Ratification.

MIRZA CASSIM KHAN.
RAJAH SHITABROY,
MEER MUSHALA.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to, according to their respective faiths, by the contracting parties at Illahabad this 16 day of August, in the year of our Lord 1765, in the presence of us,

EDMUND MASKELYNE.
ARCHIBALD SWINTON.
GEORGE VANSITTART.

Fort William,
10th September, 1765.

(True copy.)
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
S. S. C.

No. 2.

Copy of a treaty between Sujah Dowla and the company, dated 29th November, 1768; and of a treaty between the vizier Sujah ul Dowlah and the company, dated 17th September, 1773.

Treaty between the company and the vizier Sujah ul Dowlah; dated 29th November, 1768.

Whereas unbecoming rumours have been propagated abroad, which tend to the interruption of the firm friendship, union, and confidence formerly established between his highness the nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, vizier of the empire, on the one part; and the right honorable Robert, Lord Clive and general John Carnac, in behalf of the deceased nabob, Nudjum ul Dowlah, late Soubadar of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, and the English company, on the other [illegible] Harry Verelst, esq. president and governor of Fort William, and the council thereof, with a view to the removal [illegible] all causes of jealousy and disagreement, and the confirmation of good [illegible] on both sides, have deputed John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell, three members of the council from Calcutta, [illegible] to confer with his highness aforesaid; and whereas the aforesaid John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell, after effecting an interview with his highness aforesaid, have reason to be satisfied with his steady attachment to the English, they therefore, in behalf of his excellency the nabob Syef ul Dowlah, Soubahdar of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and the English company, renew and confirm the former treaty, letter by letter, and article by article; and his highness the nabob Sujah ul Dowlah aforesaid doth likewise renew and confirm the said treaty; and moreover, out of a pure desire effectually to eradicate all doubts and jealousies, to establish the present harmony on the most durable basis, and to confirm the former treaty, doth consent and agree that the following words shall be inserted as an explanatory clause in the said treaty: It is by the advice and consent of the president and council aforesaid agreed that his highness shall not entertain a number of forces exceeding thirty-five thousand men, whether Sepoys, cavalry peons, artillery-men, rocket-men, or troops of any denomination whatever. Of this number ten thousand are to be cavalry; ten battalions of Sepoys, including Soubahdars, Jemidars, Havildars, and all ranks of officers, not to exceed ten thousand men; the Nujeb regiment, consisting of five thousand men with matchlocks, to remain always in its present establishment; five hundred men [illegible] the artillery, and that number never [illegible] exceeded; the remaining nine [illegible] five hundred are to be [illegible] to be clothed [illegible] the [illegible] Nujeb re[illegible] engages t[illegible] the ten [illegible] these aff[illegible] English [illegible] train them [illegible] of h[illegible] troops [illegible] of [illegible] said John Cartier, colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell, engage in behalf of his excellency the nabob Syef ul Dowlah and the English company [illegible] that whilst his highness Sujah ul Dowlah aforesaid, and his successors, shall abide by the articles of this treaty, neither the present council of Fort William, nor any future council, shall hereafter introduce any new matter relative thereto,

thereto, besides what has been formerly agreed to, and is now concluded upon; and both parties shall consider this agreement as firm and bindin . His highness aforesaid shall swear upon the Koran, John Cartier, Colonel Richard Smith, and Claud Russell upon the gospel, never to infringe the minutest part or meaning hereof, and to maintain it themselves, and to transmit it inviolable to their posterity.

(Signed) *John Cartier,*
Richard Smith,
Claud Russell.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to according to their respective faiths, by the contracting parties at Benares the 29th day of November in the year of our lord 1768, in the presence of us,

(Signed) *Gabriel Harper,*
C. W. Boughton,
(L.S.) *W. M. Coxe.*

I promise to disband all the troops which I now entertain, exceeding the number of thirty-five thousand horse and foot, and to comply with all the articles stipulated in the treaty, within the space of three months.

Written the 19th of the month Rajib, the year of the Hegira 1182, which answers to the 29th of November, 1768.

Treaty with Sujah ul Dowla, 1773.

vizier of the empire Asoph Jah d Mulk, the nabob Sujah ul Aboo ul Munsoor Cawn, Ba- dar Jung, Seppah Salah, on and Warren Hastings, Esq. f the council, governor of and commander in chief forces of the nglish company, provinces of B Behar, and , for and in the f the English company, on other part; do agree on the following articles:

Article 1. Whereas in the treaty concluded at Allahabad the 16th August, 1765, between the vizier nd the company, it is expressed that th districts of Corah and Allahabad were given to his majesty for his expences; a d whereas his majesty has abandoned the of the aforesaid districts, and even given a Sunnad for Corah and Currah to the Mahrattas, to the great prejudice of the interests both of the vizier and of the English company, and contrary to the meaning of the said treaty, and hath thereby forfeited his right to the said districts, which have reverted to the company from whom he received them; it is therefore agreed that the aforesaid districts shall be put in the possession of the vizier on the following conditions, and that in the same manner as the province of Oude, and the other dominions of the vizier are possessed by him, so shall he possess Corah and Currah, and Allahabad for ever. He shall by no means and under no pretence be liable to any obstructions in the aforesaid countries from the company and English chiefs; and exclusive of the money now stipulated, no mention or requisition shall by any means be made to him for any thing else on this account. This agreement shall be observed by all the English chiefs, gentlemen of the council, and by the company, nor shall it ever be broken or deviated from.

"Conditions, viz.—He shall pay to the company fifty lacks (50,00,000) of Sicca rupees, according to the currency of the province of Oude, as follows; viz.

In ready money - Sicca rupees		20,00,000
In two years after the date hereof, viz.		
The first year - -	15,00,000	
The second year -	15,00,000	
		30,00,000
Sicca rupees		50,00,000

Article 2.—To prevent any disputes arising concerning the payments which shall be made by the vizier for the expences of the company's troops that may march to his assistance, it is agreed that the expence of a brigade shall be computed at two lacks ten thousand (2,10,000) Sicca rupees per month, according to the currency of the province of Oude.—By a brigade is meant as follows, viz.

2 Battalions of Europeans,
6 Battalions of Sepoys,
1 Company of artillery.

The expences of the said troops shall be defrayed by the vizier from the time that they shall have passed the borders of his dominions, till they return within the borders of the province of Behar; and exclusive of the above-mentioned sum no more shall, on any account, be demanded from him. Should the company and the

the English chiefs have occasion to send for the troops of the vizier, the company and the English chiefs shall also pay their expences in the like manner.

Signed, sealed, and solemnly sworn to by the contracting parties, at Benares, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1773, in the presence of us,

(Signed) *John Stewart*, *William Readfearn*.

No 3.

Copy of articles between Asuf ul Dowlah and the company, dated the 21st May, 1775.

Translation of the proposed articles of the treaty with the nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah.

The nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah, Jaayaa Cawn, Bahauder Hozebbus Jung, on the one part; and the honourable Warren Hastings, esq. governor-general, and the members of the supreme council of Fort William, for and in the name of the English East India company, on the other part; agreed to the following articles:

Article 1.—That universal peace, firm friendship, and perfect union, shall for ever be established between the nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah, and the English East India company. The contracting powers, with a view of maintaining this reciprocal friendship in the future, shall not for any cause, or under any pretence, encourage the ryots, and the inhabitants of their soubahs, in committing hostilities and disturbances, and every thing shall be avoided by the said powers which might occasion them. Their friends and enemies are mutual; and any person who shall run away and take refuge in the country of one of the said parties, shall be given up to the other, and no assistance afforded him.

Article 2.—The aforesaid nabob engages never to entertain, or receive in his dominions, Cassim Ally Cawn, the former Soubahdar of Bengal, and Sumro the murderer of the English; even in case of his getting them into his hands, he will out of friendship make them prisoners, and deliver them up to the English company. He also engages, not for any cause, or under any pretence, to entertain Europeans of any nation in his service, without the consent of the English company; that he will prevent, oppose, and send back, such as offer to come into, pass through, or remain, or shall not be in his dominions without the perwannah of the English company. The Europeans of every nation in the service of the said nabob are hereby dismissed; and now, and in the future, he engages never to entertain the said Europeans, and to deliver up to the English company such of their servants who have deserted, or may desert, in case of his apprehending them.

Article 3.—If the King should write any thing relative to the affairs of the nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah to the English sirdars, they will attend to the satisfaction, advantage, and inclination of the said nabob, and not consent to what the king may say or write. In like manner, if the king should write to the nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah, relative to the affairs of the English sirdars, he will attend to their satisfaction, advantage, and inclination, and not consent to what he may say or write.

Article 4.—The countries of Corah and Allahabad shall always, and for ever, remain in the possession of the nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah, on the same footing as the subah of Oude, and they shall on no account in future be disturbed by the English, nor will they ever request a damor derrum, or any thing from the said countries. The English sirdars engage to defend the subah of Oude at all times, and Corah and Allahabad, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known.

Article 5.—The said nabob, for the defence of his country, as abo[illegible] specified, declares that he has given [illegible] of his own free will and accord [illegible] the English company, all the dist[illegible] dependent on the rajah Cheyt Sin[illegible] together with the land and water dutie[illegible] and the sovereignty of the said distr[illegible] in perpetuity. That the English company shall, after one month and a half from the date of this treaty, take upon them the sovereignty and possession of the districts under rajah Cheyt Sing, as hereunder specified, viz.

Sircar Benares,	The districts of Juanpore,
Sircar Chumah,	Bijehpore Babdore,
Sukressgur	Mulbosa Kawss,

The Sircar of Gauzpore.

The pergunnah of Seekundapore, Jefides, Shaay, Abad, Toppa, Surchebar, &c.

&c. as formerly; the Mint and Cutwally of Benares.

Article 6th.—The nabob Ausuf-ul-Dowlah, for the aid and assistance of the English troops, when stationed with him, shall pay monthly, from the date of this treaty, for the charges of a brigade, the sum of two lacks sixty thousand Oude sicca rupees, of the sixteenth year, agreeable to the present currency. If in future this currency should be abolished, the decrease or increase of batta shall be mutually given and received by the parties. The particulars of a brigade are, viz. two battalions, or one regiment of Europeans, one company of artillery, and six battalions of Sepoys.

The aforesaid nabob shall, whenever the English troops pass the boundaries of the company's provinces, at his request, pay the stipulated sum monthly, from that time until their return to the abovesaid boundaries.

Article 7th.—If the aforesaid nabob shall ever require the aid or assistance of the English Company, for the defence of any other of his countries besides those above specified, he will fix something for the Company proportioned to the service.

The English company, and all the English Sirdars, engage to perform whatever articles are now mutually settled; and in the future, during the life of the Nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah, they will never vary or depart from them. They will not, in any respect or manner, make requests of any thing new, contrary to the tenor of this treaty.

The parties mutually swear, according to their respective faiths, to abide by these engagements.

Dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewut, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st of May, 1775.

(A True Translation)

(Signed) JOHN BRISTOW,
Resident.

Compared with an attested Copy sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact translation, except that the word "Bahodee," in the list of districts, was omitted, which I have inserted.

(Signed) J. H. D'OYLEY,
Acting P. T.

Translation of agreement under the seal of his excellency the nabob Asoph-ul-Dowlah.

In case of any persons having any demands, or having received tuncaws on rajah Cheit Sing, or on the districts under him, agreeable to my orders, such demands, tuncaws, do not depend on the said Rajah, or on the said districts, but are due from myself.

The possession or sovereignty in perpetuity of the said districts, under the said Rajah, without incumbrances, delays, dues, debts, tuncaws, &c. I wholly give up to the English company, at the expiration of one month and a half.

Dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewut, 1189 of the Hegira, or the 21st May, 1775.

(A true translate.)
(Signed)
J. BRISTOW.

Compared with an attested copy, sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact translation.

(Signed)
J. H. D'OYLEY.

Translation of an agreement under the seal of his excellency the nabob Asuf-ul-Dowlah.

The balance due to the English company on account of the countries of Corah and Allahabad, Rohilcund, and the tuncawn of the troops, according to the engagements of the late nawaub, Sujah-ul-Dowlah, shall be paid to them, as it becomes due, without any dispute.

Dated the 20th of Rubby-ut-Ewut, 1189, of the Hegira, or the 21st of May, 1775.

(A true translate.)
(Signed)
J. BRISTOW.

Compared with an attested copy, sent down by Mr. Bristow, and found to be an exact translation.

(Signed)
J. H. D'OYLEY.

Considered the proposed articles for a treaty of alliance with the nabob, Asoph-ul-Dowlah.

Approved the first article;
Do. - - 2d Do.
Do. - - 3d Do.
Do. - - 4th Do.
Do. - - 5th Do.

Do.

Do. - - 6th Do.
Do. - - 7th Do.

Ordered, that the treaty be compared with the Persian copy, and if it be found exact, that two fair copies be engrossed in form, for the seal of the company and signature of this board, to be forwarded to Mr. Bristow, that he may obtain the same testimonies on the part of the nabob, and return one of them.

Approved the two other engagements, taken by Mr. Bristow from the nabob.

No. 4.

Copy of an agreement concluded by the vizier and the governor-general, dated 19th September, 1781.

Copy of the agreement concluded by the governor-general with the vizier, on the 19th September, 1781.

The nabob vizier, ul Mummalic, Asoph ul Dowlah, Asoph Jaw Cawn Behauder, having repeatedly and urgently represented that he is unable to support the expences of the temporary brigade, cavalry, and English officers, with their battalions, as well as other gentlemen who are now paid by him under the denomination of Sebundy, &c. &c. and having made sundry requests to that and other purposes, and as the constancy and firmness of his alliance with the company entitle him to every consideration and relief that may depend upon us, I, Warren Hastings, governor-general, Imadul Dowlah, Jolladit Jung Behauder, &c. &c. on behalf of the governor-general and council, have agreed to the undermentioned articles, this 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last of Ramza or 1195 of the Hygera.

Article 1.—That the temporary brigades, and three regiments of cavalry, be no longer charged to the nabob's account, for the year Fusselle, 1189, excepting a term for two and a half months, which is required for their passing the nabob's boundaries, and for which, together with all former allowances and arrears, their usual pay and allowances are to be made good. Also the English Officers, with their Sebundy battalions, and other gentlemen, excepting the resident's office, now upon the nabob's lists, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up with the addition of two months allowances; the true meaning of this being, that no more troops be paid for by the nabob than the number of European artillery and sepoys agreed for under the title of one brigade with the late nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, now paid for at the rate of 2,60,000 rupees per month, to which is now to be added one regiment of sepoys of the present establishment, expressly allowed for the purpose of protecting the office, treasury, and person of the resident at Lucknow, the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Anghun next, at the rate of rupees 25,000 per month. The regiments to be relieved every three months. The brigade to be stationed or moved wherever the nabob shall direct, in the mode prescribed in the former treaty with the nabob vizier deceased. And finally, that whenever the nabob vizier shall require a further aid of troops from the company, the pay and allowances shall commence from the day of their passing the Caramnassa; also, should the assistance of the nabob's troops be required by the company, their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may serve.

Article 2.—That, as great distress has arisen to the nabob's government from the military power and dominion of the Jaghirdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary; with a reserve for all such for the amount of whose Jaghire the company guarantees shall, in case of their resumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections, through the resident, in ready money.

Article 3.—That, as Fyzoola Kh[illegible] has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited [illegible] protection of the English governm[illegible] and caused, by his continuance [illegible] present independent state, great [illegible] and detriment to the nabob, he be [illegible] mitted, when time shall suit, to resu[illegible] his lands, and pay him in mone[illegible] through the resident, the amount stipulated by treaty, after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he stands engaged to furnish by treaty, which amount shall be passed to the account of the company during the continuance of the present war.

Article 4.—That no English resident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the present one recalled.

Article 5.—That the treaties made between the English and the nabob Sujaul-Dowlah,

Dowlah, be ratified between the present parties, as far as may be consistent with the above written articles; and that no officers, troops, or others, be put upon the nabob's establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated

(Signed) W. HASTINGS, (L. S.)

(A True Copy)

(Signed) E. HAY,

Sub. Sect. to the Hon. Board.

Copy of the Agreement made by the Vizier with the Governor-general.

Having, on my behalf, agreed to the requisitions of the nabob vizier, without diminution or reserve, I must now repeat the request which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to such proposals as I shall have to make to him, and to these I expect his assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object his interests alone; that of the company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the nabob to the company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebundy and other troops to regular and complete establishments; not to be paid by assignments of revenue, but in money from the treasury, and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them. But as this may be difficult without making a separation of the nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private purse no more han a fixed monthly sum, for the exces of his person and household; and the remainder of the net collections ft in a public treasury, under the agement of his public ministers, and e inspection of the resident, for the disarge of his military and civil disbursements.

This advice is not meant to affect the assignments annually, and which must be annually renewed for the payment of the past debts, and the current demands of the company.

Signed and sealed by the nabob, accepting and promising to conform to the above advice.

(A True Copy)

(Signed) E. HAY,

Sub. Sect. to the Hon. Board.

No. 5.

Translation of an agreement entered into by his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier with the Honourable the Governor-General, at Lucknow; executed the 20th of March, 1797.

The governor-general having represented to his excellency the vizier, the late very great increase of the company's military establishment, by the addition of several regiments of cavalry, both European and native, and in compliance with the company's orders, solicited his excellency's assistance to defray the consequent additional expence, his excellency, in the fullest reliance that the company's troops are ever ready, in conformity to existing engagements, to protect and defend his dominions against the attacks of all enemies, agrees as follows:

That he will annually defray the actual *bonâ fide* expences of a regiment of European, and one of native cavalry; that is to say, two regiments (the amount of which expences, however, the governor-general cannot at present specify) provided they shall not exceed upon every account, five lacks and a half of rupees per annum. The amount to be defrayed by monthly instalments of which the first shall commence with the month of Bysaac of the present fuslee year.

(A True Translation)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Trans. to the Govt.

No. 6.

Treaty between the Nawaub Vizier Saadut Ali Khan Behader, and the honourable the English East India company, dated the 21st Feb. 1798.

Whereas various treaties have been concluded at different times between the late Nawaub Shujah ud Dowlah Behader, and the Nabob Asoph ud Dowlah Behader, and the honourable the English East India Company, to the mutual advantage of their respective dominions; the Nawaub Vizier ud Momaluck, Yemeen

Yemeen ud Dowlah, Nazim ul Mulk, Saadut Ali Khan Bahader, Mobauz Jung, and Sir John Shore, Baronet, on the part of the honourable the East India company, with a view to perpetuate the amity subsisting between the two states, and the advantages reciprocally resulting from it, now agree to the following articles:

First.—That the peace, friendship, and union so long subsisting between the two States shall be perpetual; the friends and enemies of either, shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting party agree that all the former treaties and agreements between the two states, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Second.—By the existing treaties between the states, the honourable the East India company are bound to defend the dominions of his highness the Nawaub Saadut Ali Khan against all enemies; and with a view to enable them to fulfil this engagement, and at the same time provide for the protection of their own dominions, the English company having largely increased their military establishments by the addition of new levied regiments, both of infantry and cavalry, the Nawaub, Saadut Ali Khan, in consideration thereof, agrees, in addition to the annual subsidy paid by the late Nawaub, Asoph ul Dowlah, to the English Company, bein rupees fifty-six lacks seventy-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-eight; to pay in perpetuity, the further sum of rupees nineteen lacks twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-two, making all together the sum of seventy six lacks of rupees; the said rupees to be Oude Sicca rupees, of the present weight and standard.

Third.—The above subsidy of Oude Sicca rupees seventy-six lacks is to commence from the twenty-first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, the date of the accession of the Nawaub Saadut Ali Rhan to the musnud of Oude; and the said nabob engages that it shall be punctually discharged, month by month, as it becomes due, in sums of Oude Sicca rupees six hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine, five anas four pice, of the present weight and standard, according to the kistbundy annexed.

Fourth.—That the arrears of subsidy, due upon former engagements, to the twenty-first of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, also be immediately discharged.

Fifth.—The Nawaub, Saadut Ali Khan, agrees, that an annual allowance of one lack fifty thousand Oude Sicca rupees be made to Vizier Ali Khan, and agrees to pay the amount by monthly kists of twelve thousand five hundred rupees to the English company, who will pay the same to Vizier Ali Khan as long as he shall continue to reside in the dominions of the English company.

Sixth.—The stipends to the Begums and princes of Benares, amounting to rupees two lacks four thousand per annum, and the Furrackabad pensions, amounting to rupees twenty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-eight, are included in the above sum of seventy-six lacks of Oude Sicca rupees.

Seventh.—The governor-general, Sir John Shore, Bart. on the part of the East India company, agrees that the English forces maintained in the country of Oude, for its defence, shall never consist of less than ten thousand men, including Europeans and natives, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and if at any time it should become necessary to augment the troops of the company in Oude, beyond the number of thirteen thousand men, including Europeans and natives, infantry and cavalry, and artillery, the nabob, Saadut Alli Khan agrees to pay the actual difference occasioned by the excess above that number; and in the same manner if the troops of the company in Oude, from any necessity, should be less than eight thousand men, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, natives, and Europeans, a deduction shall be made from the annual stipend of seventy-six lacks of rupees equal to the actual difference of men [illegible] low the specified number.

Eighth.—As the English comp[illegible] not possessed of any fortress in [illegible] nions of Oude, the nabob, Saadu[illegible] Khan, having the fullest reliance o[illegible] friendship of the English company, a[illegible] to make over to their exclusive possess[illegible] the fort of Allahabad, with all its buildings and appurtenances, and the Ghauts immediately dependent upon the fort, together with as much land surrounding the fort as may be necessary for the purpose of an esplanade, the company agreeing to be answerable to the nabob for the amount of the revenue collected from the said Ghauts; the said nabob also agrees to advance to the company, such

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a sum as may be necessary for strengthening and improving the fortifications of this fort, provided that it do not exceed the sum of eight lacks of Oude Sicca rupees, and that the said amount, or actual amount, of expenditure, not exceeding eight lacks of rupees, shall be paid to the company within two years from the date of this treaty, in such proportions as may be required for defraying the expence to which it is applicable; and the said nabob, Saadut Ali Khan Behadar, for the same reasons, further agrees to advance to the English company, for the purpose of repairing the fort of Futtyghur, within six months from the date of this engagement, a sum not exceeding on the whole three lacks of Oude Sicca rupees.

Ninth.—If, for the better protection and defence of the dominions of the nawaub, Saadut Ali Khan, it should be deemed advisable to change the present stations of the troops at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, the nawaub Saadut Ali Khan, consents thereto, and that the troops shall be stationed in such places as may be judged most advisable and convenient; and that he will defray the expence attending their removal, and making cantonments for the troops.

Tenth.—As the English company have incurred a considerable expence by their exertions in establishing the right of the nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, the said nabob agrees, in consideration thereof, to pay the company the sum of twelve lacks of Oude Sicca rupees.

Eleventh.—As the payment of the company's troops in Oude depends upon the regular discharge of the subsidy stated in the 2d and 3d articles of the treaty, the aid nabob engages to exert his utmost deavours to discharge the stipulated with punctuality; but if, contrary to incere intentions and exertions of the nabob, the payment of the kists ould fall into arrears, the said nabob, adut Ali Khan engages and promises at he will then give such security to the ompany for the discharge of the existing arrears, and the future regular payment of the kists, as shall be deemed satisfactory.

Twelfth.—Whereas, by the engagements now entered into between the nabob vizier and the company, the amount of the subsidy is considerably increased, and many other permanent charges upon his excellency are incurred, on a comparison of his disbursements with the assets of his country, it becomes necessary to make such reduction in the superfluous charges of the public establishments, servants, &c. as may be requisite, and are consistent with his excellency's dignity and convenience. To that end the said nabob agrees to consult with the company's government, and, in concert with them, devise the proper objects of such reductions, and the best means of effecting them.

Thirteenth.—As the political interests of the nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, and the English company, are the same, it is expedient and agreed that all correspondence between the nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, and any foreign power or state, shall be carried on with the knowledge and concurrence of the company; and the nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, agrees and promises that no correspondence, contrary to the tenor of this article, shall be carried on by him.

Fourteenth.—As the stipulations in the commercial treaty between the two states have not been enforced with due attention, particularly in the dominions of the nawaub vizier, the contracting parties agree to exert their utmost endeavours to give force and effect to them.

Fifteenth.—The nabob, Saadut Ali Khan, engages and promises that he will not entertain any Europeans of any description in his service, nor allow any to settle in his country without the consent of the company.

Sixteenth.—The nabob, Saadut Ali agrees that a suitable maintenance shall be provided for the reputed children of his brother, the late nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and willingly promises to take them under his protection.

Seventeenth.—The nabob vizier, ul Momaulk Saadut Ali Khan Behauder, for himself and his heirs, and the governor-general, Sir John Shore, Baronet, on the part of the East India company, respectively promise to observe, sincerely and strictly, all the articles contained and settled in the present treaty; and they both agree that they will give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves, their dominions, and their subjects, this present treaty, and all the articles settled by it; that all transactions between the two states shall be carried on with the greatest cordiality and harmony on both sides, and that the said nabob shall posses full authority over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his subjects.

Kistbundy

Kistbundy (or instalment) for the payment of the annual subsidy:

1st Kist for the month of January, payable on the 1st of February -	633,333	5	4
2d Kist for the month of February, payable on the 1st March - -	633,333	5	4
3d Kist for the month of March, payable on the 1st of April - - -	633,333	5	4
4th Kist for the month of April, payable on the 1st May - - - -	633,333	5	4
5th Kist for the month of May, payable on the 1st June - - -	633,333	5	4
6th Kist for the month of June, payable on the 1st July - - -	633,333	5	4
7th Kist for the month of July, payable on the 1st August - -	633,333	5	4
8th Kist for the month of August, payable on the 1st September - -	633,333	5	4
9th Kist for the month of September, payable on the 1st October - -	633,333	5	4
10th Kist for the month of October, payable on the 1st November	633,333	5	4
11th Kist for the month of November, payable on the 1st December	633,333	5	4
12th Kist for the month of December, payable on the 1st January -	633,333	5	4
Total Sicca Rupees	76,00,000	0	0

Signed and sealed, by Sir John Shore, on the part of the Company, and the Seal of the Nawaub, Saadut Ali Khan affixed to the Persian copy—21st February, 1798.

(A True Copy)

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW,

Secretary to Govt.

No. 7.

Copy of the treaty between the governor-general and the vizier, dated in November, 1801.

Treaty between the honble. the East India Company, and his excellency the nawaub, vizier ool Mumaulec Yemeen oo Dowlah Nazim ool Moolk, Saadut Alli Khan Bahauder, Mobaurez Jung, for ceding to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the company by the vizier.

Whereas, by the treaty now subsisting between his excellency the vizier, and the honble. the East India Company, the company have engaged to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies; and to enable them to fulfil that engagement his excellency is bound, by the aforesaid treaty, to pay to the company in perpetuity the annual subsidy of seventy-six lacks of Lucknow Sicca rupees; and is further bound by the said treaty to defray the expence of any augmentation of force, which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the treaty, shall be judged necessary to enable the company to fulfil their engagement of defending his excellency's dominions against all enemies: And whereas it is advisable that the funds for defraying these charges be established on a footing which shall admit no fluctuation of either increase or decrease, and which shall afford satisfaction and security to the company in regard to the regular payment in perpetuity of all such charges, the following treaty, consisting of ten articles, is concluded on the one part by his excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, thro[illegible] the honble. Henry Wellesley [illegible] lieutenant-colonel Scott, under [illegible] powers vested in them by the [illegible] governor-general, for the purpose [illegible] concluding a treaty with his excellen[illegible] the vizier, in the name and on behalf [illegible] the governor-general; and on the oth[illegible] part by his excellency the nawa[illegible] vizier, ool Mumaulec, Yeemen oo Dowlah, Nazim ool Mulk, Saadut Ali Khan Behauder, Mobaurez Jung, in behalf of himself, and his heirs and successors, for ceding to the honourable the English East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of

of his excellency's territorial possessions in commutation of the former and augmented subsidy, and of all other sums of money now chargeable to his excellency on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency.

Article 1.—His excellency the nawaub vizier hereby cedes to the honourable the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the under-mentioned portions of his territorial possessions, amounting in the gross revenue to one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees, including expences of collecting, in commutation of the subsidy, of the expences attendant on the additional troops, and of the Benares and Furruckpore pensions.

Statement of the Jumma, Chucklah Corah, Khunah, and Chucklah.

Etawah - - -	55,48.577	11	9
Behar and others -	5,33,370	—	6
Furruckabad ditto -	4,50,001	—	—
Khairaghur, ditto -	2,10,001	—	—
Asimghur, ditto; Asinghur, Momnant Rungem	6,95,624	7	6
Gorruckpore, and others, and Butwall. (Gorruckpore, and others, 5.09,8588; Butwall 40,001)	5,49,854	8	—
Soobah of Allahabad, and others	9,34,963	1	3
Chucklah Bariell, Asophabad, and Relpoory..	43,13,457	11	3
Nawaub Gunge Kehly, andothers...............	1,19,242	12	—
Mahasel and others, with the exception of the Talcok of Anoul...	160,378	4	—
[illegible] Jumma Lucknow Sicca [illegible]......	1 35,28,474	8	3

The above-mentioned Mahauls being ceded to the honble. company, as held by the Aumils in the year 1208 Fuslee, no claims are to be hereafter made on account of villages or lands, which in former years may have been added to, or separated from, the said Mahauls.

Article 2.—The subsidy which by the second Article of the treaty of 1798 his excellency engaged to pay to the company (now that territory is assigned in lieu thereof, and of the expences of the additional troops), is to cease for ever; and his excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expences of any additional troops, which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude and its dependencies, whether of the countries ceded to the territories ceded to the company, or the territories which shall remain in the possession of his excellency the vizier.

Article 3.—The honourable the East India Company hereby engages to defend the territories which will remain to his excellency the vizier against all foreign and domestic enemies; provided always that it be in the power of the company's government to station the British troops in such parts of his excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said government most expedient; and provided further, that his excellency (retaining in his pay four battalions of infantry, one battalion of Nujubs and Neuvaltics, two thousand horsemen, and to the number of three hundred Goolandouz,) shall dismiss the remainder of his troops, excepting such number of armed peons as shall be deemed necessary for the purposes of the collections, and a few horsemen and Nujubs to attend the person of the Aumil.

Article 4.—A detachment of the British troops, with a proportion of artillery, shall at all times be attached to his excellency's person.

Article 5.—That the true intent and meaning of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, articles of the treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expences on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, no demand whatever shall be made upon the treasury of his excellency, on account of expences which the honourable company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack, or menaced attack, of a foreign enemy, on account of the detachments attached to his excellency's person, on account of the troops which may occasionally be furnished for repressing rebellions or disorders in his excellency's territories, on account of any future change of military station, or on account of failure in the resources of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or any other cause whatever.

Article

Article 6.—The territories ceded to the honourable company by the first article of this treaty, shall be subject to the exclusive management and controul of the said company and their officers; and the honourable the East India company hereby guarantees to his excellency the vizier, and to his heirs and successors, the possession of the territories which will remain to his excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority within the said dominions. His excellency engages that he will establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and to be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the said honourable company.

Article 7.—The districts ceded by the first article of this treaty shall be delivered over to the company's officers, from the commencement of the fuslee year 1209, corresponding with the 22d September, A. D. 1801, and his excellency will continue to pay the subsidy and expence of the additional troops from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his Excellency's officers of the countries so ceded. The company will not claim any payment of subsidy from his excellency's treasury, after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from the officers of his excellency.

Article 8.—The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both states, hereby agree to frame a separate commercial treaty. In the mean time it is agreed that the navigation of the Ganges, and of all other rivers where they may form the mutual boundary of the two states, shall be free and uninterrupted; that is to say, that no boats passing up and down the Ganges, or other rivers where they form the mutual boundaries of both states, shall be stopped or molested for duties, nor shall any duties be exacted from boats which put to in the possessions of either of the contracting parties, without intention of landing their goods; it shall, however, be in the power of both governments to levy such duties as they may think proper on goods imported into, or exported from, their respective dominions, not exceeding the present usage. It is further stipulated that no exemption from duties on articles purchased in his Excellency's reserved dominions, for the consumption of the troops stationed within the ceded territories, shall be claimed after they have been delivered over to the company's officers.

Article 9.—All the articles of former treaties for establishing and cementing the union and friendship subsisting between the two states are to continue in full force; and all the articles of the treaty concluded by the late governor-general, sir John Shore, on the part of the honble. the East India Company, and his excellency the vizier, in the year 1798, not annulled by this treaty, are to remain in force, and continue binding upon both contracting parties.

Article 10.—The treaty, consisting of ten articles, has been settled and concluded through the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott, (under the full powers vested in them by the governor-general as aforesaid) and with his excellency the vizier, in the city of Lucknow, on the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one; corresponding with the second of the month of Rejib of the year twelve hundred and sixteen Hidgere.

(A true copy)

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary.

RETURN to the [illegible] order of [illegible] honourable the House of Commons [illegible] 18th April, 1806, which require[illegible] "Copy of a treaty betw[illegible] Assuf [illegible] "Dowlah, and the late nabob of "Furruckabad, and guaranteed by the "Marquis Cornwallis in 1787."

Note.—It does not appear that Lord Cornwallis's treaty with the vizier, in 1787, expressly guaranteed any treaty between that prince and the nabob of Furruckabad.

COPIES of TREATIES between the nabobs of Oude and the nabob of Furruckabad,

Furruckabad, existing previous to 1787.

No. 1.

Copy of a treaty under the seal of the nabob, Sujah ul Dowlah Bahadur, dated on the 24th of the month Zaykaydah, in the 1186 year of Hegirah.

In as much as an ancient friendship subsisted between me and the house of Moziffer Jung Behader; I have therefore taken the said Moziffer Jung under my patronage and adoption, and, with God's assistance, I shall use my strenuous endeavours in whatever shall appertain to his good and well being; and regarding the interests of my said child, Moziffer Jung, as my own, whosoever will be his friend shall be my friend, and whosoever will be the enemy of my said child, I shall consider as my enemy; and during the lives of me and my said child, Moziffer Jung Behadur, and our descendants, we will remain in amity and unity; and I swear by God, and by the Prophet of God, and by the children of the Prophet (on whom be the blessing of God) that I will not in any manner swerve from this declaration, but shall act according thereto, in like manner as my said child shall abide by his engagements; therefore have these few words in the manner of a treaty, being written by God's assistance. After the defeat of the Mahrattas, and the expulsion of the enemy from the country of my said child (which is at present in the hands of the Mahrattas) I will deliver and place it in the hands of the said Moziffer Jung, in the same manner as formerly.

No. 2.

[illegible] of the second treaty under the seal of Sujah ul Dowlah Behader, dated on the twelth of the month Zeykadah, in the 1187th year of the Hegirah.

Treaty in the name of my esteemed child, Dilur Himmut Khan Moziffer Jung Behauder; viz. In as much as I have called my aforesaid child my son, I shall in every point have a view to the good and well being of the said Moziffer Jung, and all his followers and retainers I shall consider as my own, and the friends of Moziffer Jung, are my friends, and his enemies are my enemies; and whosoever of the Hindoos or Musselmans, or of the relations or connections of Moziffer Jung, shall rise in enmity against him, I shall be his assistant and ally in punishing them; and as I formerly made a promise to deliver up the country which I have freed from the hands of the Mahrattas, I accordingly still abide by my word; but having undergone great expences for two or three years in opposing the Mahrattas, I have therefore made a demand from Moziffer Jung, of the collections of his country for one year, and seeing that the aforesaid child has not ability to pay the money, I have therefore agreed that within the space of three or four months, or such time as the money may be collected in, I will myself take up the revenue of the said country for the whole of 1181st year Fasaley; and after this, except the districts of Kinnage and Shaphere, and Akbarpore and Belore, and Nanamow, immediately adjoining my own territories, I will deliver up and restore the whole of the aforesaid country to Moziffer Jung; and the before-mentioned districts I retain, particularly on account of my desire to promote the interests of Moziffer Jung, as my troops will remain in these parts, and there shall always be friendship and alliance betwixt us; and until I quit the country I shall pay the sepoys of my child, Moziffer Jung, at the usual rates; but after that I shall have delivered up the country I will cease paying them. An oath in the name of God and the Prophet of God, and the Holy Koran, and the Five Pure Bodies is between us, that provided Moziffer Jung Behadur, observing in every respect to act agreeable to this treaty, continues in every way, and in all respects, agreeable to my pleasure; and while I may be at any time out of my own country, that my said child Moziffer Jung does accompany me with a body of nine or ten thousand followers. These I say I do swear and confirm by this treaty, that he being in every respect under my government and guidance, and accompanying me on any excursions with the body above-mentioned, I likewise will observe the articles of this treaty, nor will I ever go aside from this agreement; and generation after generation this treaty between me and my posterity, and Moziffer Jung and his posterity, shall remain firm. And thus much is wrote as a treaty.

No. 3.

Copy of a treaty under the seal of the nabob Yhe Khan, Asoph ul Dowlah Behadur

Behadur Hozibber Jung, dated on the 26 of Fifter, A. H. 1189.

A treaty in the name of my brother, the beloved of my friends, Deluer Hammet Khan Muziffer Jung Behadur, to wit; In as much as the nabob of blessed memory hath numbered my said brother among his children, I do therefore call the said Muziffer Jung my brother, and shall in every respect have a view to his good and well being, and I shall consider his followers and adherents as my friends and the friends of my brother, and his enemies are my enemies; and whatsoever of Musslemans or Hindoos, or the relations or connections of Muziffer Jung Behadur, shall rise in enmity against him, I shall be his ally and assistant in the punishment of them; and whenever my brother shall call upon me for my assistance and aid to punish his enemies, whatever his requisition may be, I shall therewith directly comply; and I shall never listen to the insinuations of the selfish and interested, concerning Muziffer Jung; and if I shall desire Muziffer Jung to entertain troops, to whatever number such levies may amount, I will be answerable for the pay of these forces, but whatever troops my said brother shall keep continually about his own person, if he should accompany me as an ally with these troops, my said brother shall himself take the payment of them upon him. And an oath in the name of God and the Prophet of God, and the holy Koran, and the five immaculate persons (on whom be the blessing of God) is between us, that provided Muziffer Jung, according to this treaty and agreement, do remain in every respect agreeable to my will, I will perform according to the articles herein-contained, nor shall this agreement ever be swerved from. Generation after generation, this declaration and oath between me and Muziffer Jung, and between my posterity and his posterity, shall remain firm; therefore thus much has been written as a treaty, this 26th of Sisser, A. H. 1189.

No. 4.

Copy of Articles of Agreement under the Seals of Asoph ul Dowlah Yhe Khan Behadur, Hizibbao Jung, and the Nabob Dilur Kimmet Khan Behadur Muziffer Jung, between the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah and the Nabob Muziffer Jung, and as the establishment of a treaty during their lives.

The Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah Behadur declares, that he will have a view to whatever concerns the honour and reputation of Muziffer Jung Behadur, and that he will himself keep up whatever troops are necessary for the protection of the country of Muziffer Jung.

The nabob, Asoph ul Dowlah Behadur declares that he will always keep in Furruckabad one battalion of Sepoys for the protection and security of Muziffer Jung's person; and whenever its services shall be necessary for settling the country of Muziffer Jung, it shall march without further question, agreeable to his requisition.

And instead of the sums which I Asoph ul Dowlah used formerly to take from Muziffer Jung, in the manner of Viziers, hereafter, excepting only the sums which Muziffer Jung do here underneath consent to, and specify, I will in no manner take or require any other from him; and the treaties heretofore entered into between us are hereby rendered void, and shall be mutually returned.

And the agents and stewards of the nabob Muziffer Jung, whom I, Asoph ul Dowlah have hitherto kept in custody, shall be delivered up to him, and henceforth his people shall be at his own disposal.

The Nabob Muziffer Jung likewise declares, that he will in every instance act agreeable to friendship and alliance, and (excepting only the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and the noble English Sirdars) he shall not make union or alliance with any power whatever, nor will he keep any correspondence, in act or word, with the enemies of the said nabob.

The Nawaub Muziffer Jung [illegible] that on account of the troops which the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah shall maintain as his security, he will pay him the sum of four lacks and fifty thousand R[illegible] yearly, in ten different payments; viz.

In the Months of

Koars	- -	45,000 Rs.
Keetick	- -	45,000 Rs.
Aghan	- -	45,000 Rs.
Poos	- -	45,000 Rs.
Haug	- -	45,000 Rs.

In

In the Month of

Phagune	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Cheyte	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Beysack	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Soyte	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Apar	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Total		-	4,50,000 Rs.

And as this year, four months of the Kince, (or latter season) have already passed away, so that I have it not in my power to account for the whole year, I (Muziffer Jung) shall account for only the remaining six months, as below particularized; viz.

In the Month

Maug	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Phagun	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Cheyt	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Beysack	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Ieet	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Apar	-	-	45,000 Rs.
Total		-	2,70,000 Rs.

And whatever Dustucks or Perwunnahs of the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah shall be wrote to the country belonging to the Muziffer Jung, shall be obedient thereto; and where they may affect the revenues, the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah will make up the damage.

And the friends of either shall be the friends of each other, and the enemies of either shall be the enemies of each other; and for this purpose the name of God and his Prophet, and the Immaculate Persons (on whom the blessing of God) is between us. Neither of us will swerve from this declaration.

No. 5.

Copy of a Treaty under the Seal of the nabob Muziffer Jung Behadur, dated on the 20th of the month Sisser, in the 1189th year of the Hegirah.

In as much as the late nabob Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah Behadur nominated me as one of his children, the paternal connection with my friend Asoph ul Dowlah Yhe Khan Behadur is accordingly confirmed, and I therefore declare, that whosoever is the friend of the nabob Asoph ul Dowlah is my friend, and whoever is his enemy is my enemy, and that in good or bad, in war or contention with neighbours or with strangers, with Hindoos or Musselmans, I will be the partner and ally of the aforesaid nabob; and at any time when the aforesaid nabob shall go forth upon any expedition or undertaking, and shall require my attendance with my troops, I will, without delay, comply therewith; and if he shall direct me to join him with my forces, I will forthwith march and join him, and I will on these occasions come with all the troops which are in my constant employ; but if the said nabob, should direct me to entertain a greater number, I will take the tunkaws for such from Asoph ul Dowlah, and at all times and every way I will remain ready and obedient to the orders of the said nabob; and whatsoever the said nabob shall direct I shall be conformable, and not in the least swerve therefrom; and generation after generation, this oath and declaration between us shall remain firm, and I shall in no way or manner swerve from this declaration; and swearing by God, and the Prophet of God, and the holy Koran, I do confirm it, and therefore these few words in the manner of a Treaty have been written.

RETURN to the 2d order of the Honourable the House of Commons of 18th April, 1806, which requires "Copy of the instruction from Marquis Wellesley to the Honourable Henry Wellesley, to negotiate the surrender of the Furruckabad Provinces in 1801."

To G. Mercer, Esq. secretary to the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces.

Sir,

1. His excellency the most noble the governor-general having deemed it expedient to commit to the honourable the lieutenant-governor the conduct of a negotiation with Emdaud Hussein Khaun, the nabob of Furruckabad, respecting the future administration of the affairs of that province, has directed me to communicate to you, for the information and guidance of the lieutenant-governor, the

the following observations and instructions.

2. The honourable the lieutenant-governor is apprised that the nabob Emdaud Hussein Khaun, and Khimud Mund Khan the manager of the district of Furruckabad, waited on the governor-general at Cawnpore, with his excellency's express permission, and accompanied his excellency to Lucknow. His excellency was induced to require the attendance of these persons, both with the view of receiving their acknowledgements under the circumstances of the late transfer of the tribute of Furruckabad, from the nabob vizier to the company, and to adjust with the nabob Emdaud Hussein Khan, and Khimud Mund Khan, the terms of a new and improved arrangement of the affairs of that principality. The disagreement subsisting between the young nabob and the managers, their mutual complaints and accusations, and the approaching expiration of the nabob's minority, rendered an early revision of the state of that country, and a new settlement of its administration, indispensably requisite. His excellency was anxious to avail himself of this opportunity to establish the future condition of that province upon principles calculated to secure its prosperity, and beneficial to the interests of the honourable company.

3. The extreme pressure of the other important business, however, prevented the accomplishment of this object during his excellency's residence in the upper provinces, and his excellency, in consequence, determined to commit the negotiation to the conduct of the honorable the lieutenant-governor.

4. With that intention his excellency desired both nabob Emdaud Hussein Khaun, and Khimud Mund Khan, to proceed to join the lieutenant-governor with all practicable expedition.

5. Previously to the communication of his excellency's instructions with regard to the specific objects of that negotiation, and the mode of conducting it, I am directed summarily to state the nature of the relation which subsisted between the nabob vizier and the principality of Furruckabad, the measures which were adopted for the administration of affairs in that province subsequently to the death of the late nabob, Muzuffer Jung, and the actual condition of its government.

6. By an engagement concluded between the late vizier and the nabob of Furruckabad, under the guarantee of the company, the late nabob was bound to pay an annual tribute of 4½ lacks of Rupees to the vizier. The number of troops to be maintained by the nabob of Furruckabad was limited to the extent requisite for the purposes of state, and the vizier was charged with the protection and defence of the province from internal and external enemies.

7. Although the internal administration of affairs was conducted by the officers, and under the immediate authority of the nabob of Furruckabad, that province was considered to be in fact a dependency of the dominions of the nabob vizier, and the occasional interference of the vizier, and of the British government in its capacity of guarantee in administration of affairs, was practised and admitted.

8. On the death of Mozuffer Jung, his eldest son, being convicted of the murder of his father, was carried to Lucknow, and confined by the orders of the vizier, and the succession devolved upon Emdaud Hussein Khaun, the second son, then a minor; the British government interposed on this occasion for the appointment of a manager, to conduct the affairs of Furruckabad during the minority of Emdaud Hussein Khaun; and Khimud Mund Khaun, who had formerly held the situation of minister, was selected with the consent of the vizier for that office.

9. This arrangement was extremely repugnant to the wishes of a few persons who held offices in the late administration, and who hoped to obtain an ascendancy in the new government, for the accomplishment of their individual views of profit and ambition; these persons were believed to be men of turbulent, intriguing dispositions, and dissolute habits; and Khimud Mund Khan, aware of the difficulties and embarrassments which the character and intrigues of those persons would oppose to the successful discharge of his duty in the administration of affairs of the province, refused to accept that office without the fullest assurance of support and protection from the British government. Under that assurance, Khimud Mund Khaun was appointed to be manager of the province during Emdaud Hussein Khan's minority.

10. The apprehension of the manager were amply justified, and the interposition

of the British authority became indispensably necessary to remedy the evils occasioned by the efforts of contending parties, and to establish a system of order and regularity in the conduct of affairs.

11. On the late governor-general Lord Teignmouth's visit to Lucknow, in the year 1797, the nabob Emdaud Hussein Khan, and Khimud Mund Khaun, waited on his lordship at that place; and on that occasion a full discussion of all the points connected with the future management of the affairs of that province took place, under the orders and superintendance of the governor-general; and an engagement was framed, prescribing rules for the future administration of affairs, and containing limitations and restrictions calculated to suppress the prevailing evils and abuses, and to strengthen and confirm the authority of the Manager.

12. Under the system prescribed by that engagement, Khimud Mund Khan has continued to administer the affairs of Furruckabad. There is no reason to believe that Khimud Mund Khan has deviated from the line of conduct he was directed to observe. By the report of the Resident at Lucknow, to whom Khimud Mund Khan's accounts have been annually submitted, the payments of the stipends, and the prescribed appropriation of the revenues, appear to have been made with correctness and regularity; and the general conduct of the manager seems to have merited the confidence reposed in him by the British government and the nabob vizier.

13. Although the interposition of the British authority secured a just and regular administration of affairs, it necessarily rendered Khimud Mund Khan in a greater degree than ever the object of dislike and resentment to those persons whose views were checked by the corroboration of his authority. The persons principally alluded to are Imaum Khaun, Punool Khaun, and Mahomdee Khaun, who were actually in attendance upon the nabob, Emdaud Hussein Khan when he visited the governor-general at Cawnpore.

14. Khimud Mund Khan has represented to his excellency, in the most earnest and impressive manner, the vexations and embarrassments to which he has constantly been subjected by the intrigues, counteraction, and malevolence of those persons, and by the enmity of the nabob. He states, that they possess a complete ascendancy over the mind of the young nabob; that they mislead the judgment, prevert his principles, and encourage him in every species of debauchery. He describes the character of the nabob to be naturally bad, and to have been rendered still more depraved by the example and the counsels of his unprincipled companions; and he declares his own inability to continue longer in the administration of the affairs of Furruckabad, exposed to counteraction, obloquy, and every personal danger, from the inveterate enmities and depraved principles, of the young nabob and his associates. He therefore earnestly dedesires to be relieved from his present situation, and to be indulged with the provision conditionally assigned to him under the terms of theengagement.

15. On the other hand, the young nabob's minority being nearly expired, he claims the privilege of taking the management of affairs into his own hands, and accompanies his application for that purpose with complaints against the conduct of the manager. He desires permission to remove him, and to appoint some person from among the confidential friends of his late father to be his minister.

16. Under these circumstances, his excellency considers it to be indispensably necessary to make a new arrangement for the conduct of affairs in the province of Furruckabad.

17. His excellency considers the measure of abandoning the management of that province to the young nabob to be injurious to the prosperity of the country and to the welfare of the inhabitants, and hazardous to the tranquillity of the company's contiguous dominions. His excellency has every reason to believe that Khimud Mund Khan's description of the character of the young nabob, and of his associates, is correct; and that if the nabob were to be invested with the management of his own affairs, he would commit the administration of the province to the hands of his profligate companions.

18. In his excellency's judgment, it would be equally unjust and imprudent to commit the independent management of a territory, situated as Furruckabad is, with respect to the company's provinces, to the hands of persons not only wanting in the qualifications requisite for the due administration of affairs, but of depraved habits, and vicious

ous dispositions; under actual circumstances, the right of the nabob to exercise the government of Furruckabad cannot, upon any principle of justice or policy, be admitted to an extent injurious to the welfare of the province, and to the interests of the company. The British government could not justly protect the nawaub in the exercise of authority, without providing effectual means for precluding the abuse of it.

19.—On the other hand, the continuance of the present system of management, under Khimud Mund Khan, or any other minister, without any modification of it, would combine a tacit admission of the nabob's right, with his absolute exclusion from the exercise of it.

20.—It becomes necessary, therefore, either to invest the nabob with the general government of the country, under such restrictions as may be practicable to preclude the abuse of his authority, or to establish the civil and military government of the company in the district of Furruckabad, upon a system similar to that which has been carried into effect in the Carnatic, and in the country of Tanjore.

21.—Under the impression which his excellency has received of the nabob's character, his excellency entertains considerable doubts of the practicability of establishing and preserving a sufficient degree of controul in the hands of the British government, combined with the delegation of any portion of authority in the administration of affairs to Emdaud Hussein Khan.

22. The advantages of the other alternative to the company, both in a political and a pecuniary point of view, and its beneficial effects upon the condition of the country and of its inhabitants, are obvious; and the real interests and welfare of the young nabob would be more effectually promoted and secured by this arrangement than by any other. His excellency wishes, therefore, to direct the attention of the lieutenant-governor to the means of accomplishing this desirable arrangement.

23.—If the nabob were suffered to act independently of the councils of his interested associates, his excellency has no doubt that he might be easily persuaded to concur in the proposed arrangement; but under the influence of those persons, the nabob's acquiescence cannot be expected, unless means be adopted to combine their individual interests with the accomplishment of that arrangement.

24. If, therefore, after a full deliberation upon all the circumstances of the case, the lieutenant-governor should be of opinion that it is advisable to enter into a negotiation for the accomplishment of the proposed measures, his excellency authorizes the lieutenant-governor to conclude such engagements in favour of those persons as he may deem to be expedient.

25. If circumstances should render it necessary to conclude an arrangement of the affairs of Furruckabad upon a different basis, his excellency would consider it to be indispensably necessary to remove those persons from the province, and his excellency thinks this intimation might be successfully applied for the purpose of deterring them from any opposition to the measures in agitation.

26. His excellency being of opinion that entire dependence may be placed on the discretion and integrity of Khimud Mund Khan (who of course possesses every requisite information with respect to the affairs of Furruckabad) his excellency thinks it would be advisable to consult with him confidentially upon the subject of the proposed arrangement, and upon the means of carrying it into effect.

27. In the event of the nabob's concurrence in that arrangement, a regular agreement should be executed in the names of the governor-general, and of the nabob, for the perpetual transfer of the civil and military government of the province of Furruckabad, and of its revenues, to the honourable compan[y], stipulating for the payment of the [sti]pend which may be set[tled] for the su[p]port of the nabob, as well as of such other allowances as it may be deemed expedient to continue or to grant to the members of the family, and others.

28.—Emdaud Hussein Khan should be permitted to retain the style and dignity of nabob of Furruckabad, while the entire civil and military administration of the province is exclusively in the hands of the British government. His excellency leaves it to the lieutenant-governor's discretion to decide the amount of the allowance to be granted to Emdaud Hussein Khan, which may be

be assigned (as in the Carnatic and Tanjore) by a per centage upon the revenues of the district, so regulated as never to fall short of, or to exceed a certain amount.

29. The stipends specified in the engagement adverted to in a former part of this dispatch should be confirmed, and such jaggeers as are at present held under valid claims should immediately, or as soon as may be practicable, be commuted for equivalent stipends. This engagement is of course to be subject to the ratification of the governor-general.

30. If on proper investigation it should appear that the conduct of Khimud Mund Khan, in the administration of the affairs of Furruckabad, has been consistent with the obligations of his duty, he will be entitled to a provision by the terms of the engagement under which he has acted. His excellency leaves it to the judgment of the lieutenant-governor to settle the nature and extent of such provision, subject however to his excellency's ultimate confirmation. His excellency desires that the lieutenant-governor will take into consideration the expediency of employing Khimud Mund Khan, either temporarily or permanently, in the management of any portion of the country under the new system.

31. When his excellency shall have been furnished by the lieutenant-governor with a report upon all the points connected with the object of these instructions, his excellency will be able to transmit to the lieutenant-governor further directions for his conduct in regulating the details of the proposed arrangement.

32. If the lieutenant-governor should deem it to be inexpedient to enter into a negotiation for the purposes described in this dispatch, his excellency desires to be furnished with the communication of the lieutenant-governor's sentiments respecting the most eligible plan for the future administration of the province of Furruckabad, with reference to all the circumstances and considerations detailed in the foregoing part of this letter.

33. For the information of the lieutenant-governor, I am directed to transmit to you the following documents, as being connected with the subject of the present dispatch.

A. Copy and translation of the engagement adverted to in the foregoing instructions.

B. Copy and translation of a memorial addressed to his excellency the most noble the governor-general from Khimud Mund Khan.

C. Copy and translation, of a letter to his excellency from Omrah Begum, the sister of Khimud Mund Khan.

D. Copy and translation of a letter to his excellency, from the nabob Emdaud Hussein Khan.

34.—His excellency desires that the lieutenant-governor will communicate, upon the whole, the subject of these instructions with the resident at Lucknow, who will be furnished with a copy of this dispatch,

I have the honour to be,
Sir, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed)
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Government.

On the river near Mangee,
21st March, 1802.

Translation of the Furruckabad engagement.

His excellency the vizier having given, in concert with the governor-general, his most deliberate attention to the disagreement existing between the nawaub, Emdaud Hussein Khan, and Khirrud Mund Khan, and to the confusion which in consequence of that disagreement obtains in the administration of the government of Furruckabad; with a view to prevent this confusion in future, he has determined that the following arrangement shall be observed during the minority of the nawaub Emdaud Hussein Khan.

First. Khirrud Mund Khan shall regularly pay the annual tribute to his excellency the vizier, agreeable to the specified kists

Secondly. As Khirrud Mund Khan has been selected by his Excellency the Vizier for the administeration of the government of Furruckabad, it becomes necessary therefore that he should be invested

vested with full power and authority in the discharge of the situation allotted to him. In consideration of this, it is proper that he should be absolute with respect to the removal or appointment of the officers employed in the conduct of the affairs of government, and that he should exercise the same authority which was enjoyed by former chiefs there. But it is requisite that Khirrud Mund Khan should be answerable to his excellency the vizier for every act of his government, who considers himself guarantee of the rights of the Nawaub Emdaud Hussein Khan.

Thirdly. With a view to preserve the rights of the Nawaub Emdaud Hussein Khan, it is requisite that Khirrud Mund Khan should transact every measure of his government, in the name of Emdaud Hussein Khan.

Fourthly. Khirrud Mund Khan shall receive a commission of 2 and ½ per cent. upon the revenues, besides 5,000 Rupees annually, which have been long allotted to him; and hereafter, if an increase of the amount of commission should be deemed advisable, and the revenues admit of it, the proportion will depend upon his excellency the vizier.

Fifthly. Khirrud Mund Khan will annually transmit the accounts of his office to the vizier through the resident of Lucknow, for the purpose of being examined in the presence of a person appointed by the Nawaub Emdaud Hussein Khan, who will be empowered to make an objection to the accounts. After the accounts shall have been settled, a written deed of acknowledgment to that purpose shall be given to Khirrud Mund Khan. With a view to enable that person to understand thoroughly the accounts given in by Khirrud Mund Khan, one or two Mohurreers shall be appointed on the part of the Nawaub Emdaud Hussein Khan for the purpose of taking copies of the accounts, orders, and agreements, with Aumils, as also of the receipts and disbursements.

Sixthly. After the expiration of the term of the administration, on condition that Khirrud Mund Khan shall have transacted all affairs to the satisfaction of his excellency the vizier, and of the British government, Khirrud Mund Khan shall either fix his residence at Benares, under the protection of the British government, in the same manner that it is extended to the Nawaub Dil Delere Khaun, upon which subject the governor-general has expressed his assent; or he shall establish his residence at Furruckabad; in either case, however, he will receive such allowance as may be deemed proper.

Seventhly. Whenever Khirrud Mund Khan may apply to the vizier for the assistance of troops, in order to quell any opposition to his authority, he will detail his reasons fully upon the subject; and in case their should be no substantial grounds for refusing it, the vizier assents to grant the required assistance of troops.

Eighthly. During the minority of the Nawaud Emdaud Hussein Khan, the sum of 50,000 Rupees annually is assigned for his household establishment, and other expences. At present, in consideration of the receipts and the heavy necessary disbursements, a larger sum cannot be appropriated; but hereafter, in the event of an increase of the revenues, a greater amount may be allowed for this purpose.

Ninthly. Besides the Jaggeer amounting to 17,200 Rupees annually, at present in the possession of Omrah Begum, the widow of the late nabob, Muzuffer Jung, the sum of 3,000 Rupees shall be paid to her annually, for the support of the other dependants of the late Nawaub.

Tenthly. The sum of 14,000 Rupees annually shall be appropriated for the maintenance of Himmut Behauder, Hussein Alli Khaun, and Hussein Alli Khaun, the three sons-in-law of the late Nawaub, and married to three daughters of the said Omrah Begum, in equal proportions to each.

Eleventhly. The sum of 1,800 Rupees shall be appropriated annually for the subsistence of the three other sons-in-law married to daughters by concubines.

Twelfthly. The sons, who now receive an annual stipend in the proportion of eight months, in the event of the increase of the funds admitting of any addition to it, and of Khirrud Mund Khaun's proposing the addition to his excellency the vizier previously to the assignment of it, and of his excellency approving such addition, shall hereafter receive an annual maintenance in the proportion of ten months.

Thirteenthly. In the event of the funds admitting of it, a provision shall be made for the two unmarried daughters of the late Nawaub by Omrah Begum aforesaid,

aforesaid, as also for the support of several of his dependants, who, according to the representations of Khirrud Mund Khaun, are about 40 persons, on condition that Khirrud Mund Khaun shall, previously to the establishment of any provision for these persons, communicate the subject to his excellency the vizier, and that his excellency shall approve of the same.

Fourteenthly. Khirrud Mund Khaun shall not fix any new salaries, &c. without the knowledge of his excellency the vizier.

A true Translation.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Pers. Secy. to Govt.

Translation of a Memorial delivered by KHIRRUD MUND KHAUN, the 7th February, 1802.

By the Grace of God, your Lordship is endowed with a disposition to afford protection to the world, and is become the source of ease and security to the nobility of Hindostan. It is well known also, that I am supported and upheld by the company's government. Accordingly, upon the death of the nabob Muzuffer Jung, I declined the management of the administration, in consideration of the debts due from government, and of the arrears of tribute due to the nabob vizier, which amounted to nearly three lacks of Rupees, and of the intriguing disposition of the people, who are now even about the nabob Nasir Jung. But being remonstrated with, by Mr. Lumsden, by orders of the late governor-general, Lord Teignmouth, and being assured by his encouraging and conciliating communications, I took the administration. Accordingly the circumstances of my having paid the tribute to his excellency, together with the arrears, as well as my having liquidated the debts, by borrowing money upon certain terms, and by assignments on the revenues, as also the manner in which I have hitherto carried on the affairs of the Mehals, are well known to your Lordship, and will have been communicated by the newspapers. As, by the attested documents and papers delivered to me by the former ministers, it appeared that there were sums due from Purmool Khaun, Imaum Khaun, and Mohummudee Khaun; I conformably thereto demanded the payment of them, but they, from motives of disaffection refused to discharge them, and having by shameful insinuations and flattery, obtained an influence with the nabob Nasir Jung, they occasioned a breach between us. Notwithstanding, however, that I had the orders of his excellency to dismiss and send them away under confinement, I endeavoured to conciliate them, with a view to induce them to conform to the directions of his excellency, but they constantly procrastinated, and being moreover more inveterate than ever against me, they propagated such various calumnies that I will not attempt the description of them. In consideration, however, that sometime or other an enquiry would take place by my superiors, I continued in the administration of affairs. At the time of Lord Teignmouth's arrival at Lucknow, I waited upon his lordship, agreeably to his orders; the nabob Nasir Jung also went there, and the same false and calumniating representations, which are now every where made by the people about the nabob against me, were then also stated by them. Since justice, however, is the characteristic of the English, his lordship did not attend to their representations. After a perusal of the Hokumnameh, consisting of fourteen articles, Mr. Lumsden gave to me another paper, conveying to me new written instructions under his seal and signature, agreeably to the commands of lord Teignmouth; and he then verbally gave me every assurance and encouragement, and my dismission towards Furruckabad. I consequently have since remained in the administration of affairs to the best of my ability, and have continued to pay the tribute. Now, through my good fortune, I have been honoured by paying my respects to your lordship, I have derived the greatest encouragement from your lordship's verbal communications. Since the protection of the dependant is consistent with the dignity of the highest nobles, I trust that, if it be your lordship's pleasure to retain me in the administration of affairs there, you will acquiesce in what I may propose, and I am in every sense ready to manifest my allegiance, and to pay the tribute.

In the event of this not being your lordship's pleasure, I trust that you will continue to me my Istimrauree lands, my Jaggeers,

Jaggeers, and the annual sum of 5,000 rupees allotted to me in the lifetime of the nabob, Mozuffer Jung, and that another source of subsistence may be granted to me proportionate to my expences, with my family and dependants, by the appropriation of lands to be totally under my own management, that I may not be dependant upon my equals; or otherwise, that an ameer may be deputed by your lordship for the purpose of distributing the established allowances. Since I am now arrived at an advanced age, I am not anxious for a very large provision. My only wish is to conduct myself with such attachment and allegiance towards your lordship, as to merit your attention towards me; since, by these means, not only my own livelihood, but the future protection of my children is secured from the company.

A true translation.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Per. Secy. to Govt.

From OMRAH BEGUM, received 7th February, 1802.

By the grace of God your lordship is the place of refuge and protection for your dependants, and the source of security and ease to the nobility of Hindostan. Accordingly, the late nabob, Mozuffer Jung, passed his life in the enjoyment of every comfort under the kindness of the company's government; and I also have hitherto lived with perfect content under the influence of its protection, without any other hope than that the favour of government may be continually extended towards me. Since, through the aid of my auspicious fortune, your lordship has arrived in this quarter, God is witness that the pleasure and satisfaction which I have derived from these happy tidings defy the power of language to express. My brother, Khirrud Mund Khaun, has the honour of waiting upon your lordship, and will represent to your lordship various particulars relative to me; and I trust that in conformity to kindness your lordship will direct your attention to them, which will be the means of preserving the credit and respect of my family.

The unprincipled character and evil disposition of Imaun Khaun, Mohummud Khaun, and Purmool Khaun, who are in the confidence of the nabob Nasir Jung, are well known. Having by various artifices obtained an entire influence over the nabob, they are desirous of creating a disagreement and division between us, and are now planning the ruin of this family. By their improper conduct my influence is rendered unavailing. Since your lordship is renowned for justice and for your attention to the rights of your dependants, it is incumbent upon your lordship to extend your kindness to whatever may conduce to the benefit of this family and of the other dependents here; and as the honourable Mr. Wellesley has been appointed by your lordship, lieutenant-governor for the administration of the affairs of these provinces, I trust that your lordship will favour me with a letter from yourself to him, directing his attention to this family, and that my said brother may in every instance experience your lordship's kindness, which will also promote my comfort.

At this time the marriage of my two daughters is in agitation; I trust your lordship's kindness will be directed to the expences of the ceremony, and to a future provision for them, that I may accomplish this necessary object. I trust that I may be constantly gratified by the receipt of your lordship's kind letters, containing accounts of your health.

A true translation.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Per. Secy. to Govt.

Translation of a memorial delivered by EMDAUD HOOSSEIN KHAUN; received 25th January, 1802.

For three generations past, that is to say, from the time of the nabobs Ahmud Alli Khaun and Mozuffer Jung, our family have invariably manifested the firmest attachment towards the company's government; and I am hopeful, through these means, of the attention, support, and countenance of your lordship. Excepting your lordship, I have no protector or friend. I beg leave to represent

to

to your lordship, that what I have suffered from my earliest years, and still suffer from a consideration of the various malpractices committed under the administration of my Naib, who entertains views towards the government and power, would involve a very voluminous detail. But in a few words, it is this: that I am altogether dissatisfied with the said Naib; and upon this subject, as the term of my minority is now drawing to a close, I indulge the hope that your lordship will give me permission to remove him, and in his room to invest the Khelaut of Neeabut, upon some person among the confidential friends of my deceased father, that he may commence the collection of the revenues of the territory belonging to me, and pay to the company the customary tribute, which shall be paid annually by regular instalments; the remainder shall be appropriated to my indispensable expences after the charges of government shall have been defrayed, and the demands of the various entitled claimants been satisfied. If your lordship should still wish to postpone this point until after the full expiration of my minority, which will be in the course of two or three months, I trust that your lordship will issue instructions to the honourable Mr. Wellesley, to give me the required permission when the period of my minority shall have expired, that, having introduced a reformed system of government, I may offer up my thanks for your lordship's kindness and favour.

A true translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

Per. Secy. to Govt.

Return to the 3d and 4th orders of the honourable the House of Commons of 18th April, 1806, which require "copy of all propositions made in "consequence to that prince (the "nabob of Furruckabad,) his answers "thereto; and the minutes or reports "of conferences held between Mr. "Wellesley and the Nabob;"—and,

Copy of the said treaty, and any reports made after its conclusion, to the governor-general.

To his excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I have the honour to inform your lordship that Khenud Mund Khan, the manager of Furruckabad, arrived at Bareilly on the 30th ultimo.

2. I yesterday had a long conversation with him upon the subject of the affairs of Furruckabad, the purport of which I shall now submit to your lordship.

3. I began by stating, that during your lordship's residence in the upper provinces, a variety of important business had rendered it impossible for your lordship to enter upon a consideration of the state of the province of Furruckabad with a view to the adjustment of the terms of a new and improved arrangement of the affairs of that principality; that your lordship had in consequence referred Khenud Mund Khan to me, and had directed me to enter into a full and unreserved communication with him upon all points relating to the present state of that country, and to the actual condition of its government.

4. Khenud Mund Khan appeared at first very unwilling to disclose his sentiments, stating, in general terms, that he was unable to form any judgment of what was best for the country, but that he was willing to subscribe to any arrangement which your lordship might deem advisable.

5. To this I replied, that without a free and unreserved communication on his part no confidential intercourse could subsist between us; that I knew he had stated his sentiments freely to Mr. Edmonstone, and that unless he were equally explicit with me it would be useless to proceed further in the conversation.

6. Khenud Mund Khan replied, that the reserve of which I complained proceeded principally from his apprehension of the resentment of the Nawaub, Emdaud Hoossein Khan, and his counsellors, if they were to learn that he had proposed arrangements calculated to subvert their future expectations; that, in the present state of the government of Furruckabad, some change was absolutely necessary, but that, being ignorant of the views

and

and intentions of the British government, he was unwilling to propose any arrangement which might possibly be foreign to your lordship's wishes. It would therefore relieve him from a great degree of embarrassment if I would state the arrangement which appeared to me best calculated to secure the future welfare of the principality of Furruckabad, and to provide for the interest of the British government, and of the individuals and families who had no other subsistence than their pensions and stipends chargeable upon the revenues of the state.

7. Being desirous that the proposal of vesting the civil and military authority in the hands of the British government should originate with Khenud Mund Khan, I continued to urge him to an unreserved disclosure of his sentiments with respect to the most eligible plan for the future government, when, after requiring a promise from me that I would never mention him as having been concerned in any arrangement which might ultimately take place, he said that there were only three modes of settlement which suggested themselves to his mind:

1st. That the nawaub's evil counsellors should be removed, and the Administration of the affairs of the province continued in his (Khenud Mund Khan's) hands:

2dly. That upon the expiration of the minority of the nawaub, he, the nawaub, should be allowed to assume the government of the country:

3dly. That the civil and military administration of the country should be transferred to the British government.

8. To the first of these propositions I replied that the disagreement subsisting between the nawaub and Khenud Mund Khan, and their mutual complaints and accusations, rendered a continuation of his authority, upon its present footing, nearly impracticable. The removal of the nawaub's favourites) which appeared to be indispensably requisite in any arrangement,) would tend to aggravate his ill will towards Khenud Mund Khan, and would thereby increase the difficulties of which he complained in the discharge of his duty.

9. Upon the second proposition, I asked Khenud Mund Khan whether, from his knowledge of the natural disposition of the Nawaub Emdaud Hossein Khan, he conceived that the removal of his evil counsellors would be likely to produce such a change in his conduct as might afford a reasonable expectation of his managing the affairs of the province with honour to himself, and advantage to the general interests; he replied, that admitting the Nawaub's disposition to be naturally good, his habits were so depraved by long intercourse with persons of corrupt and profligate principles, that he did not think he could be induced to confide in men of different habits and dispositions. I then desired to know whether it were possible to propose an arrangement calculated to produce more fatal effects than the establishment of the full and exclusive authority of the Nawaub Emdaud Khan, to which Khenud Mund Khan replied, certainly not.

10. It only remained, therefore, to consider the proposition of transferring the civil and military administration of the province to the British government; and here I stated that your lordship had long been of opinion that this was the only arrangement which could ultimately afford satisfaction to all parties, and establish the welfare and prosperity of the province upon a secure and permanent foundation. That the British government, in assuming the management of the country, proposed no advantage to itself beyond the security of its just rights and interests, and the interests of those dependent upon the state; that the arrangement proposed was the establishment of the company's judicial authority, which, from the murders and robberies daily committed in the province of Furruckabad, was a measure indispensably requisite to the internal order of the province, and to the safety and tranquillity of the company's contiguous possessions. I added, that it was your lordship's intention that a liberal provision should be made for the Nawaub, and that Khenud Mund Khan might rely, with confidence, that the acknowledged liberality of the British government would not admit of his interests being neglected.

11. Khenud Mund Khan stated in reply that he had the fullest reliance upon the British government, and that he was ready to promote your lordship's views by all the means in his power

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Upon my asking him whether the Nawaub was likely to object to the proposed arrangement, he said that he would certainly raise many objections to it, but that he thought his compliance might be greatly facilitated by the removal of his ill-advised counsellors; and he strongly recommended that immediately upon their arrival at Bareilly they should be directed to return to Furruckabad.

12. I should be unwilling to assume the management of the province of Furruckabad without the Nawaub's concurrence; but should he persist in withholding his consent to such an arrangement we have certainly a well-founded claim to a portion of territory equal to the amount of the tribute, and to the expences of collecting that amount. In the event, therefore, of his rejection of the proposal of transferring the whole province to the authority of the British government, it is my intention to demand the cession of a portion of territory equal to the amount of the tribute and to the expences of collection. I shall likewise insist upon the establishment of civil and criminal courts of justice throughout the province of Furruckabad, and upon security being given for the regular payment of the several stipends and pensions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

H. Wellesley.

Bareilly, 4th May, 1804.

I have just now received intelligence of the arrival of the nabob of Furruckabad.

(Copy)

To his excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

(Official)

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward for your lordship's approval and ratification, the treaty for the cession of the province of Furrukabad to the East India company.

2. The accompanying copies of the correspondence which has passed between the Nawaub of Furruckabad and me, render it unnecessary for me to trouble your lordship with a minute detail of the progress of the negotiation. The various interests and views of the Nawaub, of Khenud Mund Khan, and of their respective followers and dependants, with the efforts and intrigues of each party to accomplish its ends, have necessarily delayed the execution of the treaty.

3. The Nawaub in his first public visit to me presented two papers, of which Nos. 1 and 2 of the enclosures are copies and translations. I was prepared for the violent accusations they contain against Khenud Mund Khan, and I determined to avail myself of the opportunity they afforded me of submitting to the Nawaub the new arrangements proposed by your lordship, for the future administration of the province of Furruckabad.

4. With this intention I appointed an early day for our meeting upon business, when, after a full discussion of the state of the affairs of the province of Furruckabad, and of the necessity which existed for an improved settlement of its administration, I communicated to the Nawaub the arrangement which appeared to your lordship best calculated to satisfy all parties, and to promote the welfare and security of that principality. The Nawaub, after proposing some arrangements, which I stated to be inadmissable, requested that my proposition might be communicated to him in writing; and I accordingly, in the course of the day, sent him the paper marked No. 3, to which, on the 11th, I received an answer, No. 4.

5. As the success of the negotiation appeared to me, in a great measure, to depend upon allowing as little time as possible for the operation of the intrigues of persons in the Nawaub's family interested in his retaining the management of his country, I immediately replied to his memorial in terms which I thought likely to draw such an answer from him as might leave me at liberty to conclude that he had agreed to the cession of the country.

6. Although in the Nawaub's answer, No. 6, his consent to the cession is by no

no means unequivocal, yet his request to be furnished with papers and accounts afforded me an opportunity of repeating the declaration I had previously made, that one of your lordship's principal objects in the arrangement proposed was the personal welfare of the Nawaub; and that a liberal monthly allowance from the company's treasury, subjected to no diminution, would be more for his advantage than a precarious dependance upon the revenues of the country, the surplus of which, after the expences of the government had been paid, had, at no time, under the management of Khenud Mund Khan, afforded to the Nawaub an allowance adequate to his expences.

7. It is unnecessary to trouble your lordship with any remarks upon the correspondence which succeeded, and which is contained in the numbers noted in the margin, as it relates solely to the adjustment of the several points composing the articles of the treaty.

8. It may be proper, however, to observe, that Khenud Mund Khan has afforded me no assistance towards obtaining the Nawaub's consent to the cession, although upon his arrival at Bareilly, he confessed himself to be aware of the necessity of it.

9. I have great reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Nawaub, who, if he had been suffered to follow the dictates of his own judgment, would, I am persuaded, have acceded to your lordship's proposals with very little hesitation. He has invariably expressed himself desirous of promoting your lordship's views by all the means in his power; and although he at first intimated a wish that they could be made compatible with his retaining the management of the country, he is now, I believe, satisfied that the arrangement will be attended with equal advantages to himself and to the company.

10. In the liberal allowance granted to the Nawaub, and in acceding to his request respecting the small pensions to be paid to the persons mentioned in the seventh article of the treaty, I entertain a confident hope that I shall not have acted contrary to your lordship's intentions. The enclosed paper, No. 13, exhibits the balance which will remain to the company after the several allowances and pensions chargeable upon the revenues shall have been paid; and I have reason to believe that the revenues and commercial resources of the province are capable of considerable improvement.

11. But the cession was rendered indispensably requisite to the safety and prosperity of the company's contiguous possessions by the total want of police, which has hitherto prevailed in the province of Furruckabad, and the frequent commission of robberies and murders. By the establishment of courts of justice, and the introduction of an efficient system of police, we shall be enabled to reduce to order a set of sava e and licentious patans, who are ever ready to excite or to join in commotions and rebellions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

HENRY WELLESLEY.

Bareilly, 7th June, 1802.

P. S. I enclose the original treaty with the Nawaub's seal and mine affixed to it. The copy, under my seal and signature, is for your lordship's ratification.

A true Copy.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Sec. to Government.

Treaty between the honourable the East India company and the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan, for ceding to the honourable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies, in commutation of the tribute hitherto payable by the said Nawaub to the honourable company; concluded on the one part by the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces in Oude, by virtue of full powers vested in him for that purpose, by his excellency the most noble the governor-general; and on the other part by the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan

Khan Behauder Naser Jung, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors.

Article 1st.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the province of Furruckabad and its dependencies shall be ceded, in perpetual sovereignty, to the honourable the East India company, from the commencement of the fuslee year one thousand two hundred and ten, the nabob transferring to the company his right and property in the same, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned.

Article 2d.—With a view of providing for the maintenance and dignity of the nabob, Imdaud Hoossain Khan Behauder, it is agreed that he shall receive a monthly allowance of nine thousand rupees, (or one lack and eight thousand rupees annually) which allowance shall be continued to his heirs and successors, and shall not be subjected to any diminution from any cause whatsoever. And it is further agreed, that the said nabob shall be treated, on all occasions, with the attention, respect, and honour due to his rank and situation, and as a friend of the British government.

Article 3d.—The honourable the lieutenant-governor engages, that two thousand rupees yearly shall be allowed for the expences of the Emaum Barrah, and that the amount of three thousand six hundred rupees yearly, for the payment of the allowances to the separate Mahauls of the late nabob Mozuffer Jung, hitherto paid by Omrah Begum, shall be distributed hereafter by the nabob, who shall deliver the receipts for the same to the company's civil office, provided it should be found that these allowances have not been regularly paid by Omrah Begum.

Article 4th.—In compliance with the nabob's desire, the gardens, formerly the property of his father, the village of Sereyah Neamutpoor, the forfeited houses in Furruckabad, and the property of the Rannee Sauheb, shall be considered as his exclusive property, if there should appear to be no other persons legally entitled to such property.

Article 5th.—As the detailed list given in by the nabob, of family connections and attendants, under the head of pensioners, and the list delivered in by Khenud Mund Khan are in many respects different; and as it is the intention of the British government that provision should be made for persons whose claims to pensions shall appear to be well founded, it is hereby agreed that the rights of the different claimants shall be enquired into by the civil officer appointed by the British government, in conjunction with the nabob, and that sunnuds shall be granted under their joint seals and signatures, agreeably to which sunnuds the pensioners shall be paid by the nabob, who will deliver their receipts to the company's civil officer.

Article 6th.—The authority of the court of Adawlut shall not extend to the person of the nabob; but as his connections and dependants are undefined, and as it is the object of the British government to introduce a fair and impartial administration of justice throughout the province of Furruckabad, it is agreed that whatever complaints may be preferred against any of the nabob's dependants, shall, in the first instance, be referred to the nabob, and in the event of the complainant not receiving speedy justice, or being dissatisfied with the nabob's decision, the complaint shall be decided in the court of Adawlut.

Article 7.—In compliance with the nabob's request, allowances shall be granted to the under-mentioned persons, to be continued so long as their conduct shall be satisfactory to the government, and to the nabob.

	Rupees.	
Emaun Khan..	5000	annually.
Purmool Khan and Mokummud Khan.........	5000	ditto.
Khodaw Buksh, the Vakeel on the part of the nabob to attend the Civil Officer appointed to Furruckabad ...	4000	ditto.
Ahmed Buksh and Mohummud Sellah........	2000	ditto.

Article 8.—The Rent free Lands, the daily and yearly Pensions, and the Jagheers shall be continued, if, upon a fair investigation, they shall appear to have been established previously to the death of Mozuffer Jung.

Article 9.—This Treaty, consisting of nine articles, having been settled and concluded at the city of Bareilly, on the fourth

fourth day of June, 1802, corresponding with the 3d day of Suffer 1217 Hejree, the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieut.-governor of the ceded provinces in Oude, has delivered to the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan Nesir Jung Behauder, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under his seal and signature; and the said nabob has delivered to the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieut.-gov. of the ceded provinces, another copy of the same, under his seal and signature; the honourable Henry Wellesley engages to procure, within the space of thirty days, a ratification of the Treaty under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the governor-general.

No. 1.

Translation of a Memorial delivered by the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan to the honourable the lieut.-governor, 5th May, 1802.

The circumstances which I wish to submit to you are as follow:—My family, from three generations, have been well-wishers and friends of the company, and my claim to their friendship is greater than that of any other of the nobles of Hindostan; accordingly, to no others have the rulers of the company's affairs shewn an equal degree of consideration and friendship. I therefore address you with the utmost confidence that you will attend to my requests. The governor-general at the time of my father's decease had no other object in appointing Khenud Mund Khan as deputy during my minority but my advantage, and fearing that by the appointment of a stranger of this power, whilst the heir from his years could not superintend his own affairs, the state should suffer injury.

How far Khenud Mund Khan has answered the purposes intended by the governor-general will be understood by a separate statement. Although during his administration it may be difficult to prove the assertions contained in this statement, yet in the event of his being dismissed, I shall, God willing, prove them. In short, as my minority is now over, I have now the honour to lay before the government the following requests:

1st.—My hopes are that Khenud Mund Khan should be dismissed by your order, and that the management and settlement of the country of my inheritance should be put into my hands, that I may, like my father, without any interference, have full power in the management of the principality, collect the revenues of it, and pay regularly, from my own hands, the accustomed tribute to the company's government, and that the balance, after paying the just claims of those who are entitled to pensions, may be expended, as it was by my father, in the support of my rank. This I request may be speedily paid attention to, as Khenud Mund Khan's Aumils are ruining the country.

2d.—Let Khenud Mund Khan be ordered to settle his accounts for five years with my Mootasuddies, and pay the balance into my treasury.

3d.—When he has been dismissed, I further hope that, upon my proving that he has, with the assistance of Omrah Begum, and others connected with the state, plundered the property amassed by my forefathers, he may be made to restore it.

As Khenud Mund Khan has many people to support and aid him, and I have no support but God and yourself, I am hopeful that I may speedily, by your favour, arrive at the object of my requests.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to Gov.

(A True Translation)
(Signed) GRŒME MERCER,
Secretary.

(Translation.)—No. 2.

Statement on the part of Imdaud Hoossain Khan of the articles in which Khirrud Mund Khan has acted contrary to the arrangement with the governor-general.

It is stated in the latter part of the preamble of engagement, that the arrangement therein made should continue during Imdaud Hoossain Khan's minority.

It

contrary to this order is, that he has given to his sons and servants the ground surrounding the town, together with the houses on the skirts of the town, and most of the gardens belonging to the late Mozuffer Jung, while I am obliged to buy the fruits of the season in the Bazar, to make my customary presents to my friends and acquaintances; nor will he even allow me to purchase the fruit of my deceased father's garden; he also gives Jageers and pensions to whomsoever he pleases; for instance, he has lately given Amnabad as Jageer to Amunt Khan Afghan, and Aleepore to Ushruff Alla Khan as a Jageer; perhaps he may have received a Sunnud from the nabob vizier for this purpose.

I have briefly stated the above, as connected with the articles of the engagements. From among the many circumstances in which Khirrud Mund Khan has acted contrary to former custom, the following instance is one: It was the custom of the late nabob Ghalib Jung, and the nabob Mozuffer Jung, never to employ Afghans, although of the same tribe, in the management of the country, as they considered them ignorant, and not to be trusted; but used to employ their own relations and dependants in these matters. Khirrud Mund Khan in general employs Afghans, and has given Mohunpore to Ahmud Khan Afghan, the fort of Nadir Ghur to Dilsher Khan Afreedie, and Amanpoor to Fizoolla Khan, and has entered into bonds of friendship with many of these people.

It is unnecessary to state any thing more. What little I have written no person in these days can venture to publish for fear of their honour and reputation; but, God willing, when Khirrud Mund Khan shall be removed, the whole will come to light upon investigation, and from the declaration of respectable people.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Secy

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,

Secy to Govt.

(Translation.)

No. 3.

Memorial from the honourable the lieutenant-governor to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan Nauser Jung, 9th May, 1802.

The purport of the proposition made this morning by the honourable the lieutenant-governor to the Nawaub, is as follows: That the Nawaub should be continued on the Musnud of his ancestors with all honour, consigning over the civil and military administration of the province of Furruckabad, into the hands of the company's government—That whatever balance should remain from the revenues collected after paying the amount of the company's tribute, 4,50,000 rupees, the charges of government, (Nizamut) the salaries and pensions, and the expence of a battalion of sepoys to be stationed in the room of the army now entertained by Khirrud Mund Khan, should be paid without fail into the Nawaub's Treasury.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer,

Secretary.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,

Secy to Govt.

(Translation)

No. 4.

Answer to the Memorial of the honourable the lieutenant-governor from the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan.

Dated the 8th of Mohurrum, or 11th of May.

I have understood the proposition for delivering up the country of Furruckabad

abad into the hands of the company's government. I have no power to make any objections to whatever you propose, but you know that the governor-general, during my minority, delivered over the country to Khirrud Mund Khan, as deputy; now that my minority has passed, when I was in hopes that I should be put in possession of the country and property, this proposition is made to me. I am totally at a loss what to do; if I deliver over the country to the English government all my relations and my neighbours, and all the nobility of Hindûstan, will say that I have been found by the English government so unfit to be trusted with any management, that they did not think proper to intrust me with the management of such a country, and I shall never escape, for many generations, from the sneers of the people; if, on the contrary, I say any thing in disobedience to your orders, it will be against all rules of submission and propriety. In this case, therefore, it appears to be adviseable that you should appoint a gentleman whom I will choose from among the company's servants, as a sezawul upon this district, and give me permission to depart, that I may send aumils of my own to the different pergunnahs, and make myself the settlement of the country; and that the above gentleman may send an ameen on his part to each of the pergunnahs, and in conjunction collect the revenues, from which, 4,50,000, the usual tribute, should be paid, through the above gentleman, to the company's government. The balance, after paying the pensions, agreeably to what was fixed by my father, to be allowed for my necessary expences. In this way your wishes may be accomplished, and my honour and name preserved among the people.

As hitherto no person throughout Hindostan, without a fault, has been deprived of the company's friendship and generosity, if I should also gain my desires it would not derogate from your friendship and liberality.—If, however, you are not disposed to grant this, as Khirrud Mund Khan has been naib for near six years, and as a consultation among relations, in a business of this nature, is proper, will you have the goodness to send for him, and after explaining matters to him, send him to me, that I may consult him and follow his advice; I have every hope, however, that you will agree to the requests I shall hereafter have the honour to make to you.

(Signed)

Imdaud Hoossein Khan Behauder, Nauser Jung.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. MERCER, Sect.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Sect. to govt.

(Translation.)—No. 5.

Answer from the honourable the lieutenant-governor to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossain Khan Behauder.

Dated 11th May, 1802.

The honourable the lieutenant-governor has carefully perused the paper which the Nabob Imdaud Hoossain Khan has communicated to him, and it is with concern that the lieutenant-governor perceives, that the nabob has thought fit to renew the proposition which in their last conference the lieutenant-governor had stated to be wholly inadmissible.

It is not unknown to the nabob Imdaud Hoossain Khan, that before the treaty of Lucknow the right of interference of the British government in the affairs of Furruckabad had always been acknowledged and admitted; but by that treaty the province of Furruckabad can in fact be considered in no other light than as a dependency upon the territories of the East India company. The disagreement subsisting between the Nabob Imdaud Hoossain Khan, their mutual complaints and accusations, with the total want of police, and of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the province of Furruckabad, render an early revision of the state of that province, and a new and improved settlement of its administration, indispensably requisite.

The lieutenant-governor has already had the honour to intimate to the nabob, the governor-general's conviction that the transfer of the civil and military administration

tration of the province of Furruckabad to the British government is the only arrangement which can tend effectually to promote and secure the real interests and welfare of the nabob, of the British government, and of all parties concerned in the just and equitable administration of the affairs of that province.

The lieutenant-governor has already exceeded the governor-general's instructions in the last proposition which he made to the nabob, and which certainly holds out more advantages to the nabob than any of the arrangements which he (the nabob) has proposed.

The lieutenant-governor has now the honour to renew that proposition, with an earnest request that the nabob will take it into his cool and dispassionate consideration; and reflect seriously upon the obstacles which oppose themselves to any other arrangement. In adhering to this proposition the British government proposes no advantage to itself beyond security for its justs rights and interests, as combined with those of the nabob and of the individuals and families dependant upon the state.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer,
Secretary.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec. to Government.

(Translation.)—No. 6.

Answer from the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan Naser Jung, to the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenat-General, &c. &c.

Dated and Received,
17th May, 1802.

You have stated that there is no other mode which can be devised for my benefit, for settling the disputes which have occurred, and for the good of the inhabitants, than consigning over the country to the company's government. Certainly any hesitation in a business from which so much benefit is to arise, is not consistent with good sense; but as the possession of the country is necessary for sovereignty, and as the yielding it must occasion the prince to be slighted by great and small, if any of the various proposals I have made by myself, and through others, could be accepted, it might save me from the derision of the scoffers. It is extraordinary that no other mode can be devised for settling the disputes and disturbances which have occurred; I am still hopeful, from your favor and kindness, that some plan may be fallen upon, by which the country might remain in my hands, that I might take the proper measures for paying the accustomed tribute: the pensions of those who are entitled to them, and the necessary expences for the government, and that the company's authority might be introduced in such a manner as not to distress myself, nor any of the old or new connections of the state; besides, from the contents of the first proposition, you have, from your kindness and favour, showed your attention to my dignity, by declaring that I shall receive the balance of the revenues. I beg leave to solicit, that you will state in a paper the amount of the collections for the last year, as delivered in by Khirrud Mund Khan, with the expences; viz. The pensions to those entitled, which it will be necessary should be continued, and those which Khirrud Mund Khan may have stated as paid agreeably to the usage, during the life-time of Mozuffer Jung; the tribute, the expences of government, the pay and expences of a battalion, and the other expences which are incurred, agreeably to the customs of the English government, and after deducting these, state the balance which will remain, and favour me with this paper that I may examine it, and may state to you what will be necessary for my own expences, and those of my dignity, (as you have written that I shall be kept on the musnud with honour and dignity) and for the expences of the other connections of the state, who received allowances to the time of my father's death, with other requests, which are indispensable for a prince to make.

I hope you will agree to these requests, and sign them, after which I shall do exactly as you may direct.

(Signed)
Imdaud Hoossein Khan Naser Jung.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer,
Secretary.

No. 7.

No. 7.

Translation of a Memorial sent by the Hon. Henry Wellesley, lieut.-gov. &c. to the Eawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan, Nasser Jung.

Dated, 21*st May*, 1802.

The account of the Jumma Khureh of the country, which the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan requested in his memorial of the 18th instant, in order that he might learn the balance which would remain to him, after deducting the necessary expences, is enclosed in this paper. This account is conformable to the one sent by Khirrud Mund Khan, and after deducting from it the expences of the new-raised men, the garrisons of forts, and the artillery, which will be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of a battalion of the company's troops, there remains a balance of rupees 62,000 for the nawaub's own expences. The nawaub will enquire into the circumstances of the charge of 44,735 rupees for old servants, which is not clearly made out; it is necessary that the nawaub should, as soon as possible, examine his account, and refer to such parts of it as may appear to him objectionable, as any delay in a matter of this kind is useless and improper.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer,
Secretary.

(A True Copy)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sect. to Govt.

Enclosed in the Memorial of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor to the Nabob Hoossein Khan, dated May 21st, 1802.

Estimated Jumma Khurch Account of the Province of Furruckabad.

	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.		
Gross Jumma				Fd. Rs. 10,42,564	14	9			
Deduct Maafee Nanhar, &c.				23,209	10	3			
							Fd. Rs. 10,19,355	4	6
CHARGES.									
Allowance to the separate Mehauls of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung	3,600	—	—						
Sons of Dildileree Khan	18,000	—	—						
Expences of the Emaun Burah	2,000	—	—						
Sons-in-law of Mozuffer Jung	15,800	—	—						
Uncles and Cousins of the Nabob	12,324	10	9						
Jagheers	19,161	8	—						
Yearly Pension to Kherrud Mund Khan	5,000	—	—						
Daily Pensioners, &c.	25,210	15	9						
				1,01,097	2	6			
Tribute to the British government				4,50,000	—	—			
Pay and expences of battalion				1,60,000	—	—			
Expences of government at 18 per cent				1,83,484	—	—			
Connections and attendants of the Nabob.				17,672	—	—			
Old Servants of the family	55,035	2	3						
Deduct for Artillery, &c.	10,300	—	—						
				44,735	2	3			
							9,56,988	4	9
Balance Furruckabad Rupees							62,366	15	9

A true Translation,
(Signed) G. Mercer, Sect.

A true Copy.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sect. to govt.

(Translation.)

(Translation.)
No 10.

Answer from the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan to the Honourable the lieut.-governor, dated 30th May, 1802.

The reply to my requests has been received and understood. I am in every way well disposed to satisfy you, and whatever you have thought proper to settle is for my good. Be so good therefore as to send me a draft of the engagement which you would wish me to execute, that I may peruse it, and after asking an explanation of any article which may require it, I shall execute it. What other requests I have to make, I shall represent after writing the engagement.

(Signed)
Imdaud Hoossein Khan Naser Jung.
True Translation,
(Signed) G. Mercer, Sect.
A true Copy.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sect. to govt.

(Translation.)
No. 11.

Letter from the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan to the Honourable the lieutenant-governor, dated 31st May, 1802.

Consulting your pleasure I have answered your Memorial, without making any objection to the contents of it; but of the requests I had to make, there are some which I should wish should be now agreed to.

1st.—I wish that to the amount to be allowed to Permool Khan, Emaun Khan, and Mohummudee Khan, one thousand rupees may be added; and that one half of the whole amount should be given to Emaud Khan, and the other half to Purmool Khan and Mohummudee Khan.

2nd.—Respecting the gardens, you have written that they should become my property in the event of there being no other legal proprietors. You must know that, according to the custom of Hindostan, the property belonging to the sovereignty is the property of the Prince. In regard to the forfeited houses, I understand that Omrah Begum has got a grant under my seal, of which she had the keeping during my childhood, and without my consent, for two houses; I therefore wish an order to take possession of these houses and gardens.

3d.—Rekaub Gunge, which is opposite to the gateway of the fort where the Prince resides, has been a long time inhabited by people who supplied him with trifling articles, earthen pots, milk, &c. It is separate from the sayer, and the revenue of it is nearly 1,200 rupees annually. I hope that this may be given as part of my allowance, as without it I shall be exposed to difficulties.

4th.—It is probable that Mahtaub Roy who had lacks of rupees under his charge in the time of Mozuffer Jung, and who is indebted to me, may, upon hearing of the removal of Khirrud Mund Khan, by whom he has been hitherto protected, make his escape; I therefore hope that, till such time as a gentleman shall be appointed to Furruckabad, he may be watched, and afterwards dealt with as you may order. If he should escape, a heavy loss will be suffered; and without him it will be difficult to bring proof of my hereditary property.

You have not favoured me with an answer upon the subject of the hereditary property, which I still hope I may receive.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer, Sect.
A true Copy.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secr. to Govt.

(Translation.)—No. 12.

Letter from the honourable the lieut.-gov. to the Nawaub Imdaud Hoossein Khan, dated 31st of May, 1802.

A draft of the treaty is sent according to your request, and with an alteration in your favour, which you will perceive on perusal. The governor-general had no other object in view in the settlement of Furruckabad but the good of the inhabitants and the country. It is an additional source of pleasure to me, that it has been concluded to your satisfaction.

The requests made in your letter of to-day's date, (excepting that respecting the settlement of Emaum Khan's pension, you will find agreed to without any deviation) had no relation to the present treaty. At a proper time they shall be enquired into, and settled as you wish.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer, Sect.
A true Copy.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Govt.

No. 13.

No. 13.

Amount Revenue and Charges of the Province of Furruckabad, as inserted in the Treaty of the 4th of June, 1802.

Amount Revenue				10,42,042	12	9
CHARGES.						
Salaries, Pensions, and Jaghires, &c.	1,01,097	2	6			
Ditto, Connections and attendants of the Nawaub	17,672	0	0			
Ditto to the old servants of the Family, at present included in the army	44,735	2	3			
Allowance to the Nawaub Imdaud Hossein Khan, Nasre Jung	1,08,000	0	0			
Additional Allowances granted by the treaty	16,000	0	0			
				2,87,504	4	9
Balance				7,54,438	8	0

(Signed) Henry Wellesley,

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Sect. to Government.

To Groeme Mercer, esq. secretary to the honourable the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces.

Sir,

I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council to desire that you will signify to the honourable the lieutenant-governor, that his excellency has received his dispatch of the 7th instant, containing the details of his negotiation with the nabob of Furruckabad, for the cession of that province to the honourable company, in perpetual sovereignty, together with the two copies of the treaty concluded by the honourable the lieutenant-governor on the part of the British government, with the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan.

You will be pleased to inform the honourable the lieutenant-governor that his excellency entirely approves the whole conduct of the negotiation which has terminated in an arrangement of the affairs of that province, highly advantageous to the interests of the honourable company.

It is his excellency's intention to communicate to the lieutenant-governor his sentiments in detail upon the subject of that arrangement, at the earliest practicable period of time. In the mean time his excellency in council having this day ratified the treaty concluded with the nabob of Furruckabad, has been pleased to direct that the ratified copy of it be immediately transmitted to the honourable the lieutenant-governor, for the purpose of being delivered to the Nabob Imdaud Hoossein Khan.

The ratified copy of the treaty is accordingly transmitted with this dispatch.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Govt.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Govt.

Fort William, June 24, 1802.

(Official.)

To his excellency the most noble the governor-general, &c. &c.

My Lord,

I think it extremely necessary that an agent should be appointed to reside at Furruckabad, on the part of the governor-general, for the purpose of regulating the payment of the several pensions and stipends confirmed by the treaty. I would also propose, that the superintendence of the revenues should be intrusted to the agent, until such time as the rights of the numerous individuals who at present hold lands, under grants of various denominations, shall have undergone a thorough investigation, and an accurate knowledge of the resources of the country shall have been obtained; for it is impossible that the collector of Etawah, in addition to his other arduous duties, should be able to afford due attention to these important objects.

The authority of the collector of Etawah, in his capacities of judge and magis-

magistrate, should however extend over the whole province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY WELLESLEY.

Bareilly, 7th June, 1802.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Secretary to Govt.

To the honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant-governor of the Ceded Provinces.

Honourable Sir,

Par. 1. The governor-general in council has had the honour to receive your letter, under date the 7th instant, stating the necessity of appointing an agent to reside at Furruckabad, on the part of the governor general, for purposes connected with the arrangements lately concluded with respect to the future administration and government of that province.

2. Concurring entirely in opinion with you on that subject, the governor-general in council has this day appointed Mr. Græme Mercer; in whose local knowledge, talents, and integrity, his excellency in council reposes the fullest confidence, to be agent to the governor-general at Furruckabad, with the power proposed by you to be vested in that officer.

3. The governor-general in council will hereafter determine the amount of the allowances to be assigned to Mr. Mercer, as agent of the governor-general at Furruckabad.

4. His excellency in council has also this day appointed Mr. Claude Russell to the situation of secretary to the lieutenant-governor, and to the commissioners for the affairs of the ceded provinces, vacated by Mr. Mercer's appointment, with the same allowances as those which were assigned to Mr. Mercer in that capacity. Mr. Russell has been directed to proceed to Bareilly, to take charge of that office, with the least practicable delay.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY,

Fort William, G. H. BARLOW,

24th June, 1802. G. UDNY.

A true Copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE, Sec. to Govt.

No. 1.

Copy of a Treaty concluded between the Marquis CORNWALLIS, then Governor General of India, and the late Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, in 1787.

To the Vizier.

Written the 15th April, 1787.

The treaty concluded between the English company and the Nawaub Sujah ul Dowlah, was founded on considerations of mutual advantage to both parties, and the same principle has continued to operate in confirming and improving the friendship and alliance between the company and your excellency; a connection, formed with a view to the interests of both governments, ought to be perpetual; for this reason, since my appointment to the controul over affairs here, my intentions have been directed towards measures tending to support and strengthen this friendly system.

As I consider the company's territories and those of your excellency as the same, the protection of your excellency's dominions is absolutely necessary, as from its situation, the boundary of the whole, it is more exposed to foreign attacks. This protection cannot be effected in a proper manner without the assistance of the company's troops; and I therefore beg leave to represent to your excellency such circumstances as have, after mature reflection, occurred to me; with respect to the troops stationed at Futty Ghur, which had been withdrawn as stipulated in the treaty of Chunar of 1781, I advise that they shall not be recalled but continued. I make this proposal upon a conviction, that from the extent of your excellency's dominions, the English forces now stationed there, are requisite for their defence. Although there is no prospect of any attack on your excellency's territory at present, its security must ultimately depend upon the strength of the force stationed for its protection, and while this is sufficient no one will dare to entertain views of hostility against your excellency. Although the bravery and discipline of the English troops on all occasions are well known, and have been proved even when their enemies have been in the proportion of twenty to one, and by the blessing of God they will always triumph over their enemies, yet since at all times chance of war is doubtful, prudence and wisdom require that every possible means should be used to determine it in our favour; your excellency must be sensible, that there is no comparison between the troops of the company and those in your excellency's service;

service; and that without the assistance of the former your dominions and authority would be insecure; I am convinced that if your excellency considers these opinions you will be sensible of the propriety of my proposition, and approve the continuance of troops whose valour and discipline can be relied on in preference to those who are unskilful and undisciplined; and I doubt not but your excellency will agree to the additional expense of effective troops, where the object is the defence of the country; for this reason I do not hesitate to recommend to your excellency, to discharge so much of your own army as will allow for the additional expense attending the continuance of these effective troops; your excellency must also be sensible, that the sums necessary for the pay of these troops are expended in your dominions.

The sole object of this proposition, is to provide, in an effective manner, for the defence of your excellency's country; and your excellency must be convinced of the benefits derived from our protection, since, whilst all other parts of Hindostan have been involved in war, and exposed to the devastations attending it, your excellency's dominions have remained in the fullest enjoyment of peace and security; many other arguments of the greatest weight might be urged in support of my proposition, but such is my opinion of the force of those I have alleged, that I trust they will make the same impression on your excellency, and that there is no necessity to urge others.

It is my firm intention not to embarrass your excellency with further expense than that incurred by the company from their connection with your excellency, and for the protection of your country, which, by the accounts, I find amounts to fifty lacks of Fyzabad sixteen sun sicca rupees annually. In this sum are included the allowance to the Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan, the stipend of the Rohillas, and the expences of the residency on the part of this government; in short, it is my intention, from the date on which this new agreement shall take place, your excellency shall not be charged with any excess on this sum of fifty lacks of sicca rupees, and that no further demand shall be made; if your excellency hereafter shall find it necessary to demand any more forces from the company, your excellency will pay the excess upon a fair estimate, and if either of the two brigades or corps of cavalry shall be recalled, or any considerable diminution in their force shall take place, I will allow for the decrease of the expence from the sum agreed to by your excellency, agreeable to a fair calculation. In order that no grounds for a difference in opinion, or doubt may remain, as to the real meaning of this article, I think it necessary to inform your excellency, that whenever there is a necessity for any alteration in the arrangement of these troops, either by increasing or diminishing the cavalry or infantry, this article does not tend to preclude it, provided the whole force shall not be considerably decreased, and that no additional charge be made on your excellency on account of such alteration.

A resident, as at present, will remain at your excellency's court; but as it is the intention of the company, and my firm resolution, that no interference shall take place in the details of the affairs of your excellency's government, strict orders shall be sent to him, that he shall neither interfere himself, nor suffer interference by public or private claims of exemptions of duties, or in any other mode, from any British subject or person under the authority of this government; in short, leaving the whole management of your country to your excellency and your ministers, I will put a stop to the interference of others; and in order to carry this effectually into execution, I propose to your excellency, not to suffer any European to reside in your dominions without my written permission; in case that should be granted, a copy of it shall be transmitted to you.

If any European shall reside there without my permission in writing, your excellency will oblige him to quit the country, or, if demanded, send him to the resident, on the part of the company.

A retrospect into past transactions, and the friendship so well known to exist between your excellency and the company, induces me to state the following circumstance: that for several years past the inhabitants of your excellency's dominions, from motives of self-interest, have appealed to this government, and this has been a source of injury to the affairs of your government. I am determined to put a stop to this practice, and to disregard their appli-

application. But as the connection between the two governments is universally known, strict attention to justice on your part will add credit and renown to both.

With respect to Furruckabad, the fourth article of the stipulating of Chunar shall be observed on my part; and the English resident there, either now or at the end of 1194, Fusillee, shall be recalled, and after that period he shall not remain, nor shall any other be appointed. On this subject, in consequence of the interference hitherto assumed by this government in the affairs of that province, I think it necessary to inform your excellency, that it is incumbent on me to recommend several matters to your excellency's attention; that, in the first instance, you pay due regard to the rights of the Nawaub Mozuffer Jung, and under any circumstances that may become necessary for the management of the affairs of Furruckabad, your excellency shall engage to allot from the revenues, a sum sufficient for the honourable maintenance of the Nawaub Mozuffer Jung; and as the mother of Mozuffer Jung, and his brother, Dil Dilere Khan, as well as Deep Chund, late dewan, have given proofs of their attachment to this government, it is therefore expedient that some provision should be made for them independent of Mozuffer Jung. It is well known, that Mozuffer Jung considers them as inimical to him, and from the trust vested in Dil Dilere Khan by the government, it is much to be feared, that, if left unprotected, he will suffer from the resentment of Mozuffer Jung, I therefore expect that your excellency will engage to cause specific pensions to be paid to these persons, at the expense of Mozuffer Jung, through the resident of this government.

By the accounts subsisting between your excellency and the company, a large balance is stated to be due from your excellency. Nevertheless, in conformity to the principles I have so expressly declared, I am not willing to embarrass your excellency with any other demands than what are absolutely necessary. I propose, therefore, that your excellency shall liquidate such part of the stated arrears as may be due to the troops employed in your country. The residency, the Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan, and the Rohilla chiefs, on the date from which this new agreement shall be declared in force, as well as the arrears due to Mr. Anderson, and the remainder, whatever it may be, shall be struck out of the account, and be no longer considered as a demand of this government on your excellency.

The substance of what is here written, has been discussed in frequent conversations with Hyder Beg Cawn, who has shewn himself a faithful servant to your excellency, and a friend to both governments. As he is fully acquainted with your excellency's interests, and is your most confidential servant, and prime minister, I have considered him as empowered to settle any arrangement for the mutual benefit of the two governments, and have accordingly communicated to him, without reserve, all that has occured to me to promote this object, in the same manner as if your excellency were present. Nevertheless, as your excellency's concurrence and approbation are necessary to give a final sanction to the articles agreed upon by Hyder Beg Cawn, I have thought proper to mention the heads of them in this letter, and the Nawaub Hyder Beg Khan will fully explain all particulars to your excellency.

For the rest, your excellency may have the most assured confidence, that I will most faithfully abide by all the engagements on the part of the honourable company.

From the Nawaub Vizier.
Received 21st July, 1787.

Your lordship's friendly letter, every word of which breathes strength of friendship, and every syllable contains a performance of the duties of intimacy and close connection, arrived in a happy hour, and afforded me infinite satisfaction. Its contents are, that it is the intention of the company, and also your lordship's firm resolution, that there should be no interference in the detail of my government. That the resident at Lucknow should receive a positive order, that neither from himself, nor from any other gentleman, nor from any person concerned with your lordship's government, should any kind of interference take place; that leaving my administration entirely to myself and my ministers, all interference from others should be stopped, and representing the particulars of every matter which

which was contained in your lordship's heart. The nawaub Hyder Beg Khan, has fully explained to me the particulars of your lordship's kindness and magnanimity, which form the ground of your lordship's settlement of my affairs, and has occasioned me an excess of pleasure and happiness. I who have day and night received such happiness from a recollection of your lordship's goodness, now enjoy such pleasure from perceiving your kindness, and am so thankful for it, that it would require volumes to express a small share only. It is well known, that from the lifetime of the deceased nawaub, until the day of his death, and the commencement of my administration, the friendship with the English gentlemen has been perfect, strong, and sincere, and, by the help of Providence, will every day increase. At this time that so great a chief, possessed of divine wisdom and understanding, is arrived with full power and authority for the arrangement of this country, it may be very well conceived that I understand such an arrival to have happened simply for my own good fortune, and entertain the most perfect confidence that all my affairs will be settled to my own satisfaction. With respect to the continuance of the troops stationed at Futteghur, which your lordship has written with such greatness and magnanimity, that they may remain as heretofore, I have perfectly understood; notwithstanding, from the great weight of expense which my government has experienced every year from these troops, and the negociations which have passed with former gentlemen on this subject in particular, and the manner in which this matter was settled after so much altercation which, doubtless, your lordship is acquainted with, I have every hope, in every situation, for advantage and prosperity from your lordship, and conceive it necessary to represent the particulars of them to you; but having heard of your lordship's intentions to come to this quarter, which is the greatest desire of my heart, and from which I receive the greatest pleasure, I have postponed any mention of these matters until that happy time, and now consider it necessary first to procure your lordship's good will; afterwards, that you will mention, from your great goodness and grandeur, which is universally known, and gives satisfaction and ease to my heart, that which will tend to my prosperity and happiness, and meet with your approbation. Therefore, with a view to deserve your lordship's good-will and satisfaction, I agree to the continuance of the troops now stationed at Futteghur and Cawnpore, and to their expences, and the stipend of my brother, Meer Saadut Ally Khan Behader, the tuncaws of the Rohillas, the disbursements of the residency at Lucknow and other gentlemen, and the resident with his majesty and Scindia, the expences of the Dawke, &c. which your lordship has fixed fifty lacks annually for me to pay. Your lordship has also said, that my expenses should not exceed the sum of fifty lacks of rupees, and that nothing further should be demanded of me, and that whenever either of the two brigades or corps of cavalry should be recalled, or any material diminution should take place in those troops, a deduction shall be made agreeable to estimate from the sum of fifty lacks. I agree to this, and send the kistbundy; and I am well convinced also, that your lordship will be kind and favourable towards me, in whatever will tend to my ease and prosperity. I have not answered every particular of your lordship's kind letter, because I have heard that your lordship positively means to come to this quarter, and when we meet every matter will be answered in a most friendly manner. Now, considering acquiescence to your lordship's orders, and preservation of your pleasure, as the principle of friendship, I have complied. Your lordship writes, with respect to Furruckabad, that it shall be and continue as before under me, and that the English resident there, either now or at the end of the year 1194, Fussilee, shall be recalled, and after that period he shall not remain, nor any other be appointed; and you order me to be kind and just towards the rights of the nawaub Mozuffer Jung; and that in whatever manner it may be necessary to settle and arrange the affairs of that district, I should give a suitable allowance to the nawaub Mozuffer Jung; and as the nawaub's mother, and his brother, Dil Dilere Khan, and Roy Deeb Chund, late Dewan, have shewn their zeal to your government, and to the company, it is necessary to fix some allowance for them independent of the nawaub Mozuffer Jung. That it is well known the enmity which the nawaub bears

bears towards them, and that, in consequence of the confidence your government placed on Dil Delere Khan, it is much to be feared, that unless he is protected he will experience distress from the enmity of the nawaub Mozuffer Jung, that I therefore cause to be paid to them a proper allowance out of the amount paid to Mozuffer Jung, through the resident at Lucknow. In this manner I will act as your lordship has ordered, and will cause to be paid to the mother of Mozuffer Jung, and his brother Dil Delere Khan, and Roy Deeb Chund, allowances through the resident at Lucknow, and will assist and protect Dil Dilere Khan, the mother, and Roy Deeb Chund. Until the honour of an interview, I hope to be honoured and made happy with friendly letters from your lordship.

Enclosure.

Kitsbundy, or instalment, for the company's money, on account of the expenses of the troops stationed at Cawnpore, Futteghur, and Lucknow; the stipend of the nawaub Saadut Ally Khan, the Rohillas, the expences of the resident and other gentlemen at Lucknow, the expences of the dawk, and the gentlemen stationed with his majesty and Scindia, from the month of March, 1787, to February, 1788, inclusive, under the seal of the vizier.

March, 1787		3,25,000
April		3,25,000
May		3,25,000
June		3,25,000
July		3,25,000
August		
In money	3,25,000	
In drafts on Calcutta	5,00,000	
		8,25,000
September		3,25,000
October		3,25,000
November		3,25,000
December		3,25,000
January 88		3,25,000
February		
In money at Lucknow	3,25,000	
In drafts on Calcutta	6,00,000	
		9,25,000
	Total	50,00,000
In specie		39,00,000
In drafts		11,00,000
		50,00,000

Fifty Lacks of 23, 24, 25, and 26 Sun sicca rupees.

From Hyder Beg Khan.
Received 21st July, 1787.

I have already transmitted your lordship an arzee, mentioning my arrival at Lucknow, which has doubtless been perused. An answer from his excellency the vizier, is now sent to your lordship's kind letter: from it your lordship will learn the particulars of his excellency's inclination to preserve your lordship's pleasure. Your lordship has shewn kindness and favour in the affairs of his excellency, and there is no doubt but will always shew kindness towards them, because his excellency entertains great hopes from your lordship. A kitsbundy for the money for the expense of the troops, &c. goes enclosed in his excellency's letter, and I enclose a draft for the amount stated by Mr. Wombwell to be due to the troops up to February, 1787, together with two other drafts on account the amount due to his royal highness, and the stipend of nawaub Sadut Ally Khan to February, 1787, they will be seen by your lordship. As a long period elapsed during my journey, disorder has taken place in several modes in the affairs, and delay and procrastination have crept into the payment of the public money, and now that I am arrived is the season for cultivation, &c. I am engaged in the affairs of the sirkar, and under the blessing of God, and your lordship's prosperity, every matter will be arranged; and the arrears due to Colonel Harper and other gentlemen, whatever, after investigation, they may amount to, to the end of February, 1788, shall be paid at the expiration of the time. The amount of the instalments, or kistbundy, of the company's money, on account the disbursement of the troops, &c. has been paid into the treasury from March 1787 to June, 1787, and by God's help it will be paid in future agreeable to the kistbundy, monthly. I hope to be honoured with letters from your lordship.

Enclosures.

Bill drawn by Cashmery Mull and Butchrage on Sheopersaud and Bissessor Doss, on account arrears due to the troops stationed at Cawnpore and Futteghur, and the battalion at Lucknow, to February, 1787, amounting to, in 23, 24, 25, and 26 sun, Sicca Rupees - 7, 08, 868 76

Ditto drawn by ditto on ditto on account the money of his Royal Highness - - - 2,04,173 0 0

Ditto drawn by ditto on ditto on account the money of Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan's arrears, to February, 1787,
Lucknow Sicca - 1,00,000 0 0

No. 2.

Copies of the Dispatches of Marquis CORNWALLIS to the Secret Committee, on the Conclusion of the Treaty with the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, together with Copy of his Lordship's Instructions to EDWARD OTTO IVES, Esquire, on the same occasion.

Extract of letter from the Governor-general in council of Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; dated 17th May, 1787.

Para. 5. No. 2, is a translation of a letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Nabob Vizier, containing his lordship's arrangements with Hyder Beg Khan. The following are the heads of the agreement, which we consider as settled:

6. That the troops stationed at Futtyghur shall continue, and that the vizier shall discharge so much of his own army as will allow for that additional expense.

7. That after the 1st March last, the whole sum to be paid annually by the vizier to the company, shall be fifty lacks of Fyzabad 16 sun sicca rupees, including the charges for the brigades, those of the residency, the allowance to Saadut Ally Khan, and the stipends of the Rohillas; there is to be no excess unless the vizier shall demand more forces from the company; in that case the increase is to be provided for on a fair estimate: if either of the two brigades or corps of cavalry should be recalled, or any considerable diminution in their number should take place, the company are to allow the vizier for the decrease of the expence from the sum of fifty lacks, agreeable to a fair valuation.

8. The arrears due to the residency, to the troops, to Saadut Ally Khan, to the Rohillas, and to Lieutenant Anderson, are to be paid to the 1st March; but the other arrears charged to the vizier are to be struck out, and no longer considered as a demand of this government on his excellency.

9. A resident is to remain at his excellency's court; but it being a system now positively and declaredly established, that the company shall not interfere, in any respect, in the details of the vizier's government, strict orders are to be sent to him neither to interfere himself, nor suffer any interference for any public or private claims of British subjects, or persons under our authority. The whole management of the vizier's country is left to his excellency and his ministers, and no appeals from any of its inhabitants are to be received by this government; no European is permitted to reside in the nabob's dominions, without the written permission of the governor-general.

10. The fourth article of the treaty of Chunar, relative to Furruckabad, is to be adhered to; that is, the English resident is to be recalled from thence either now or at the end of the year, and no other appointed in his stead. The nawaub vizier is to pay due regard to the rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, and allot a sufficient sum from the revenues of the country for his honourable maintenance. And as the mother of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, his brother Dil Dilere Cawn, and Deep Chund, late Dewan, have given proof of their attachment to the company, and Dil Dilere Cawn has become an object of the nabob's resentment, on this account a provision or pension is to be settled on them out of the revenues, so as to make them independent of the nabob, and the same is to be paid to them by the resident at Lucknow.

11. The foregoing is an abstract of the governor-general's letter to the nabob vizier; but it is merely an abstract; and we hope that if any objections, which however we do not foresee at present, should occur to you against them, you will wait for your explanations, which we will send by the Ravensworth.

Extract of letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Secret Committee, August 19th, 1787.

4. The result of my conferences with Hyder Beg Khan is fully stated in my letter to the vizier, and by his excellency's answer it is now rendered a final agreement between the two governments. If I have deviated in any point from

from the letter of such of your instructions as apply to this negotiation, I trust it will appear that I have paid strict attention to their spirit and substance.

5. In adjusting the public account, we have only given up a part of a large balance of difficult, if not impossible, recovery, and principally composed of articles to which our claims were neither sanctioned by your authority, nor ever admitted by him to be just; and by formally relinquishing all interference in the internal affairs and management of his government, our connection is reduced to plain and simple principles. We undertake the defence of his dominions against all foreign enemies, upon receiving a subsidy equal to all the civil and military expences that will be incurred by an engagment of so much value to him. Our commerce with Oude, but particularly the maintenance of a large body of troops in peace, which, according to contingent events, may be usefully employed in war, are the great advantages that will result to us from those stipulations.

6. The order to recall the Futtyghur brigade, with which Hyder Beg was well acquainted, occasioned some embarrassment. It was not easy to make him comprehend, that by the late alteration in our military establishment, so small a force for the defence of Oude as one of your present brigades, would greatly fall short of the intentions at home when those orders were given. I was however obliged, by a sense of public duty, to state to him my clear opinion, that two brigades in Oude would be indisputably necessary for the mutual interest and safety of both governments.

7. The loss of Colonel Baillie's and of several other detachments, during the late war, has removed some part of that awe in which the natives formerly stood at the name of British troops; it will therefore in future be a prudent maxim never to hazard, if it can be avoided, so small a body as a brigade of Sepoys with a weak European regiment, at so great a distance from our other stations as the Dooab; and from the confused state of the Upper Provinces, it would be highly unadvisable in us to attempt the defence of the vizier's extensive frontiers without a respectable force. The principle being admitted to restrain two brigades, there was no difficulty in arranging the extent of the subsidy. I produced a detailed statement of the articles of civil and military expence, that will probably be incurred by this government by its connection with Oude, and it was immediately admitted as reasonable by Hyder Beg. The agreement was accordingly made, which on our part I shall scrupulously observe; I shall certainly expect equal precision on the side of the vizier, and I am happy to say, that hitherto it appears to me his own intention.

8. Since my arrival in this country, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the services of Colonel Harper, as resident at Lucknow; but as it appeared to me, since the late arrangements that he would be of more value to the public at the head of a brigade, I notified to him, some time ago, my intention to call him to that duty. The general character of Mr. Ives for ability, integrity, and application to business, induced me to recommend him to the board as successor to Colonel Harper, and I have very sanguine expectations of his conducting himself according to the principles of the agreement between the two governments.

9. I had no hesitation in adopting the plan that has been settled concerning Furruckbabad; our interference in that district has ever been highly offensive to the vizier; it has in no degree promoted the interest or the satisfaction of Mozuffer Jung; and while it has produced no sort of advantage to the company, I am afraid it has not much contributed to the credit of this government in Hindostan. Upon resolving to withdraw our resident, I considered it as highly proper to demand some stipulation in favour of Mozuffer Jung himself, and particularly to secure decent pensions for his mother, brother, and late Dewan, who had in several instances shewn an attachment to our interests; and I have the pleasure to say, that the vizier has very readily acquiesced to all my propositions on these heads.

Extract of a letter from the Governor-general in council of Bengal, to the Secret Committee; dated 16th August, 1787.

18. In our advices by the Ganges, and by the Earl of Oxford, we have the honour to acquaint you, that the arrangements which we had it in contemplation

templation to conclude with the vizier, through the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, were postponed in consequence of the necessity of waiting for some answers to letters which had been written to Lucknow.

19. The negotiation between this government and the vizier, was conducted by the right honourable the governor general, with the knowledge and concurrence of the members of this board. The whole of this transaction, prosecuted to a conclusion, is explained in a minute from the governor general, and in a letter which he addressed to the vizier, on the subject, copies of which are transmitted to you, numbers in the packet.

20. No formal treaty has been concluded with the vizier, but the following is a summary of the agreement which he has entered into with this government, and of the principles upon which it has been settled.

21. The company undertake the defence of the vizier's dominions; he, on his part, agrees to defray the expenses attending an engagement of so much value to him, and the internal administration of his affairs is left to his exclusive management. This agreement has effect from the first March last, and by the stipulations in it, the vizier is to pay to the company from that date the annual sum of fifty lacks 50,00,000 Fyzabad sicca rupees, in full of all demands and claims whatever. This amount is estimated as equivalent to the expense of the brigades at Cawnpore and Futtyghur, the allowance to the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan, the stipends of the Rohillas, and the charges of residency on the part of this government at Lucknow.

22. The only cases in which this amount is subject to alteration, are the increase or diminution of the company's forces stationed in Oude. If the vizier should hereafter require any forces from the company, beyond those which are now stationed in his dominions, he is to pay for the excess upon a fair estimate; and, on the contrary, if either of the brigades should be recalled, or any considerable diminution of the present force take place, he is to be allowed agreeable to a fair calculation for the consequent decrease of expense to the company.

23. The vizier was not unacquainted with the orders of the honourable court of directors for the recal of the Futtyghur brigade, arguments founded upon the necessity of the continuance of this brigade, as more particularly detailed in the governor general's minute, induced us to negotiate this point with his excellency, and we trust that the reasons suggested to him for this purpose, impressed the same conviction on his mind which we ourselves entertained; his minister did not hesitate to promise a cheerful and hearty acquiescence on the part of his excellency to this proposition, which has since been formally obtained from him. Whenever policy or convenience shall warrant the reduction of the forces stationed in the vizier's dominions, we shall be happy to relieve him from the expense of their maintenance by a recal of part of them, and to this effect a promise has been made to the vizier, although we do not at present foresee a period when it can with prudence take place.

24. The account, No. 4, accompanying this letter, specifies the outstanding claims which this government had upon the vizier; you will observe, that it consists of articles which have been invariably objected to by his excellency for some time past, or of the private demands of individuals, which ought not, in our opinion, to have been admitted into the accounts between the vizier and the company.

25. We know not with what propriety we could have insisted upon the liquidation of these claims; to have attempted it would have defeated the principal object which we had in view throughout the whole negotiation, that of inspiring the vizier with a confidence in the justice of the government, and with an idea that we did not wish to consider our sole advantage to the exclusion of his interest and convenience. Induced by these considerations, the governor general consented to a renunciation of the accumulated claims, with a reservation of the following articles only, which were admitted without objection:

1st. The arrears actually due to the troops in the vizier's provinces, up to the period at which the new arrangement was to take place.

2d. The arrears of salary to Mr. James Anderson, agreeable to the resolution of the 24th February.

3d. The arrears of pensions to the Nabob Saadut Ally Cawn of the Rohilla stipends, and the residency at Oude.

4th. The sums advanced by the resident at Benares to the Shah Zadda.

26. After mature deliberation on the situation of the Furackabad province, the governor general was convinced of the propriety of withdrawing all interference in the management of it, agreeable to the 4th article of the treaty of 1781. Our attempts to promote the prosperity of this country, had proved equally offensive to the vizier and to the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, the former considering our interference as a breach of the treaty of Chunar, and the latter not only rejecting but violently opposing almost every measure of our resident: the residency has therefore been withdrawn, under a stipulation on the part of the vizier, that he should not infringe the rights of the Nabob Mozuffer Jung, that care should be taken, under whatever arrangements might be adopted for the affairs of the Furuckabad province, to secure a liberal provision for the nabob, and that some allowance should be made for Dila Dilere Khan, who had been employed by us in the affairs of Furuckabad, and had shewn an attachment to the English government.

27. It has since been recommended to the vizier to settle a pension of 2,000 rupees per mensem on Dila Dilere Khan, 1,200 rupees on the mother of the nabob Mozuffer Jung, and 500 rupees on Deep Chung, the late dewan of Furuckabad, payable out of the revenues of that province.

28. The professed principles of the negotiation with the nabob, required a renunciation on our part of those claims to a right of pre-emption in trade, and of exemption from duties, which had hitherto been maintained as necessary to the provision of the company's investment in Oude. Many other arguments concurred to induce us to relinquish claims, the exercise of which must be considered as an infringement upon the rights of the vizier's government, and on this account were particularly offensive to him.

29. We beg leave to call your attention to a very able report of Mr. Barlow on the subject of the trade of Oude, whom we deputed to make enquiries into the state of it; a copy of this report goes a No. in this packet, and the reason stated by that gentleman will, we trust, convince you of the propriety of our determination in consequence of it.

30. The satisfaction of his excellency the vizier at the conduct and conclusion of this negotiation, is expressed in a letter addressed by him to the governor general, a copy of which, as well of the kistbundy executed by him, are enclosed; upon the whole we have every reason to affirm, that it will prove the foundation of a permanent connection between him and the company, being concluded upon principles of mutual advantage to both; notwithstanding the renunciation of the large claims of this government upon the vizier, it must in a pecuniary light be deemed beneficial to the company, and the negotiation will appear conformable to the spirit of your instructions regarding the conduct of this government to the vizier.

31. It may be proper to add, that the vizier has engaged to continue the allowance to the prince, Mirza Jewan Buckt, and has offered him an asylum in Oude, if he should chuse to accept it.

32. The amount of the arrears charged to the debit of the vizier by the new arrangement, is stated at rupees 12, 10, 142. 8. 10. as appears from the accountant general's report, recorded in our proceedings noted in the margin; and the nabob Hyder Beg Cawn, since his return to Lucknow, has remitted to Calcutta, in part liquidation of this sum, bills of exchange for rupees 10, 12, 868. 7. 6. and has promised to discharge the remainder by the 15th September.

33. The first four kists of the new arrangement, from March to June inclusive have been completely paid into the treasury at Lucknow, and the accountant general has received our instructions to write off from the honourable company's books, the difference between the balance owing by the nabob vizier to the honourable company on the 28th February 1787, as the same stood by the resolutions which had then been passed, and the sum which is accepted in renunciation of the accommodated claims of this government upon the vizier.

34. The minute of the governor general will afford you information on the vizier's character and administration, the situation in which the Nabob Hyder Beg Cawn stands with respect to him, the qualified assurances of support and protection given by this government to Hyder Beg Cawn, and in general upon every matter comprehended in this negotiation.

35. By our proceedings of the 27th July you will observe, that we have

made some new arrangements with respect to the residency at Lucknow, and have appointed Mr. Edward Otto Ives to the office of resident, in the room of Colonel Harper, who is directed to take charge of a brigade, to the command of which he lately succeeded in rotation.

36. By this arrangement, the office of accountant general to the residency at Lucknow is abolished, and the duties thereof are to be executed in future by the senior assistant, under the denomination of sub-accountant; the salaries of the gentlemen stationed there have been as follow:

To the resident pr month	L. Sa. Rs. 7,000
Senior assistant	1,500
Junior do	1,000

37. In determining the amount of these salaries, we were guided by a consideration of the heavy unavoidable expense attending a residency there, and by an opinion, that an ill-judged economy in such a situation would in the end prove most expensive to government. The constant attention we have shewn to the diminution of the company's expenses in all practicable instances, will, we hope, convince you that the allowances now fixed, though liberal, are not unreasonable; they are in our opinion necessary.

38. In the nomination of a resident to succeed Colonel Harper, the approved integrity, ability, and application to business in Mr. Ives, late judge of the Dewanny, Adawlut, at Moorshedabad, pointed him out as a fit person for this office. The arrangements we have detailed will take place after his arrival at Lucknow.

39. In justice to Colonel Harper, we think it necessary to acquaint you, that in all transactions entrusted to his charge, since Lord Cornwallis's arrival in Bengal, he has conducted himself to his entire satisfaction, and with zeal for the interests of the company.

To Edward Otto Ives, Esq. resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I think it proper, before I quit this place, to commit to writing, for your guidance, the substance of the instructions which I have given you verbally, at different times, since you joined me at Allahabad.

An interference with the internal government of the vizier's dominions being now unnecessary, as well as contrary to the engagements subsisting between us and the vizier, you will be careful to avoid both the reality and the appearance of any. You will use your endeavours to acquire the confidence of the vizier and his ministers, and to convince them that we have nothing in view but to render the connection with Oude of mutual benefit to both parties.

The present acting minister, Hyder Beg Khan, being a man of ability and experience, I have promised him my support so long as his general conduct shall be found consistent with the good of the country, and the joint interests of his master and of the company.

All intrigues, therefore, tending to a change of ministers you will discountenance, at the same time you will keep a watchful eye over Hyder Beg's conduct, and will give me information of any steps that may be taken, either by him or others, manifestly oppressive to the people or injurious to the vizier's interests.

You will also be careful to observe, and (as far as it may lay in your power) to prevent, by a timely remonstrance, all measures which may tend to embroil the vizier and ourselves, in the character of his allies, with foreign powers; on this subject it is only necessary for me to remark, that it is my wish to keep on the best terms with the Mahrattas in general, and Scindia in particular, as a counterbalance to the power of Tippoo, in the event of his meditating any hostile designs against us in the Carnatic; with respect to the disputes in the Northern Provinces, they are of very little importance to us, and, (though they should be watched) can have have no claim to any interference on our part.

The resident at Poonah, as well as the resident with Scindia, will be directed to correspond with you, and to give you every necessary information. All other intelligence you must obtain by the usual channels, and such expenses as may be necessarily incurred on that account, you will charge upon honour in your monthly accounts.

The revival of a free trade is of the utmost consequence to the prosperity of the vizier's dominions, as well as those of the company; for this reason it has been determined to have no investments from Oude on the company's account, and you will be careful to prevent all claims

claims of exemptions from duties, all pretensions to a right of pre-emption, and, in a word, all undue influence on the part of Europeans tending to create monopolies, or any other improper use or advantages above the vizier's own subjects; at the same time, you know it to be my wish to conclude a commercial treaty on terms of mutual interests, by which you should have authority to interfere as far as to prevent all undue exactions on the subjects of our government, whether European or native.

The shahzadah, so long as he continues in the nabob's dominions, must of course be treated with attention and respect. His stipend will be paid through you, and be charged to the vizier, and I have to recommend that he should have an advance for two or three months on his quitting the vizier's territories.

But should he change the resolution which he at present seems to entertain of returning to Delhi, and chuse to continue in the vizier's dominions, the place of his residence should be fixed by the vizier, and he should not be allowed to interfere, in the smallest degree, with the government of the country. On such occasions it will be proper for you to join with the vizier in remonstrating against it, and should such remonstrances fail of effect, you will make me acquainted with the particulars.

Should the prince raise forces in the vizier's dominions it should be immediately discouraged, both by the vizier and yourself, by strong remonstrances; and in case they prove ineffectual, by warning him that all forces raised otherwise than by authority of the company or the vizier, cannot but be looked upon and treated as enemies.

The present power of Almas Ally Khan appears to be great for a subject, he is, however, a man of ability, punctual in his payments, and therefore would be a useful subject was his power restricted to proper bounds. I have recommended that the force which he is allowed to keep up, and which cannot be necessary in its present extent, while the country is so effectually protected by our troops, should be reduced very considerably, and I have assured Almas Ally Khan, that so long as he acquits himself as a dutiful subject he shall meet with my support; but that should he retain a larger force than what may be authorized by his sovereign, it will be deemed an act of rebellion, and treated accordingly. You will therefore keep a watchful eye over Almas, and if he shall appear to transgress the limits of allegiance, make a report to me of the circumstances.

You will transmit to me, as soon as you conveniently can, a list of all the Europeans residing in the vizier's dominions, specifying the nation to which they belong, the place of their residence, and the manner in which they are employed.

Lucknow, October 1st, 1787.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Cornwallis.*

No. 3.

Extract of the General Letter from the Court of Directors to Bengal, approving of the Treaty with the Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, and Lord Cornwallis's conduct on the occasion.

Extract political letter to Bengal, dated 8th April 1789.
Letter from 15 September 1787.
(18 a. 39).

New arrangement with the Nabob of Oude. } 3. Having attentively perused all the minutes, proceedings, and letters referred to in these paragraphs, and in your subsequent advices, on the subject of the late agreement concluded by Lord Cornwallis with the vizier, we approve of the general arrangement, and of the principles on which it was founded. The nature of our connection with the vizier is now accurately defined. The defence of Oude is assigned to the British troops, under a fixed subsidy, and the internal government of the country remains with the nabob. We observe, however, by Lord Cornwallis's minute of the 20th April 1787, that you do not conceive yourselves precluded from making representations to him on the subject of his administration, whenever you shall think it necessary, or from proposing such general arrangements as shall appear likely to contribute to the prosperity of both governments. By this idea we conceive his lordship was actuated, when, in his instructions to the new resident, Mr. Ives, he directed him to keep a watchful eye on the conduct of the vizier's minister Hyder Beg Cawn, and to give information to his lordship

lordship of any steps manifestly oppressive to the people, or injurious to the vizier. We look on this precaution to be the more necessary, as, from the well known character of Asoph ul Dowlah, Hyder Beg can be considered in no other light than as being at present in the complete and absolute possession of the government of the country. We are aware that, under a former system, Hyder Beg was not only reproached with a general neglect in the administration of the vizier's affairs, but it was also supposed that the country owed its ruined state entirely to his mal-administration. But under a system, defective in almost every part of it, and from the abuses which arose out of that system, the present unfortunate state of the country may, in our opinion, be fairly attributed to a combination of causes. Among these is the claim (which is now very wisely relinquished) of right of pre-emptions and of exemptions from duties in the province of Oude, made and exercised by contractors employed in providing the investment, and which, in the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, has essentially contributed to its ruin. The immense drain of specie from that country of late years, amounting from February 1774, to September 1783, to the enormous sum of two crores and thirty-nine lacks of rupees, (exclusive of what may have been sent down to Calcutta to answer the bills drawn for the payment of the troops, and on private account) stands foremost, in our opinion, among the causes that have operated so much to its prejudice. Lord Cornwallis, even previous to the late negociation, could be no stranger to the general character of Hyder Beg, or to the very unfavourable opinion that had been entertained of him; and when his lordship confided in him, in preference to any other, for the completion of his arrangements in Oude, it must have been for the most substantial reasons. Indeed, his lordship has since asserted, in direct terms, that he is by no means blind to that minister's character, making, at the same time, a declaration of his absolute certainty of its being contrary to our own interest to become instrumental in displacing him. We find also that the resident, in his letter of the 7th January 1788, has represented the little advantage that would accrue from a change of ministers, and that the chances are greatly against pitching on one possessed of more public spirit and disinterestedness than Hyder Beg Cawn, or who has equal ability, application to business, and knowledge of the country. After a due consideration, therefore, of all these official documents, we are inclined to hope, that the confidence lately reposed in this minister will not have been misplaced. He may be fairly said to owe his power to our influence, and must therefore be naturally solicitous to preserve our good opinion. We observe by Colonel Harper's letter to Lord Cornwallis of the 11th October 1787, that Hyder Beg has expressed his obligations; that all his doubts and suspicions were removed; and that he saw no impediment to the completion of the public engagements to the company, or the improvement of the country and the revenue. With respect to his engagements with the company, we are happy to learn, by your dispatch of the 6th March 1788, notwithstanding the apprehensions to the contrary, expressed in the correspondence of the resident, that he has discharged these with sufficient regularity; and we shall be impatient till we hear of the progress that has been made towards the prosperity of the province. We are particularly anxious for the conclusion of the commercial treaty with the nabob of Oude, from the hopes entertained by Lord Cornwallis, that it will tend to recover that country from its present miserable and exhausted condition.

4. With regard to the settlement that has been made of the business of Furruckabad; the allowance of the prince Mirza Juan Buct; the reduction of the forces under Almas Ally Cawn; the salaries to the resident, &c. at Lucknow; and other inferior arrangements, we need only observe, that they have met with our approbation.

No. 4.

Copy of a Minute of Sir John Shore now Lord Teignmouth, late Governor General, dated in June 1796, removing George Frederick Cherry, and appointing John Lumsden, Esquire, Resident at Lucknow.

Extract Bengal political consultations, the 13th June 1796.

The governor-general records the following minute:

I have only to refer to my letters of the

the 30th April to the nabob vizier, and the resident at Oude, for an explanation of my sentiments on the resident's late conduct; they were adopted upon his own report of it, and as I could not doubt that it must be productive of a very unfavourable impression on the mind of his excellency, I was anxious to remove it, by an exposition of the principles by which our intercourse with him is regulated, and to restore, if possible, the cordiality which had so long subsisted between him and the resident.

The letters of his excellency now before the board, exhibit such strong indications of anger and resentment, as to preclude all hopes that his confidence in the resident can be restored, or the influence of the latter be re-established.

With the fullest reliance on the integrity of the resident, I regret that his mistaken zeal in the prosecution of the objects of my instructions, should have placed me in the disagreeable predicament of deciding between him and the vizier. I regret still more the necessity of removing him from a situation, in the execution of the duties of which I have nothing to impute to him but error of judgment. But whatever my reliance on his zeal or integrity may be, I should not be justified in sacrificing to it the great political objects of the residency; and as it is impossible that they can be accomplished whilst disagreement, distrust, and suspicion exist between him and the vizier, I must submit to the necessity of proposing his removal from the residency of Oude, to the station held by Mr. Lumsden at Benares, and that Mr. Lumsden be appointed resident at Oude.

The board concurring in the sentiments expressed in the governor-general's minute:

Resolved, That Mr. G. F. Cherry be removed from the office of resident at the court of the nabob vizier, and that Mr. John Lumsden be appointed to succeed him; and that Mr. Cherry be appointed to succeed Mr. Lumsden in the office of first judge of the provincial court of appeal and the court of circuit for the division of Benares.

No. 5.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, of the 27th January 1806, requiring Copy of a Minute of the Marquis Wellesley, late Governor General, removing John Lumsden, Esquire, and appointing Colonel William Scott Resident at the Court of the Vizier.

[*There is no minute of the Marquis Wellesley removing Mr. Lumsden, and appointing Colonel Scott resident at Lucknow; but the following papers are submitted as explanatory of the arrangement alluded to in the order of the honourable house.*]

To his excellency Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. &c. &c &c.

Fort St. George, 25th January 1799.

My dear Sir,

I enclose letters to the resident at Lucknow, and to the nabob vizier, to which I request your early atte tion. The subject of these letters has already been matter of conversation between you and me, and I have also mentioned it to Lieutenant Colonel Scott; I do not know that it will be necessary at present to trouble you with any details beyond the contents of the enclosed letter. I have not stated the amount of the force which I wish to be substituted in place of that part of the vizier's army, which will be disbanded under the new arrangement, you can more properly decide that question. My idea is, that it should not be less than five regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry; it does not occur to me that it will be necessary to raise any new regiments of infantry for this purpose. The two regiments raised by Lord Teignmouth, in consequence of the apprehension of Zemaun Shah's approach, together with the three regiments which I have ordered to be raised since my arrival in Bengal, will furnish the force of infantry required; the vizier ought to pay the expense of raising the three last regiments of infantry, as well as that of raising the proposed regiments of cavalry. I am extremely anxious that Lieutenant Colonel Scott should be sent to Lucknow, for the purpose of assisting the resident in the execution of this most important measure. I trust that the present state of affairs in Bengal, will admit of your dispensing with his services for some time. I request that you will fix Colonel Scott's salary, during the continuance of this extraordinary service, upon such a scale as shall appear to you reasonable. I am persuaded that you will feel, with me, the indispensable necessity of strengthening

strengthening the vizier's military force during the approaching season of tranquillity; and under these circumstances you will not suffer yourself to be deterred, by any common difficulty, from urging an arrangement which promises such advantages both to the company and the vizier. Tofussil Hussein Khan is acquainted with my sentiments on this subject, and will, I believe, afford every assistance in carrying my ideas into effect. You will have the goodness to forward a report to me of the principles on which you think this arrangement should be founded, as speedily as possible, and Mr. Lumsden and Colonel Scott will communicate with me before they conclude any definitive arrangement at Lucknow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Mornington.*

P. S. I have forwarded the originals of my letters to the nabob vizier, and the resident at Lucknow, leaving them open for your perusal. You will be so good to dispatch them to Lucknow as early as you may judge convenient.

A true copy.

(Signed) *E. Golding.* Head Asst.

Extract Bengal Political Consultations, the 3d June, 1799.

Resident at Lucknow to George H. Barlow, Esq. Secretary to the government.

Sir, Fort William.

I request that you will submit to government, my desire to resign the office of resident at the court of his excellency the nabob vizier.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *J. Lumsden,* Resident.

Lucknow, 18th May, 1799.

Resolved, That Mr. Lumsden's resignation of the office of resident at the court of his excellency the nabob vizier, be accepted.

Resolved, That Lieutenant Colonel Scott be appointed to succeed Mr. Lumsden in the office of resident at Lucknow, and that Mr. Lumsden be directed to deliver over charge to Colonel Scott on his arrival.

Resolved, That Mr. Lumsden be appointed to the office of register to the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, vacated by the removal of Mr. Harrington to the board of revenue.

Ordered, That a copy of the last resolution be sent to the judicial department for record.

Ordered, That information of the above appointments be sent to the civil auditor.

No. 6.

Copy of Appointment, empowering the Honourable Henry Wellesley, private Secretary to the Governor General, to proceed to Lucknow, accompanied by Grœme Mercer, Esq. as his Assistant or Secretary, in 1801; and an Account of any Sum or Sums of Money drawn by the Honourable Henry Wellesley whilst at Lucknow, or by those employed under him, whether as Salaries, Establishment, or Durbar Charges; where drawn, and the Authority for such Payments, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Extract of a letter from the governor general to the honourable Henry Wellesley; dated 5th July, 1801.

1. Having reason to apprehend that his excellency the vizier has adopted a systematic course of evasion and delay, for the purpose of frustrating the issue of the depending negotiations, and having received intimation that his excellency may attempt to pass over the present season without concluding any final engagement with the British government, under the pretext of awaiting my expected arrival at Lucknow. I have thought it expedient to dispatch you forthwith to Lucknow, with public credentials to the vizier, and with full powers to bring the negotiation to an immediate issue. The various exigencies of the public service being likely to detain me at Fort William for some time, your appearance at Lucknow is, in my judgment, the most advantageous measure which can be substituted for my actual presence at that city; you will therefore proceed with all practicable expedition to Lucknow, and I have directed Messrs. J. Forbes and R. Strachey to accompany you in the capacity of assistants, and Lieut. Armstrong, one of my aides-de-camp, to attend you during your mission.

To C. R. Crommelin, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir, Fort William.

I am directed by his excellency the most

most noble the governor general, to transmit to you the enclosed copies of letters to the honourable Mr. Wellesley and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and to Mr. Grœme Mercer, for the information of the honourable the vice-president in council.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Patna, 10th October, 1801.

(Copy.)
To the Honourable Henry Wellesley and Lieut. Colonel Scott.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to inform you, that his lordship has been pleased to appoint Mr. Grœme Mercer to be secretary to the mission, constituted under his lordship's orders of the 5th of July last. The amount of his salary will be hereafter stated, and I shall direct that it shall commence from the period of Mr. Mercer's actual employment in the capacity of secretary under Mr. Wellesley.

You will signify to me, in your next dispatch, the date of Mr. Mercer's first employment in the capacity of secretary to Mr. Wellesley.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Patna, 10th October, 1801.

(Copy.)
To Grœme Mercer, Esq.

Sir,

I am directed by his excellency the most noble governor general to inform you, that his lordship has beeu pleased to appoint you secretary to the mission to Lucknow, constituted under his lordship's orders of the 5th July. Your appointment is to take place from the period of your actual employment as secretary under the Honourable Mr. Wellesley. The amount of your salary will be fixed hereafter.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Patna,
10th Oct. 1801.

Extract Bengal Journal, 1802-3.
Collector of Bareilly, paid deputation allowances as follows:

	Rs.		
Mr. Strachey, Asst. 4 Dec. 1801, to Dec. 1802 - -	5,009	11	8
Mr. Forbes, Do. Do. to June, 1803 - -	5,405	13	3
Mr. Fortescue, Do. 26 Jan, 1802, to Do. - - -	4,741	5	7
Mr. G. Mercer, Surgeon, his salary, 5 June 1801, to June 1802, a. 426 pr. mo. - - - - - - -	5,041	—	—

An account of the sums drawn by the Honourable Mr. Wellesley, is already before the house.

No. 7.

Copies of Letters written under the Authority of Marquis Wellesley, to Colonel William Scott, Resident at the Court of the Vizier, announcing the Special Mission of the Honourable Henry Wellesley to Lucknow.

To Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Para. 1. I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

2. His lordship desires me to signify to you, his entire approbation of the measures which you have adopted, and of the firmness which you have maintained for the purpose of carrying into effect his lordship's equitable and important views at the court of Lucknow.

3. His lordship approves the memorial which you addressed to his excellency, and is disposed to hope that the declarations which it contains, will have the effect of convincing his excellency, that however great may be his lordship's reluctance to proceed to extremities, that reluctance is insufficient to restrain his lordship from the adoption of whatever measures may appear indispensable for the security of the rights and interests of the British nation in India; and his lordship trusts, that under this impression his excellency, may be induced to yield his acquiescence to the measure in agitation.

4. His lordship is anxious, in a high degree, that the proposed arrangement should be effected by the means of amicable negotiation, and it will probably conduce, in an essential degree, to this

this issue, to extinguish in his excellency's mind all hope of influencing his lordship's resolution by withholding his consent to a territorial cession.

5. With this view, his lordship has determined to direct his brother the honourable Henry Wellesley, to proceed immediately with ths utmost practicable expedition to Lucknow, for the express purpose of confirming to his excellency his lordship's determination to adhere to his declared purpose.

6. His lordship desires that you will either notify this intention, and the object of it, to his excellency, or that you will suppress all mention of Mr. Wellesley's mission, according as you may judge most expedient, but in neither case are you to relax your endeavours in the mean time, to bring the negotiation to a satisfactory conclusion.

7. His lordship will address a letter to his excellency upon the subject of the Honourable Mr. Wellesley's mission, which will be forwarded to you as speedily as possible, in order to be delivered eventually to his excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Secretary to Government.

Fort William,
June 30th, 1801.

Private.

To Lieutenant Colonel Scott.

My dear Sir,

It has occurred to his lordship, that his determination to send Mr. Wellesley on a mission to the Vizier, as communicated to you in my official dispatch of the 30th ultimo, may possibly be considered by you to indicate a diminution of his lordship's reliance on your zeal, exertion, or ability, in conducting the pending negotiation at the court of Lucknow, notwithstanding the unqualified approbation which his lordship at the same moment bestows upon the whole of your conduct.

His lordship, being anxious to preclude any such impression upon your mind, has authorised me to assure you, that the measure in question originates in motives wholly distinct from any reference to the character of your proceedings. His lordship is of opinion, that the zeal, ability, and prudence, which you have manifested in conducting the negotiation committed to your charge, could not be exceeded, and the hope of producing a superior impression upon the vizier's mind, by the delegation of Mr. Wellesley, is founded solely on this consideration, that Mr. Wellesley's near connection with his lordship is calculated to give additional weight to his lordship's representations, and the deputation of his own brother tend to convince his excellency more effectually than any thing else (except the presence of his lordship himself) of the importance which his lordship attaches to the objects of the negotiation, and of his extreme solicitude to attain them. In fact, the sole purpose of Mr. Wellesley's mission, is to corroborate your acts, and to add by the impression which his presence may be expected to produce, to the effect of your measures and your representations, and to supply as much as possible the defect of his lordship's presence.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Secretary to Government.

1st July, 1801.

No. 8.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, of the 27th January 1806, requiring a Copy of all Correspondence between the late Governor General Marquis Wellesley, whether in his capacity of Governor General or Captain General, and Lieutenant General Gerard now Lord Lake, from July 1801, to the Conclusion of the Treaty of Lucknow; with Copies of Lord Lake's Orders to Major General Frederick St. John, commanding the Station of Cawnpore, Major General Robert Stuart, commanding Futty Ghur, or Copies of their Orders to the other Officers commanding Corps and Stations in Oude, for putting the Forces in readiness to march at the shortest notice, from July 1801, to November in the same year.

The records of the East India Company, hitherto received from Bengal, do not contain any correspondence between the governor-general and the officer named in the said order, in relation to the subject therein described.

5.

No. 6.—*Copy of all Communications to the Secret Committee, or Court of Directors, by the Governor General; respecting the Nabob Saadut Ally, previous to, or after, the Conclusion of the Treaty of Lucknow in* 1801;—*so far as the same may relate to the said Treaty, and the Management, or Revenues, of the Nabob's Provinces.*——*Ordered to be printed 3d March,* 1806.

Extract political letter from Bengal, dated 3d October, 1798.

Para. 9. The right honourable the governor general has now under consideration the present state of affairs in Oude, and particularly the best means of securing the regular payment of the subsidy, and of reforming the nabob's army.

72. His lordship has also informed us (as noticed in a preceding part of this letter) that he has now under consideration a plan for the improvement of the army of the nabob vizier, the constitution and discipline of which are so defective, as to render it rather a dangerous incumbrance than a security to the person or authority of the vizier, or a protection to his dominions, either against internal commotion or foreign invasion.

Extract of letter from the governor general to the court of directors, dated 21st November, 1798.

Para. 54. The rumours which have prevailed of the intended approach of Zemaun Shah to the frontiers of Hindostan, although of a vague and contradictory nature, appeared to me not wholly undeserving of attention; and I have the satisfaction of informing you, that every possible precaution has been taken for the effectual defence of the frontier of Oude. I am happy to be able to inform you, that although I found the subsidy of the nabob vizier considerably in arrear, I have succeeded in persuading his excellency to discharge a large part of it; and in justice to his excellency I am bound to declare, that I have found him sincerely disposed to fulfil his engagements under the treaty concluded by Lord Teignmouth, and to manifest on every occasion a cordial attachment to the interests of the company. The situation of affairs on the coast of Coromandel, and the necessity of providing against the possible event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, have hitherto prevented me from visiting the upper provinces, but I have not been unmindful of the affairs of Oude, and I trust that I shall soon be able to turn my undivided attention to the improvement of the civil and military establishments of the nabob vizier.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the secret committee, dated 28th November, 1799.

12. The affairs of Oude have occupied a considerable share of my attention. No probability existing that Zemaun Shah will be able, in the course of the present season, to renew his hostile attempts against Hindostan, and a conjuncture so favourable coinciding with the effects of our late successes in Mysore, the most eligible occasion appeared to be opened for carrying into execution such a reform of the nabob vizier's military establishments, as should secure us from all future danger on the frontier of Oude, and should enable me to introduce a variety of necessary improvements in the government of that country. With this view it was my intention to establish a considerable augmentation of our troops in Oude without delay, and to induce the vizier to disband (under certain regulations) a proportionate part of his own useless and dangerous force. I had accordingly given orders to the resident at Lucknow to commence a negotiation with his excellency for this desirable purpose, and had also directed the movement of several bodies of troops in the provinces, to be so arranged as to enable me, before the expiration of the cold season, to increase our force in Oude considerably; before, however, the resident at Lucknow could open the proposed negotiation

tion with the vizier, or had disclosed to him any part of my intended plans, his excellency, of his own accord, made a proposition to the resident, which necessarily supersedes every other arrangement.

13. For several months past, his excellency had intimated to the resident from time to time, an earnest desire to communicate to me an improved system of arrangement for the government of Oude; but whenever the resident had pressed his excellency for a more full explanation of the nature of the proposed arrangement, in order that it might be transmitted to me, his excellency had evaded the discussion with evident symptoms of considerable agitation of mind. At length, on the 12th of November, at an interview which his excellency had himself desired—(and it is important again to remark, that at this period no proposition had reached his excellency from the resident, or from me, with relation to the increase of the forces in Oude)—his excellency signified an anxious desire and a fixed determination to abdicate altogether the government of Oude; and requested the resident to draw, for the purpose of being forwarded to me, the inclosed paper (marked * B.) which I received last night.

14. His excellency appears to have adopted the resolution of abdicating the government upon the maturest deliberation. Your honourable committee will observe, that his excellency declares this resolution to have originated in the reciprocal aversion subsisting between himself and his subjects (an aversion which, on his part, he states to have grown into absolute disgust) and in his sense of his own incompetency, from various other considerations, to administer the government either with satisfaction to himself or advantage to his people; but although such considerations may in some degree have influenced his excellency's determination, I am inclined to believe that the principal causes are to be traced in the timidity and avarice of his disposition: for it is proper to apprize your honourable committee that he has intimated an expectation of being permitted to retire with the treasures which he may have amassed.

15. Your honourable committee will remark, that the resident has used several arguments, but without effect, to dissuade his excellency from the proposed abdication; if, therefore, his excellency should ultimately persevere in his declared intention, it must be deemed entirely and absolutely his own voluntary act.

16. Whatever may have been the motives, or whatever shall be the ultimate decision of his excelleney on this occasion, it is my intention to profit by the event to the utmost practicable extent, and I entertain a confident hope of being able either to establish, with the consent of the vizier, the sole and exclusive authority of the company within the province of Oude and its dependencies, or at least to place our important interests in that quarter on an improved and durable foundation.

P. S. It occurrs to me to be necessary to add, in explanation of the close of the 12th paragraph of this letter, that although the necessity of a reform of the vizier's military establishment had been for a considerable time under discussion between his excellency and me, and had even been fully admitted by his excellency, no detailed measures with a view to the execution of such a plan had yet been suggested, nor had any intention of immediately augmenting our force in Oude been communicated to his excellency, when he opened his mind to the resident at Lucknow: the transaction will fully appear in my correspondence with the resident, which I propose to transmit by an early opportunity.

Extract letter from the governor-general to the secret committee, dated 25th January 1800.

Para. 16. I am concerned to inform your honourable committee, that I have every reason to believe that the proposition of the nabob vizier, to abdicate the sovereignty of his dominions (a copy of which was transmitted with my separate letter of the 28th November) was illusory from the commencement, and designed to defeat, by artificial delays, the proposed reform of his excellency's military establishments. I have the satisfaction, however, to be enabled to acquaint your honourable committee, that I entertain no doubt of ultimately accomplishing my original object of reforming his excellency's army,

* This paper is returned under the 4th order.—See the volume marked 3.

army, and of substituting a British force in its place. A very considerable increase of our permanent force in Oude will be immediately made, and a further augmentation of it will take place as soon as possible. The disbanding the greater part of his excellency's undisciplined and useless force must necessarily follow. The voluminous details of my late proceedings at Lucknow, shall be transmitted to your honourable committee as soon as possible. Of the measures now in progress in Oude, I shall at present say no more, than that they are calculated to secure the external defence and internal tranquillity of his excellency's territories, to reduce your military expense, by transferring the charge of a very large body of your troops to the funds of the nabob vizier, and to diminish his excellency's military expenses, while the effective strength of his kingdom will be considerably augmented. It will no doubt become necessary to raise some additional corps in the place of those which are to be furnished for the service of Oude; but this augmentation will be kept within as narrow bounds as possible, and will at all events bear no proportion to the relief resulting to your finances from the intended increase of the troops to be paid by the vizier.

Extract of letter from the governor-general to the secret committee; dated the 7th March 1800.

1 My last separate letter addressed to your honourable committee overland, was dated on the 25th January 1800.

2. In that dispatch I informed you that I had reason to suspect the sincerity of the nabob vizier's proposition to abdicate the sovereignty of his dominions, and that the design of his excellency in that proposition was to defeat by artificial delays the intended reform of his military establishment. But my last advices from the resident at Lucknow, render the justice of those suspicions in some degree doubtful; and tend to revive the belief that the project of abdication was seriously entertained, and that it is still in the contemplation of his excellency.

3. In the mean while I have the satisfaction to announce to your honourable committee the actual arrival in Oude of a considerable part of the additional force which I have determined to introduce into that country, with a view to the effectual security of its external defence, and internal tranquillity. The proposed augmentation is to consist of four regiments of native cavalry, twelve battalions of native infantry, and a battalion of artillery; of this force, one regiment of native cavalry, and five battalions of native infantry, (with the usual proportion of artillery) entered the various territories on the 15th January; from which period his excellency will be chargeable with their maintenance, at a rate to be regulated on the principles of the existing subsidy.

4. The dismission of the vizier's own irregular troops has probably commenced by this time; the most recent accounts from the resident advising me that certain preliminary measures for that purpose had been adopted with the concurrence of his excellency.

5. When I shall have completed my arrangement for the military defence of Oude, and shall have disarmed the useless and dangerous troops of the vizier, I shall proceed to adopt the most effectual measures for the reform of all the branches of his excellency's internal government; such a reform cannot be postponed without the certain injury, if not the absolute destruction, of the valuable resources which the company at present derives from that country; and his excellency's repeated and earnest applications for my direct interference in the administration of his affairs, will abundantly justify the most decided interposition of the British government in the management of Oude, whenever the proper period for exercising our authority shall arrive.

31st August 1800.

To the secret committee of the honourable the court of directors for affairs of the honourable united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. We propose in the present dispatch to submit to your honourable committee, a detailed account of the important transactions which have taken place in Oude, since the return of the governor-general from Fort St. George, conformably to the intimation contained in his lordship's separate letter to your honourable committee, dated 25th January 1800. Considerations

tions of a prudential nature have rendered it improper to enter upon these details until the present period.

2. The governor-general had the honour to apprize the honourable court of directors, in his dispatch per Eurydice, dated November 1798, of his intention to take the earliest opportunity of introducing a reform into the military establishment of Oude; a measure of which the urgent and indispensable necessity had been long felt and acknowledged. The more important events, however, which took place at that period, and the prospect of an approaching war with Tippoo Sultan, compelled his lordship to defer the prosecution of his views with respect to Oude, until a more favourable opportunity should occur, when the governor-general might be at liberty to turn his undivided attention to the subject.

3. Previous, however, to the departure of the governor-general from this presidency for Fort St. George, some correspondence had passed between his lordship and his excellency the nabob.

4. The delay which had for some time occurred in the payment of the subsidy on the part of the nabob, had afforded much concern to the governor-general. Under the exigency of the times, a failure in this expected branch of supply was attended with very great inconvenience. It became necessary, therefore, that his lordship should enforce upon the mind of his excellency the absolute necessity of punctuality in the payment of the subsidy, and of providing, by every just means within his excellency's power, the requisite funds for that purpose.

5. In answer to this remonstrance, the vizier lamented that his government had for a long period been in a state of confusion, inefficiency, and irregularity; that his authority was but imperfectly established within his dominions; and that, from these and various other causes, the delay complained of has been unavoidable.

6. His excellency, at the same time, earnestly requested the governor-general to instruct the resident at Lucknow to afford his effectual aid in the establishment of his excellency's authority, upon a new basis; in order that the retrenchments which his excellency had in view might be effected, and that in future, no delay might occur in the realization of the subsidy.

7. These voluntary representations of the vizier, with regard to the disordered state of his dominions and government, joined to his excellency's application for our interference and aid in the restoration of good order, would have been sufficient to have justified, and even to have required from the governor-general in council, the application of an immediate and effectual remedy to an acknowledged evil of such magnitude and importance. But, independently of this general consideration, the particular state of the vizier's own troops, their desperate condition of inefficiency and insubordination, was another pressing danger which threatened to be productive of the most serious consequences; especially in the actual conjuncture, when just apprehensions of an approaching invasion of Hindostan by Zemaun Shah were entertained. To illustrate the nature and extent of this danger, it may be sufficient to state, that upon the rumour of the approach of Zemaun Shah, the vizier represented to the resident at Lucknow, that his excellency's military establishment was not only inadequate to contribute any assistance towards the defence of his dominions, but even at that moment, when the services of the British army were most urgently demanded on his frontiers, he required the presence of a part of that force in his capital, for the express purpose of protecting his person and authority against the excesses of his own disaffected and disorderly troops.

8. It was therefore the intention of the governor-general to endeavour to persuade his excellency, at a proper season, to disband the whole of his own army; with the exception of such part of it as might be necessary for the purposes of state, or of the collection of the revenues. In the place of the undisciplined and mutinous troops which at that time alarmed the vizier and invited his enemies, his lordship intended to substitute an increased number of the company's regiments of infantry and cavalry, to be relieved from time to time, and to be paid by his excellency. Such a plan, in his lordship's judgment, appeared likely to answer the purpose of establishing in his excellency's dominions a more orderly and efficient military establishment at a reduced expense.

9. His lordship was compelled to

postpone

postpone the execution of this plan until his return from Fort St. George to this presidency. In the interval, however, his lordship, on the 9th of July 1799, while at Fort St. George, received a letter from his excellency the vizier, referring to his former letter, written before the governor-general's departure for the coast, and expressing, in still stronger terms than before his wish, "that the resident at Lucknow might "be directed to aid him in all matters, "stating, that until he should have "carried into effect the retrenchments "of superfluous expenses, and esta- "blished such a systematic settlement "of the country and the military, in a "manner to promote the security and "ease of the ryott, the prosperity of "the country, and tranquillity of his "people, it was impossible to remove "his embarrassments;" and concluding by a declaration, "that both at first "and last he relied for support and as- "sistance on his lordship's goodness."

10. The governor-general, on his return to Fort William, was apprized, by Lieutenant Colonel Scott (who had taken charge of the residency at Lucknow) of the derangement and disorder which pervaded every department of the vizier's government, and of the embarrassments under which the resident laboured in obtaining any correct and impartial account of the general administration of affairs.

11. Various obstacles obstructed the endeavours of the resident to obtain a perfect knowledge of the state of the Durbar, and of the general affairs of the government. These obstacles were, principally, the want of any acting or responsible ministers, and the extreme and studious reserve and mystery affected by the vizier, on all subjects relating to the state of his excellency's government.

12. The nawaub vizier at that period had taken the whole management of affairs into his own hands, being aided in that laborious employment by some persons bearing no public character, charged with no responsible situation, and therefore regarded only as the private agents and confidential advisers of his excellency.

13. These persons are expressly prohibited by the vizier from making any communications to the resident, while the information which Lieutenant Colonel Scott occasionally received from the nawaub himself, was purposely imperfect.

14. The governor-general viewed with much concern the unfavourable state of the vizier's government, and observed with equal uneasiness the resident's just complaints of his excellency's jealousy and reserve on all subjects connected with the administration of his affairs. To remedy this evil, his lordship addressed a letter to the vizier, earnestly pressing him to communicate to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, in the most unreserved manner, all his wishes and sentiments, and expressing his anxious hope that his excellency would not suffer any consideration to delay for a moment the necessary alterations in his military establishment, on the early completion of which the safety and prosperity of his dominions essentially depended.

15. In answer to this letter the vizier stated "that the benefits both im- "mediate and future of such a reform "were even more strongly impressed "upon his mind than they had been "described by his lordship, and his ex- "cellency professed his determination "to consult with Lieutenant Colonel "Scott, without a moment's delay, "upon what was practicable, in order "that by introducing a reform in the "military system, all danger and all "apprehension of disturbance might "be removed."

16. The governor-general was informed at the same time by the resident at Lucknow, that notwithstanding all the remonstrances urged by his lordship, in his letter to the vizier, the resident had not been able, in repeated conferences which he had sought and obtained from his excellency, for the express purpose of receiving his sentiments, to draw from the vizier, in explicit terms, the disclosure of any definite wish, or the exposition of any distinct object.

17. The tenor of this communication from the resident, combined with the manner in which his excellency had replied to the governor-general's letter of the 26th September 1799, suggested to his lordship the necessity of addressing his excellency, in a letter dated the 6th November 1799. The delivery of this letter Lieutenant Colonel Scott was induced to withhold, on account of the different aspect which the negotiation appeared to assume at the period when

when this letter reached Lucknow; it was not therefore delivered to his excellency until the 23d of the following month of December 1799.

18. The governor-general observed in the letter of the 6th November 1799, that in addition to the other numerous arguments which had already been urged in support of the necessity of a speedy reform in the vizier's military establishment, one had possibly escaped his excellency's notice. The company are bound, by existing treaties, "to defend the dominions of his "excellency against all enemies;" but the number of British troops ordinarily stationed in Oude would not, it was obvious, be adequate to that purpose in the event of an invasion of his highness's dominions, while many circumstances, in such an event, might render it impossible for the company's government to augment the ordinary force either to the extent or within the time required by the emergency.

19. The company, therefore, could not in any other manner effectually fulfil their engagements with the nawaub, than by maintaining constantly in his dominions such a force as should at all times be adequate to their effectual protection. The 7th article of the treaty concluded with his excellency by Sir John Shore, provided for the occasional augmentation of the company's troops in his excellency's dominions, in terms which evidently rendered the company's government competent at all times to decide on the requisite amount of such augmentation. The same article bound the nawaub to defray the expense of any force which should be deemed necessary by the company for the defence of Oude.

20. To enable his excellency to defray the expense of the additional force which was now become indispensably necessary for the security of his dominions, the governor-general pointed out to him, that without any new charge upon his excellency's finances, it was only requisite that he should disband the numerous disorderly troops then in his service, which troops, instead of contributing to the defence of his country, or to the support of his government, had long proved injurious to the prosperity and strength of both.

21. It was the governor-general's wish that the proposed reform in the military establishments of the vizier should be accomplished without any aid to be drawn from a reference to the treaty, or from a discussion of its principles, in as much as it was desirable that the reform should be adopted by the vizier, solely from a conviction of the justice of those grounds upon which it was originally recommended to him; but the tenor of the communications from the resident, led his lordship on the one hand to apprehend much procrastination on the part of his excellency, while on the other the extreme uncertainty which existed with respect to the probable period of the execution of Zemaun Shah's views on Hindostan, rendered it indispensably necessary to provide against the danger as speedily and effectually as possible.

22. The augmentation proposed to be made to the force already stationed within his excellency's dominions, amounted to four regiments of native cavalry, six regiments of native infantry, and one battalion of European artillery, lascars, &c. Of this additional force, part was intended to be immediately furnished, and the remainder as soon as such a reduction of his excellency's military establishment should have taken place, as might enable him to defray the expense of the augmentation.

23. In this state of the measure, Lieutenant Colonel Scott communicated to the governor-general an opinion which he had for some time entertained, founded on repeated declarations of the nawaub, respecting the inability of his excellency to conduct the affairs of his own country; that his excellency had it in contemplation to retire from the cares and fatigues of government. Soon after this period, in a conference with the resident, and before Lieutenant Colonel Scott had delivered to his excellency the governor-general's letter of the 6th of November, the vizier made a formal declaration of his invincible desire and fixed resolution to relinquish a government, which he felt himself unable to manage, either with satisfaction to himself or with advantage to his subjects, declaring unequivocally, that he totally "abandoned "the desire or expectation of remaining within his dominions, or of interfering in the administration of affairs; and the money he was possessed of was abundant for his support,

"port, and for the procurement of all "gratifications."

24. This proposition of the vizier was pregnant with such advantages, not only to the company but to the country and inhabitants of Oude, that in the opinion of the governor-general it could not be too much encouraged. His lordship considering that this declaration must lead to the acquisition by the company of the exclusive authority, civil and military, over the dominions of Oude. In any other view, the mere transfer of the administration of the affairs of Oude from the present Nabob Saadut Ally to any other prince of his family, appeared to promise no such advantages to the British interests, as to render such an arrangement in any degree desirable; for the character of the succesor of Saadut Ally might have been found less tractable than that of his excellency; and as the authority of the vizier in Oude would not have been affected by such a change in the person of the sovereign, all the abuses and defects of the government would have remained in full force, and might possibly have been aggravated by the personal qualities of the new prince.

25. His lordship did not consider the formal abdication of the sovereignty by the vizier to be requisite to the introduction of the improved system of government in Oude: on the contrary, such a step (by necessarily raising a question with regard to the succession to the Musnud) might have involved us in much embarrassment. His lordship was rather of opinion that the best mode of proceeding on the proposition of the vizier, would be by a secret treaty with his excellency, which should stipulate on his part, that, from and after a period to be appointed by this government, the complete authority, civil and military, of the dominions of Oude, should vest in and be exercised by and in the name of the company.

26. For a view of the detailed arrangements proposed by the governor general to be adopted in the expected event, we beg leave to refer your honourable committee to our proceedings of the annexed date.

27. The draft of the proposed treaty was transmitted to the resident at Lucknow by the governor general, with full instructions regarding the conduct of the negotiation; and it was accordingly presented by lieutenant colonel Scott to the nabob vizier on the 15th of December 1799.

28. Having retained the draft of the treaty for a few days, his excellency, at a conference with the resident observed, that the proposition offered by his lordship was so repugnant to his feelings, departed so widely in a most essential point from the principle on which he wished to relinquish the government, and would bring upon him such indelible disgrace, that he would never voluntarily subscribe to it: the sovereignty of the dominions of Oude, he added, had been in his family near 100 years, and the transfer of it to the company, under the stipulations proposed by his lordship, would in fact be a sale of it for money and jewels; and therefore every sentiment of respect for the name of his ancestors, and every consideration for his posterity, combined to preclude him from assenting to so great a sacrifice for the attainment of his personal ease and advantage.

29. When the resident had stated to the nabob all the arguments suggested by the governor general against the nomination of a successor, his excellency replied, that under his lordship's determination not to consent to that part of his proposition, he was ready to abandon his design of retirement, and to retain the charge of the government.

30. The negotiations having taken their course, Lieutenant Colonel Scott represented to the vizier, that if his mind was fixed upon exposing himself to the cares and dangers which he had to lately deprecated, it would be incumbent upon his excellency totally to change his system of conduct; and that the governor general would expect that his excellency should speedily and earnestly engage in the reform of every branch of the administration of Oude, particularly that his excellency should carry into immediate effect the reform in his military establishment.

31. His excellency at first observed, that the reform in his military establishment upon the principle proposed by the governor general, in his lordship's letter of the 6th November would annihilate his authority in his own dominions; but this objection being removed by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, his excellency subsequently declared his assent to the introduction of such an augmentation of the company's troops, as in his lordship's judgment should be sufficient

sufficient for the protection and safety of the country. When Lieutenant Colonel Scott proceeded to state, that, exclusive of the inutility and danger of his excellency's own troops, the resources of his country would be inadequate to the payment of the accumulated military expenses of both establishments, and to defray the other unavoidable charges of government; his excellency replied, that such of his battalions as could be spared might be discharged.

32. The governor general was concerned to remark the extreme duplicity and insincerity of the conduct of the nabob vizier throughout this extraordinary transaction. The repugnance now manifested by the vizier to the reform of his military establishment, was utterly at variance with his excellency's reiterated acknowledgments of the necessity of such a reform; and his lordship now expected that his excellency's principals, if not sole view in his proposal for the abdication of the government, was to evade the timely adoption of the necessary measures for the accomplishment of that indispensable reform, until the advanced period of the season should render it impracticable during that year.

33. The governor general therefore determined that no time should be lost in introducing into Oude the proposed augmentation of the company's forces; and it was his lordship's opinion, that this part of the plan being effected, the remainder would necessarily follow within a short period of time, since his excellency's disposition to economy would render him impatient of the expense of both establishments.

34. The resident was therefore directed immediately, either from himself, or in concert with the commanding officer at Cawnpore, as the nature of the case might appear to him to require, to direct the several corps to move to such points of his excellency's dominions as might appear most adviseable, giving due notice to his excellency of the entrance of the augmentation of the troops into his territories, and calling upon his excellency to adopt the requisite measures for the regular payment of the additional force.

35. The vizier, however, instead of affording any cordial assistance in the execution of the plan for the dismission of his battalions, opposed every possible impediment to that measure, by endeavouring to restrict the additional force to one position, and by delaying to furnish the resident with the statements of the troops in his excellency's service, repeatedly demanded by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and essential to the systematic conduct of the reform.

36. His excellency also indirectly laboured to impede the progress of the additional troops by exposing them to difficulties in obtaining provisions, and for this purpose he delayed the requisite orders to his aumils for the necessary supplies.

37. The various communications from Lieutenant Colonel Scott proving a degree of insincerity nearly amounting to hostile treachery on the part of the vizier, compelled the governor-general to address a letter to the nawaub, expressive of the astonishment, regret, and indignation which his excellency's recent behaviour had excited in his lordship's mind. In this letter his lordship stated in the most unequivocal terms, that his excellency's conduct in refusing to furnish Lieutenant Colonel Scott with the necessary statement of the military establishment, and in delaying to issue perwannahs to his aumils for supplying the additional British troops with provisions, was of a nature so unequivocally hostile, and might prove so injurious to the interests, both of his excellency and of the company, that his persevering in so dangerous a course would leave his lordship no other alternative than that of considering all amicable engagements between his excellency and the company to be dissolved, and of regulating his lordship's subsequent proceedings accordingly.

38. We beg leave to call your particular attention to this letter, as well as to the governor general's instructions of the 9th February to the resident at Lucknow, containing together a view of the various different arguments adduced, and of the complicated pretences employed by the vizier in the course of these discussions, with a view to retard or defeat the necessary and important objects which the governor general had in view, for the improvement of the civil and military government of Oude.

39. Previous to the receipt of the general's letter of the 9th of February, the vizier had issued, in proper terms, perwannahs

perwannahs to his aumils, respecting supplies of provisions for the company's troops; this measure obviated the necessity of the declaration commanded by his lordship, in the event of his excellency's perseverance in the alarming system of conduct which he had for some time pursued.

40. Previous to the receipt of the governor general's letter of the 9th of February, the vizier had also directed his principal officer in the revenue department, to attend Lieutenant Colonel Scott; for the purpose of receiving his instructions relative to the statements of his excellency's military establishments. On the receipt of the statements, Lieutenant Colonel Scott delivered to the vizier a paper recommending the steps to be taken for the dismission of certain of his excellency's battalions, and within a few days his excellency issued his orders for the dismission of those battalions.

41. The extraordinary ability, firmness, and discretion of Lieutenant Colonel Scott in executing the several instructions of the governor general, have already accomplished the preliminary measures of the proposed reform in Oude with signal success. The greatest part of the vizier's battalions (with the exception of those in the employ of Almas Ali Khan) have been actually dismissed and disarmed, with little difficulty and happily without any effusion of blood. Of the proposed augmentation only a proportion of artillery, three regiments of native cavalry, and four battalions of native infantry remain to be sent into Oude, in order to complete the addition of the company's forces in that country to the extent originally proposed in the instructions of the governor general to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, dated 6th November 1799. The native infantry will proceed to Oude as soon as the state of the season will admit, and the other remaining corps will follow as soon as circumstances shall enable us to furnish them. It is also in the contemplation of the governor general in council to add another regiment of European infantry to the force in Oude, whenever that measure may be practicable.

42. In this dispatch we have confined ourselves to a general outline of the late negociation and proceedings at Lucknow. The whole of the papers relative to this important transaction are recorded as noted in the margin;* we request the particular attention of your honourable committee to those documents, as containing a full view of the state of political affairs in Oude, and indicating the extent of the benefit which we may confidently expect to derive from the success of the measure recently adopted in that quarter; the reform happily effected in the military establishment of the vizier, has laid the most solid foundation for similar improvements in every other branch of his excellency's government. This necessary preliminary step having been taken, it is the intention of the governor general in council to proceed, with the least possible delay, to a revision of his excellency's the nabob vizier's civil establishment, and of the general interests of the company in the province of Oude.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*
A. Clarke.
P. Speke.
W. Cowper.

Fort William, 31st August 1800.

Extract of a letter from Marquis Wellesley to the secret committee; dated Monghyr, September 28th 1801.

1. My anxious desire to visit the interior parts of the provinces immediately subject to this presidency, as well as the province of Oude, has been repeatedly disappointed by the occurrence of various events, which either detained me at Fort William, or required my presence at Fort St. George.

2. The objects which I originally proposed to attain by a progress through these possessions, have ever appeared to me to be highly interesting and important, and not to be postponed for any considerations of inferior exigency to those urgent calls of the public service, which have hitherto occupied my attention.

3. By personal observations and local inspection, I expected to be able to form a more accurate view of the actual state of these provinces, than could be acquired by any other means.

4. It appeared to me by a prima[ry] article of my duty, to ascertain, at t[he] earliest opportunity, and by the be[st]

* Sec. Con. 12 and 26 June.

evider[nce]

evidence which could be collected, the real operation of the existing system of the company's government upon the prosperity of the country, and upon the wealth, industry, morals, and happiness of the people. Recent events had rendered it desirable that I should become personally acquainted with the general temper of your native subjects, with the sentiments entertained by them towards the British government, and with their ense of the spirit, object, and practical operation of the laws by which they are governed. It seemed also that it might prove highly advantageous to the character and stability of your government, to convince the inhabitants of these extensive and populous dominions, that the public officer exercising the supreme executive and legislative authority of the empire was enabled occasionally to superintend and controul, in person, the conduct of the subordinate administration, and to appear amongst the body of the people, for the salutary purposes of confirming just authority, and of suppressing the vexatious and abusive exercise of local power. I felt a further solicitude to investigate, with accuracy, the condition of the company's civil service in stations remote from the presidency, to satisfy the civil servants in such stations that their respective characters and conduct were continually under the observation of the governor general, and to encourage and animate their exertions in the public service by the immediate prospect of public notice, distinction and reward.

5. Similar advantages were to be expected from a personal inspection of the army at its several stations; and, on the whole, it seemed rational to hope, that my visit to the interior parts of the country, if conducted with proper attention, might prove useful to the spirit and discipline of the army, to the general administration of justice, to the efficacy of the police, to the collection of the revenues, and to the improvement of every branch of your commercial and financial resources in these provinces.

6. Under these impressions the general aspect of affairs appearing to admit of my temporary absence from the presidency, I made the necessary preparations for the voyage upon the river, and I proposed to have quitted Fort William early in July; but the delay of the dispatches expected from Europe, and other circumstances having detained me at the presidency, I was unable to take my departure until the 15th of August, when I embarked at Fort William. In a council holden on board the yatch at Barrackpore on the 18th August, I appointed Peter Speke, Esq. to be vice president in council, and deputy governor of Fort William; and I then proceeded up the river. The commander in chief had preceded me in the month of July, he arrived at Cawnpore on the 5th instant.

8. In addition to the general objects which I have in contemplation in this visit to the provinces, the state of affairs in Oude rendered it absolutely necessary that I should move publicly from Fort William, with the declared intention of proceeding to Lucknow.

9. His excellency the vizier, after having employed various subterfuges and evasions, had manifested a disposition to elude altogether the final settlement of Oude, upon the principles indispensably requisite to be applied to the reform of the administration of that declining country.

10. With a view to induce his excellency to adopt, without delay, the conclusive arrangements proposed to him, I dispatched Mr. Henry Wellesley to Lucknow early in July, for the purpose of aiding Lieutenant Colonel Scott in the depending negotiation, as well as of convincing the vizier of my resolution to insist on the completion of that system which appeared to me to be necessary for the preservation of the company's rights and interests in Oude.

11. His excellency had formed considerable expectations from the inetlligence received of the change which had taken place in his majesty's councils at home, under the hope that the governor general in council would be deterred by that event from the active prosecution of the reform successfully commenced in Oude.

12. The arrival of Mr. Wellesley at Lucknow on the 3d of September, and my public departure from Fort William, with the avowed intention of proceeding to Oude, combined with the communications which I have recently made to the vizier, have, I trust, satisfied his excellency of my unalterable determination to pursue, without relaxation, in every part of the empire committed to my charge, the same system of policy which has obtained the sanction of the

honourable company, of parliament, and of my sovereign.

13. It is therefore my expectation, that by the next dispatches I shall have the satisfaction to announce to your honourable committee the conclusion of the settlement of Oude.

14. Your honourable committee may be assured, that no events which can occur, either in Europe or in India, shall induce me to yield to the enemies, or to the allies and tributaries of the company, any advantage which I shall possess the power to acquire or to maintain by just and honourable means.

To the chairman of the honourable court of directors.

Sir,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the negociations which have been so long depending with his excellency the nabob vizier were brought to a favourable issue on the 10th instant, by the signature of a treaty, under which his excellency has ceded in perpetuity and in full sovereignty to the honourable company the territories enumerated in the statement which I have the honour to enclose.

I expect to receive, in the course of a few hours, a copy of the treaty, which I shall immediately ratify; and, with all practicable expedition, I propose to forward to the secret committee a copy of the ratified treaty, together with such explanations as may appear requisite for the purpose of apprizing the court of directors of all the beneficial consequences of this important arrangement. In the mean while however I have judged it adviseable not to delay for a moment the notification of an event which must afford such satisfaction to every person conversant with the interests of the company on this side of India. It is my intention immediately to appoint a temporary administration for the settlement of the ceded districts. This provisional government will be composed of several of the most experienced, able, and active of the company's civil servants in the department of judicature, commerce, and revenue, and will be presided by Henry Wellesley, to whose discretion, address, and firmness the company is principally indebted for the early and tranquil attainment of these extensive and fertile territories. I have the satisfaction to assure you that the result of this settlement will prove highly beneficial to the general finances of the company in India, and will afford immediate relief to those of Bengal.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your faithful servant,
(Signed) *Wellesley.*

On board the Soonamookee yacht, off the mouth of the Goomty, November 13th 1801.

A true copy of the original letter.
(Signed) *G. H. Barlow.*

Statement of the jumma of the countries ceded by his excellency the nawaub vizier to the honourable East India company.

Lucknow, 10th November 1801.

Chucklah Corah, Kurrah and Chucklah Etawah		55,48,577	11	9
Kehr and others		5,33,374	0	0
Furruckabad and others		4,50,001	0	0
Khair[illegible]ur and others		2,10,001	0	0
Azimghur and others	Azimghur, Mownaut Bunjum	6,95,624	7	6
Goraickpoor and others and Bootwul	Gorruckpoor, &c. 50,98,538; Bootwul 4,090	5,49,854	8	0
Soubah of Allahabad and others		9,34,963	1	3
Chucklah Barrilly Asophabad and Kelpoory		43,13,457	11	3
Naw[illegible]ubgunge Rehly and others		1,19,242	12	0
Mohaul, with the exception of the talook of Arurel		1,68,378	4	0
Total Jumma - Lucknow - sicca rupees		1,35,23,[illegible]74	8	3

A true copy. (Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,* Sec. to gov.

A true copy. (Signed) *C. R. Crommeline,* Act. chief sec. to gov.

To

To the honourable the secret committee of the honourable the court of directors.

Honourable sirs,

Para. 1. I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a treaty concluded by Mr. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant Colonel Scott with his excellency the nawaub vizier on the 10th instant at Lucknow, and ratified by authority on this day.

2. The various discussions which have taken place during the administration of my two immediate predecessors, relative to the state and condition of the interests of the company in Oude, combined with the documents which have already been submitted to your honourable committee on the same subject during my administration, will render the general policy and objects of this treaty sufficiently manifest to your wisdom and experience. It is however my intention by the Mornington packet, now under dispatch, to transmit to you a detailed statement of the means which I have employed to accomplish this important arrangement, and of the beneficial consequences which I expect to derive from it to various branches of your affairs.

3. By the present dispatch I shall content myself with requesting your attention to some of the leading advantages obtained by the successful issue of this measure.

4. The treaty effectually secures the reduction of the nabob vizier's military establishment within such limits as may be deemed sufficiently contracted to effect the entire extinction of his military power.

5. Your honourable committee is already apprized that a considerable progress had been made during the last year in the reduction of his excellency's army. The third article of this treaty will accelerate the completion of that salutary reform, while it will afford perpetual security against the revival of a similar danger.

6. In the place of his excellency's irregular and precarious military power is substituted such a British force as may be deemed adequate to our defence in that quarter of India; while the operation of this treaty exonerates the British government from the obligation of maintaining any definite or specified number of troops in the province of Oude, the company being charged with the general defence of the vizier's dominions, and being relieved from all special engagements with regard to the description or amount of the force to be employed for that purpose.

7. A considerable augmentation is made in the amount of the subsidy, for the purpose of embracing the expenses of the army to be maintained on our north-western frontier, in the ceded districts, and in those reserved to the vizier, as well as the charges of administering justice, and of managing the revenue through the channel of the company's servants.

8. The payment of the subsidy no longer rests on the faith of the native government of Oude, nor is subject to be affected by the corruption, imbecility, abuse of that vicious and incorrigible system of vexation and misrule.

9. The security of the subsidy is now established on the solid foundation of territorial possession, and the result of all accounts, which I have been able to obtain, warrants a confident expectation that, under the wise and benevolent administration of the British government, the territories ceded by this treaty will prove more productive, in a considerable degree, than they are represented to be in the statement of jumma, contained in the first article of the treaty.

10. In addition to these advantages, your honourable committee must derive great satisfaction from reflecting, that the British government, under this treaty, will become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe, now reduced to a condition of the most afflicting misery and desolation, by the depraved administration of the native government of Oude.

11. Since my departure from the presidency I have enjoyed frequent opportunities of contemplating the benefits diffused by the operation of the British system of government over every part of the flourishing and happy provinces which I have visited; I can therefore declare my conscientious conviction, that no greater blessing can be conferred on the native inhabitants of India than the extension of the British authority, influence, and power.

12. The authority of the nabob of Oude was sustained exclusively by his connection with the company's government,

ment, and the reputation and honour of the British nation in India were deeply involved in the operation of that authority on the welfare and happiness of those countries over which it was upholden by the terror of our name, or exercised by the immediate force of our arms. Your honourable committee will therefore deem it natural that (having frequently been reduced to the painful necessity of applying the influenee of the British name, and the power of the British sword, to the maintenance of a system so disgraceful in its principles, and ruinous in its effects) I should feel a considerable degree of satisfaction in substituting for such an administration, the salutary influence of those regulations and laws of which I have recently witnessed and admired the practical wisdom and extensive benevolence.

13. Your honourable committee will further remark, that by the operation of the 6th article of the treaty, the company's government has reserved the positive right of interference in the internal management of that part of the country retained by the nabob vizier; and you may be assured of my unremitting endeavours to exercise this right to such an extent as shall afford every practicable degree of security for the lives and property of the vizier's remaining subjects, and shall preclude any disturbance of the peace and good order of our dominions from the vicinity of his excellency's administration.

14. It is my intention to proceed immediately to vest the administration of he ceded districts in the hands of the company's civil servants. This measure appears to me to be indispensably necessary for the purpose of securing all the important objects of the new arrangement. I shall not, however, attempt to form any settlement of the revenues, or to introduce any special code of regulations or laws until sufficient time shall have been afforded for ascertaining the resources of the country, and for investigating the local customs, usages, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants. The immediate introduction of the company's civil servants in the administration of all the details of the government in all its branches, will operate as an effectual controul upon such native officers and agents, as it may be necessary to retain provisionally, and will facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which must constitute the foundation of a permanent settlement of the country.

15. The peculiar character of the people of the ceded districts, and the obstacles which the artifice and treachery of the vizier, and of his dependents, may be expected to oppose to the final settlement of the country under the British government, will require the constant presence of an active and vigorous authority, until the foundations of the new arrangements shall be firmly established. It is therefore my intention to place Mr. Henry Wellesley in the ceded districts for some time, with the most ample powers, for the purpose of settling the country under the aid and assistance of such of the company's civil servants as I have selected to cooperate with him in this arduous and salutary work.

16. The discretion, temper, judgment, and firmness which Mr. Wellesley has manifested in the principal conduct in the negociation with the vizier, have been the most efficient causes of its speedy, prosperous, and tranquil issue. These qualities, combined with the authority which he naturally derives from his near connection with me, have induced me to consider him to be the most useful instrument which I can employ on this occasion. In the course of a year, or possibly within a shorter period of time, I trust that the settlement of the ceded districts may be so far advanced as to enable me to withdraw Mr. Wellesley, and to leave the administration of the country nearly in the same form as that of Benares, with such difference as may be required by the greatly superior magnitude of the dominion ceded by this treaty.

17. In the progress of the important arrangements which I have introduced into Oude, I have frequently had occasion to applaud the zeal, diligence, and address of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, since Mr. Wellesley's arrival at Lucknow: Lieutenant Colonel Scott's unremitting exertions of the same qualities has had its full share in the success of the negociation; and Mr. Wellesley has, in an official letter to me, stated his high sense of Lieutenant Colonel Scott's merits, and his public acknowledgments of his eminent services. I therefore propose to leave Lieutenant Colonel Scott in the residency at the vizier's court, in which situation considerable talents, knowledge, and vigilance

lance will be required for the purpose of securing the timely accomplishment and continued effect of the stipulations of the treaty relative to the territories retained in the vizier's hands.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient
and faithful servant,
(Signed) *Wellesley.*

On the Ganges, near Benares, 14th November, 1801.

A true copy of the original letter.
(Signed) *G. W. Barlow.*

Extract of letter from Marquis Wellesley to the honourable court of directors; dated 1st January 1802.

Since the date of those dispatches, the happy conclusion of the treaty with the nabob vizier, forwarded to your secret committee in my dispatch of 14th November 1801, and the tranquil and promising state of the ceded districts under the progressive introduction of the British government, afford a reasonable prospect that I shall be enabled to settle the interests of the company in the north-western provinces upon a secure basis during the course of the year 1802.

Our north-western frontier has been considerably strengthened by the recent arrangements effected in Oude.

Extract letter from Bengal to the secret committee; dated 3d March 1802.

Para. 39. It is proper to observe, that the estimated amount of the resources from the territories ceded to the honourable company by the nabob vizier, is stated in the accounts Nos. 1 and 2, which accompany this dispatch, at the sum of 1,15,00,000 of sicca rupees, being equal to the sum of one crore, and twenty lacs in Lucknow sicca rupees. This standard has been assumed in conformity to the principle which has been invariably observed in forming the estimates of the public revenues, of stating these resources rather below the expected amount. From information, however, received by the vice president from his excellency the governor-general, there is reason to expect that the amount of the nett resources which will be derived from the ceded countries in the present, and in the ensuing year, will considerably exceed the sum stated in those accounts.

Extract letter from Marquis Wellesley to the court of directors; dated Benares, the 13th March 1802.

Para. 3. But the unavoidable delays which have arisen in arranging the details of the settlement, and my continual occupation in the inspection of the army, and in the negociation of the various important questions which remained for adjustment with the nawaub vizier, as well as the pressure of other urgent affairs, connected with the introduction of the company's authority into the ceded provinces, rendered it impossible for me either to collect the necessary documents, or to digest them in a proper form for the notice of your honourable court; the transmission of my letter of the 1st of January, has therefore been delayed until the present time, and the operation of the same causes still prevents me from furnishing your honourable court with the information proposed.

4. On the other hand, I have the satisfaction to assure your honourable court that the settlement of the ceded provinces has proceeded with a degree of facility and success which has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The land revenue of the current year promises to equal the amount of the jumma stated in the treaty, after defraying all the charges of collection, including the whole of the company's civil establishment employed within the ceded provinces; and I entertain no doubt that the clear produce of the revenues of the ceded provinces within the course of 1803-4, after defraying all charges, will form an important addition to the surplus revenues of the presidency of Bengal; and that a considerable successive increase may be expected in each year, under a settlement of three or five years, beyond which extent I deem it to be unadviseable to conclude any settlement of the land revenue of the ceded provinces, until more accurate information can be obtained with respect to the resources of the country.

5. I have the further satisfaction to inform your honourable court, that I have every reason to expect a favourable issue of all the questions depending between the nawaub vizier and the company, in consequence of the late treaty,

treaty. Of the arrear of 21 lacks of rupees due by his excellency, on account of the augmented subsidy, his excellency discharged 8 lacks during my residence at Lucknow, and formed satisfactory arrangements for the gradual liquidation of the remaining sum. His excellency has also adopted measures for the final completion of the reform of his army with all practicable dispatch; and he has signified his disposition to introduce into his reserved dominions, such regulations as I may suggest for the welfare of his subjects, and for the prosperity of the country.

6. I shall hereafter have the honour to transmit to your honourable court, or to the secret committee, the particular details of that information of which the dispatch is now unavoidably delayed.

Extract secret letter from Bengal, dated 1st January 1803.

92. The governor-general in council deems it proper to draw the attention of your honourable committee to his negotiations with his excellency the vizier, during the period of his lordship's residence at Lucknow, with regard to various points arising out of the treaty concluded with his excellency the nabob vizier in the month of November 1801.

93. His excellency the vizier proceeded from his capital to the cantonment of Cawnpore, for the express purpose of meeting the governor-general, and of accompanying his lordship to Lucknow; and his excellency the vizier arrived at that cantonment on the 19th January 1802.

94. After the long and arduous discussions which had terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, the governor-general was anxious in the first instance to conciliate his excellency's confidence in his lordship's friendship and good will, and by the interchange of personal civilities to establish a degree of cordial intercourse with his excellency, which might facilitate future arrangements.

95. With this view the governor-general resolved to postpone the agitation of any points of public business until his arrival at Lucknow; and in the mean time the governor-general endeavoured to gratify his excellency by every possible demonstration of respect and attention; and his lordship has reason to be satisfied that his conduct towards his excellency during that interval, produced the most favourable impression on his mind, and materially contributed to the successful issue of the succeeding negociations at Lucknow.

96. Soon after the arrival of the governor-general at Lucknow, his lordship desired a private conference with his excellency; and on that occasion proceeded to state to him the various points arising out of the treaty of the 10th November 1801, which remained to be adjusted. The points which the governor-general then stated to his excellency are detailed in a paper recorded, together with the minute of the governor-general on this subject, on our proceedings of the annexed date.*

97. Those points were substantially

1st. The immediate discharge of the arrear of the augmented subsidy, amounting to twenty-one lacs of rupees.

2dly. The immediate reduction of his excellency's military establishment to the scale described in the treaty.

3dly. An exchange of the district of Handeah, and any other districts south of Allahabad, which interrupted the line of the company's frontier.

4thly. The future regular payment of the pensions assigned for the support of his excellency's relations, and other dependents, which were to be subsequently detailed.

5thly. The introduction of an improved system of administration within his excellency's reserved dominions, with the advice and assistance of the British government.

6thly. The concentration of the British military force to be employed within his excellency's reserved dominions at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

98. With regard to the 1st point, the payment of arrears of subsidy, his excellency promised to discharge the amount of arrears actually due at the earliest possible period of time, but expressed a hope that some abatement would be made in the amount which had been stated, leaving that question, however, entirely to the decision of the governor-general.

99. With respect to the 2d point, his excellency readily professed his inten-

* 15th August 1802. No. 6.

tion to proceed to the prescribed reduction of his military establishment.

100. His excellency also signified his ready acquiescence in the exchange of territory proposed under the 3d head.

101. With regard to the 4th point, the regular payment of the pensions, his excellency denied that any irregularity had occurred in this respect, but expressed his disposition to conform to the wishes of the governor-general, when he should be furnished with the promised details.

102. With respect to the 5th point, the introduction of an improved system of administration within his excellency's dominions, his excellency professed the utmost readiness to proceed to the accomplishment of that important object, and requested the governor-general to furnish him with a plan for that purpose.

103. His excellency made no material objection to the arrangement proposed under the 6th head, although he did not fully concur in the necessity or utility of concentrating the British force appointed to remain within his reserved territories at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

104. The discussions of the governor-general with his excellency, were principally founded on the basis of the foregoing propositions; and his lordship's attention was particularly directed to obtain from his excellency the immediate payment of a considerable portion of the arrear of subsidy, and to induce the vizier to make an arrangement for the liquidation of the whole within a specified period of time.

105. Anxious, however, that his discussions with his excellency should be conducted with mutual cordiality and good will, and that his excellency's mind should be reconciled to the important arrangement which had been effected by the treaty of Lucknow, the governor-general determined to regulate his communication with his excellency by a spirit of liberal accommodation to promote his excellency's wishes in every mode consistent with the preservation of the rights and interests of the British government, and to manifest a disposition to conciliate his confidence and regard, to assist in the arrangement of his affairs, and to secure the stability of his government.

106. At a subsequent conference, the governor-general communicated to the vizier, at his excellency's express desire, the outline of a plan for the future administration of his dominions. For this purpose his lordship distinctly stated to his excellency the evils and abuses which prevailed in the existing system of his government, under the several branches of military establishment, judicial administration, and revenue, and pointed out to him the only means by which those evils and abuses could be remedied.

107. A memorandum, containing the substance of his lordship's representations to his excellency on that subject, is recorded in the proceedings above referred to. His excellency admitted the existence of those evils and abuses, and acknowledged the expediency of the measures which the governor-general proposed for their reform, but complained of the want of sufficient authority within his own dominions, for the purpose of giving effect to the measures which his lordship had suggested. His lordship gave his excellency every assurance of support on the part of the British government in the exercise of his just authority; and encouraged him to explain, in the most confidential and unreserved manner, the nature of those restraints which impeded the due exercise of his legitimate power for the reform of the acknowledged evils and abuses of his administration. The endeavours of the governor-general to obtain from his excellency a verbal explanation upon this subject were unsuccessful. His excellency, however, stated his intention of committing his sentiments to writing in a paper of requests, which he proposed to prepare on various points connected with this subject of discussion. This paper is recorded on the same consultation above referred to.

108. From this document it evidently appeared that the restraints of which the vizier complained, originated in the exercise, on the part of the British resident, of that degree of interference and controul which is indispensably necessary for the support of the British influence in Oude, and in the want of cordiality between his excellency and the resident.

109. It was manifestly his excellency's object to impose on the authority of the resident such limitations as would secure to his excellency a power absolutely independent of all controul

on

on the part of the British government, and would render nugatory that stipulation of the treaty which provides for the security of the British influence over the measures of his excellency's administration.

110. In the course of the conferences which the governor-general subsequently held with the vizier, his excellency became more explicit and unreserved in the expression of his sentiments, with respect to the conduct of the resident; and the governor-general perceived with extreme regret, that those sentiments were of the most unfavourable nature, and that one of the principal objects of his excellency's wishes was to obtain the removal of Lieutenant Colonel Scott from the situation of resident at his excellency's court.

111. The governor-general considered that a compliance with his excellency's wishes on this occasion, would not only be an act of injustice towards Lieutenant Colonel Scott, whose measures and exertions during the whole course of his service in the station of resident, claimed his lordship's entire approbation, and whose distinguished talents, knowledge, and integrity, qualified him in a peculiar degree for that important station, but would have been a concession, on his lordship's part, subversive of the future influence of the British government in the state of Oude; his lordship therefore discouraged any expectation on the part of his excellency of his compliance with those wishes, and observed to him, that the unfortunate disagreement between his excellency and the resident must principally be ascribed to the unpleasant nature of those discussions which his excellency's continued opposition to the just demands and representations of the British government had occasioned. The governor-general remarked, that no points of discussion now remained of a nature to occasion any unpleasant altercation; and that a mutual disposition on the part of his excellency and the resident to observe the forms of respect and attention, must have the effect of producing cordiality and concert in all their transactions.

112. The detail of his lordship's conferences with the vizier, will be found, together with the documents connected with the subjects of these conferences, in our proceedings, to which the paragraph of this dispatch refers. It is sufficient to mention here, that his excellency the vizier ultimately agreed to the governor-general's propositions; and, previously to the governor-general's departure from Lucknow, discharged the sum of 8 lacks of rupees in part payment of arrears of subsidy. The further sum of 4 lacs of rupees has been paid by the vizier since his lordship's departure from Lucknow.

Extract of letter from the governor-general in council to the honourable the secret committee of the honourable the court of directors; dated 14th February 1803.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. The governor-general in council has delayed the transmission of several documents connected with the important arrangement concluded between the British government and the nabob vizier, on the 10th of November 1801, for the purpose of annexing to those papers a detailed statement of the principles on which the negociation with the nabob vizier was founded, and of the beneficial consequences to be derived from the treaty. The constant pressure of other urgent duties has unavoidably prevented the execution of that design. It is now necessary that your honourable committee should be furnished with the documents in question, without further delay. The governor-general in council has therefore transmitted them by the Telegraph packet; and we have the honour to refer your honourable committee for information on all such points connected with the arrangements in Oude, as may appear to require explanation, to Mr. Wellesley, who having completed the settlement of the ceded provinces, and resigned the station of lieutenant-governor, will proceed to Europe in the Swallow packet in the course of the present month.

2. By this dispatch your honourable committee will receive the correspondence with the resident at Lucknow, the honourable Mr. Wellesley, and the nabob vizier, from the commencement of the negociation for a territorial cession, until the close of that negociation by the conclusion of the treaty with his excellency the nabob vizier of the 10th November 1801. To these documents are annexed copies of the correspondence with the lieutenant-governor of the ceded provinces, from the period of the

the cession to that of Mr. Wellesley's resignation of the office of lieutenant-governor.

3. Among the former documents the governor-general in council requests the particular attention of your honourable committee to the declaration which the honourable Mr. Wellesley was directed by the governor-general's instructions* of the 5th July 1801, to present to the nabob vizier. That declaration contains a review of the principles which regulated the proceedings of the governor-general with regard to the affairs of Oude.

Governor General's Minute.
Fort William, 16th August 1802.
(Secret)
The Governor General.

I deem it proper to communicate to the board, the substance of my negotiations with his excellency the vizier, during the period of my residence at Lucknow, and to record on the proceedings of government the several documents connected with those negociations.

Although his excellency met me on the 19th of January at Cawnpore, considerations of policy induced me to postpone the discussion of any points of public business with his excellency until my arrival at Lucknow.

After the long and arduous discussions which had terminated in the treaty of Lucknow, I was anxious in the first instance to conciliate his excellency's confidence in my friendship and good will, and, by the interchange of personal civilities, to establish a degree of cordial intercourse with his excellency which might facilitate our future arrangements.

With this view, I endeavoured to gratify his excellency by every possible demonstration of respect and attention; and I have reason to be satisfied that my conduct towards his excellency produced the most favourable impression on his mind, and materially contributed to the successful issue of my negotiations.

Soon after my arrival at Lucknow, I desired a private conference with his excellency, and on that occasion I proceeded to state to him the various points arising out of the treaty of the 10th of November 1801, which remained to be adjusted. The points which I then stated to his excellency are detailed in a paper annexed to this minute, they were substantially,

1st. The immediate discharge of the arrear of the augmented subsidy amounting to twenty-one lacks of rupees.

2dly. The immediate reduction of his military establishment to the scale described in the treaty of Lucknow.

3dly. An exchange of the district of Handeah, and any other districts south of Allahabad, which interrupted the line of the company's frontier.

4thly. The future regular payment of the pensions assigned for the support of his excellency's relations, and other dependents to be subsequently detailed.

5thly. The introduction of an improved system of administration within his excellency's dominions, with the advice and assistance of the British government.

6thly. The concentration of the British military force to be employed within his excellency's reserved dominions, at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

With regard to the 1st point, the payment of arrears of subsidy, his excellency promised to discharge the amount of arrears actually due at the earliest possible period of time, but expressed a hope that some abatement would be made in the amount which had been stated, leaving that question however entirely to my decision.

With respect to the 2d point, his excellency readily professed his intention to accede to the prescribed reduction of his military establishment.

His excellency also signified his ready acquiescence in the exchange of territory proposed under the 3d head.

With regard to the 4th point, the regular payment of the pensions, his excellency denied that any irregularity had occurred in this respect, but expressed his disposition to conform to my wishes when he should be furnished with the promised details.

With respect to the 5th point, the introduction of an improved system of administration within his excellency's dominions, his excellency professed the utmost readiness to proceed to the accomplishment of that important object,

* Given on pages 23 to 52 of No. 5, Vol. I.

requested

requested me to furnish him with a plan for that purpose.

His excellency made no material objection to the arrangement proposed under the 6th head, although he did not fully concur in the necessity or utility of concentrating the British force, appointed to remain within his reserved territories, at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

My discussions with his excellency were principally founded on the basis of the foregoing propositions, and my attention was particularly directed to obtain from his excellency the immediate payment of a considerable portion of the arrear of subsidy, and to induce the vizier to make an arrangement for the liquidation of the whole, within a specified period of time.

Anxious, however, that my discussions with his excellency should be conducted with mutual cordiality and good will, and that his excellency's mind should be reconciled to the important arrangement which had been effected by the treaty of Lucknow, I determined to regulate my communications with his excellency by a spirit of liberal accommodation, to promote his excellency's wishes in every mode consistent with the preservation of the rights and interests of the British government, and to manifest a disposition to conciliate his confidence and regard, to assist in the arrangement of his affairs, and to secure the stability of his government.

At a subsequent conference, I communicated to the vizier, at his excellency's express desire, the outline of a plan for the future administration of his dominions. For this purpose I distinctly stated to his excellency the evils and abuses which prevailed in the existing system of his government under the several branches of military establishment, judicial administration, and revenue, and pointed out to him the only means by which those evils and abuses could be remedied. For the information of the board, I annex to this minute a memorandum, containing the substance of my representations to his excellency on that subject. His excellency admitted the existence of those evils and abuses, and acknowledged the expediency of the measures which I proposed for their reform; but complained of the want of sufficient authority within his own dominions, for the purpose of giving effect to the measures which I had suggested. I gave his excellency every assurance of suppost on the part of the British government, in the exercise of his just authority; and I encouraged him to explain to me, in the most confidential and unreserved manner, the nature of those restraints which impeded the due exertion of his legitimate power for the reform of the acknowledged evils and abuses of his administration. My endeavours to obtain from his excellency a verbal explanation upon this subject were unsuccessful; his excellency, however, stated his intention of committing his sentiments to writing, in a paper of requests, which he proposed to prepare on various points connected with this subject of discussion.

Accordingly on the 15th of February, his excellency transmitted a paper of propositions a translation of which is annexed. (C.),

From this document it evidently appears, that the restraints of which the vizier complained, originated in the exercise, on the part of the resident, of that degree of interference and controul which is indispensably necessary for the support of the British influence in Oude, and in want of cordiality between his excellency and the resident.

It was manifestly his excellency's object to impose on the authority of the resident such limitations as would secure to his excellency a power absolutely independent of all controul on the part of the British government; and would render nugatory that stipulation of the treaty which provides for the security of the British influence over the measures of his excellency's administration.

In the course of the conferences which I subsequently held with the vizier, his excellency became more explicit and unreserved in the expression of his sentiments, with respect to the conduct of the resident; and I learned with extreme regret, that those sentiments were of the most unfavourable nature, and that one of the principal objects of his excellency's wishes was to obtain the removal of Lieut. Colonel Scott from the situation of resident at his excellency's court.

I considered that a compliance with his excellency's wishes on this occasion would not only be an act of injustice towards Col Scott, whose measures and exertions, during the whole course of his service

service in the station of resident, claimed my entire approbation, and whose distinguished talents, knowledge, and integrity, qualified him in a peculiar degree for that important station, but would have been a concession on my part subversive of the future influence of the British government in the state of the nawaub vizier. I therefore discouraged any expectation on the part of his excellency of my compliance with those wishes; I observed to him, that the unfortunate disagreement between his excellency and the resident must principally be ascribed to the unpleasant nature of those discussions which his excellency's continued opposition to the just demands and representations of the British government had occasioned. I remarked that no points of discussion now remained of a nature to occasion any unpleasant altercation; and that a mutual disposition on the part of his excellency and the resident, to observe the forms of respect and attention, must have the effect of producing cordiality and concert in all their transactions.

In my replies to the several propositions of his excellency, I endeavoured to combine the means of securing to the vizier the exercise of his just rights, with the preservation of that degree of authority in the hands of the resident, which is indispensably requisite for the security of the British interests in the vizier's dominions, and to prescribe that line of conduct which his excellency and the resident should mutually observe for the purpose of producing concert and harmony in their intercourse with each other.

Those replies which were delivered to his excellency on the 20th February, are inserted in the margin of the document last-mentioned, opposite to the articles to which they respectively relate*.

At an early period of my intercourse with his excellency, at Lucknow, I had been led to expect from him a declaration of the intention which he had some time before communicated to the resident, of proceeding on a pilgrimage: it was not, however, until the 18th of February, a fortnight after my arrival at Lucknow, that his excellency formally declared that intention to me, and solicited my concurrence, requesting at the same time that I would assist him in making an arrangement for the administration of the government during his absence. On that occasion I deemed it proper to state to his excellency the various considerations connected with the welfare and prosperity of his dominions, had with his excellency's individual comfort, which in my judgment, rendered the prosecution of his declared intention highly inexpedient; at the same time I explicitly and repeatedly assured his excellency, that I had no intention to oppose any obstacle to his departure, if after full deliberation upon the considerations which my regard for his excellency, and my solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of his dominions had induced me to state to him, his resolution should remain unchanged.

His excellency appeared to be perfectly satisfied by these assurances; and in my presence deliberately took notes of the several arguments which I had adduced, with a declared intention of communicating to me his sentiments upon them in writing.

From the commencement of my discussions with his excellency I had never diate discharge of a large portion of the arrears of subsidy. In reply to my appliceased, either in person or by message, to urge him on the subject of the immecations, his excellency always assured me, that the state of his treasury did not admit of the immediate payment from it of any considerable sum, but that he was endeavouring to provide cash for that purpose from other resources; at the conference last-mentioned, his excellency informed me that he had provided to the extent of eight lacks of rupees in part of the arrears of subsidy, and that he had not even deposited that sum in his treasury, but had set it aside for the express purpose of applying it to the discharge of a portion of his debt; and this fact was confirmed by collateral intelligence.

This information naturally led me to expect that his excellency would immediately pay that sum into the resident's treasury. In this expectation however I was disappointed; I therefore directed the Persian secretary to wait on his excellency, and to express to him my earnest request that no further delay might occur in the payment of a sum which he had expressly provided for that purpose, and which had been withholden without any reasonable cause.

From the reply which his excellency returned

* In this edition the replies are inserted *after* their respective articles.

returned to this requisition, I learned, with the utmost indignation, that his excellency had resolved to render the payment of that sum dependent on the conclusion of an arrangement for his excellency's departure on his projected pilgrimage.

After the solemn assurance which I had given to his excellency of my disposition to conform to his wishes on the subject of that arrangement, the conclusion of which had been suspended solely in consequence of his excellency's declared intention to communicate to me in writing his sentiments on the observations which I had stated to him in person, his excellency could not be justified in entertaining a doubt of my acquiescence in his determination, as soon as that determination should be finally signified to me; nor could his excellency be justified, under any circumstances, in connecting transactions so distinct in their origin and nature, as his excellency's discharge of an acknowledged debt, and my concurrence in an arrangement for his excellency's temporary absence from his dominions. I could not be insensible of the disrespect manifested by his excellency towards my public character, by his implied doubt of my veracity, and by the unworthy spirit of stratagem which dictated this undignified and suspicious conduct; I therefore addressed to his excellency the letter (D.), of which a copy is annexed to this minute; and to preclude the delay of rendering it into the Persian language, I directed the Persian secretary to wait upon his excellency, and translate it to him verbally. A translation of the letter (D. 1.) from his excellency to the Persian secretary, referred to in my address to his excellency, also accompanies this minute. That letter affords a singular instance of his excellency's insincerity, and of his unwarrantable distrust of my declarations and assurances. My address to his excellency produced the effect of obtaining a solemn promise from him to pay the sum in question on the following morning, and that promise was punctually performed. His excellency also engaged to complete the payment of the whole arrear of subsidy by the ensuing month of September; but declined pledging himself to discharge the amount by fixed instalments.

On the 22d February I held another conference with his excellency; on that occasion his excellency declared, that his determination to proceed on the intended pilgrimage was unalterable, and that he therefore had not thought it necessary to commit to writing his sentiments on the observations which I had stated to him on that subject, as he originally intended. His excellency then expressed his wish to appoint his second son Mirza Ahmud Alli Khan to be regent during his absence: and communicated to me a request that I would be present at his son's investiture as regent. His excellency's selection of his second in preference to his eldest son, originated in a disagreement which had long subsisted between the latter and his excellency; and as the proposed arrangement did not appear to me to affect the question of the succession to the musnud on the death or abdication of the vizier, or to impose any obligation on the company to concur in the future elevation of his second son to the musnud of Oude, if it should be his excellency's wish to change the regular order of succession. I signified to his excellency my compliance with his request; and the ceremony of the investiture of Mirza Ahmud Alli Khan, as eventual regent, was accordingly performed in my presence, at his excellency's palace on the following day.

On the 22d February his excellency delivered a paper (E.) (a translation of which is annexed to this minute), containing several proposed modifications of the replies which I had returned to his excellency's paper of propositions delivered on the 15th.

On the 24th I held my last conference on public business with his excellency, and on that occasion, his excellency's original propositions, together with my replies, and his excellency's proposed modifications of them, were fully discussed. At the same conference, his excellency the vizier, adverting to the suggestion contained in my reply to the 2d article of his original propositions, that the vizier should appoint some person to conduct, in the quality of minister, the ordinary details of public affairs, was induced to wave the objection to that measure, which he had declared in his paper of the 22d February, and proposed to appoint his second son, Mirza Ahmud Alli Khan, to act in the capacity of minister, an arrangement to which I readily gave my consent.

I further

I further deemed it expedient on that occasion to declare explicitly to his excellency the general principles which, in my judgment, should regulate the connection and intercourse between the two states, as resulting from the treaty concluded at Lucknow between the honourable company and his excellency the vizier, on the 10th of November 1801.

With a view to obviate all future doubts on the subject and result of the several communications and conferences which passed between his excellency and me, the final determination of the several points discussed between his excellency and me was committed to writing, and the paper was transmitted to his excellency under my seal and signature soon after my departure from Lucknow.

A copy of that paper is annexed to this minute.

At the conference last-mentioned, in conformity to the desire expressed by his excellency in the last paragraph of his paper of the 22d February, the proposed explanations and injunction were stated to the resident by me in his excellency's presence.

Since my departure from Lucknow, his excellency has made several payments on account of the arrears of subsidy; and I entertain a confident expectation that the whole arrear will be completely discharged within the period specified by his excellency.

In compliance with my repeated request, the vizier proceeded to the reduction of his military establishment in conformity to the treaty, before my departure from Lucknow: and I have the satisfaction to learn, that the prescribed reductions are now nearly completed.

It is my intention, as soon as the state of public affairs may admit, to prepare a detailed plan for the administration of the vizier's dominions, founded on that which shall be established within the ceded provinces.

In pursuance of my intention which I expressed to his excellency, of entering on the consideration of all matters depending between his excellency and the bhow begum, his excellency's grandmother, and of effecting a settlement between the begum and his excellency, on just, equitable, and permanent principles. I directed her highness's confidential rent, Daraul Alli Khaun, whom the begum deputed to meet me at Lucknow, to accompany me on my return to Benares, with the view to enter into a discussion of the several points of difference at issue between the begum and the vizier. The pressure of other urgent business, however, precluded the practicability of this discussion: I therefore merely received from Daraul Alli Khaun an explanation and statement of the begum's demands and expectations from the vizier and the British government, with the design of entering into the consideration of them at some more favourable opportunity. I shall communicate to the board hereafter the details of this subject, and the measures which I propose to adopt for the adjustment of all questions depending between the vizier and the begum.

It is my intention to prepare, at the earliest practicable period of time, a representation to his excellency the vizier on the subject of the regular payment of pensions, in conformity to the declaration which I made to his excellency at the opening of my conferences with him at Lucknow.

With a view to carry into effect the exchanges of territory which I suggested to his excellency at my first conference with him, I directed Mr. Treves, the third judge of the court of appeals and circuit for the division of Benares, to enter upon the investigations detailed in the annexed copy of my instructions (G) to him of the 10th March 1801.

Mr. Treves has completed the investigation which he was directed to make, in a satisfactory manner; and his report (H), which I now desire to record, wlii form the foundation of instructions to the lieutenant governor and to the resident at Lucknow, for carrying the proposed exchanges of territory into effect. The alterations which, in consequence of Mr. Treves's report, it may be expedient to make in the jurisdictions of the court of appeals and circuit for the division of Benares, and of the collectors of Allahabad and Goruckpoor, will come under consideration in the judicial department and in the department of revenue.

(Signed) *Wellesley*

A.

Memorandum of points stated by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to the nawaub vizier.

The

The points stated by Lord Wellesley to the nawaub vizier are as follows:

1st. The payment of the arrear of subsidy, amounting to 21 lacks. The governor general proposes that his excellency the vizier should discharge this sum between the present time and the last day of the month of June in the following proportions:

One half, or 10 lacks, immediately. The remainder to be paid in the following proportions:

3 lacks in March.
3 lacks in April.
3 lacks in May, and
2 lacks in June.

The governor general is particularly desirous that his excellency should discharge the first kist of 10 lacks immediately; the whole of this money has already been advanced by the company, who now actually pay interest for it.

2. The governor general earnestly requests that his excellency will proceed without delay to reduce the military establishment according to the treaty. This point is of the greatest importance, being intimately connected with the improvement of his excellency's finances, and with the tranquillity and good order of his dominions.

3. The governor general, through Mr. Wellesley, or Lieutenant Colonel Scott, will propose to his excellency an exchange of the district of Handeah, and any other districts south of Allahabad, which now interrupt the line of the company's frontier. The territories to be re-ceded to his excellency will be such as to form an equivalent for Handeah and the above districts.

4. The governor general most earnestly recommends to his excellency a strict attention to the letter written by Mr. Wellesley on the subject of the pensions. On this point his lordship will hereafter, through Colonel Scott, furnish the details.

5. The governor general strongly urges to his excellency the necessity, of paying immediate attention to the introduction of an improved system of government in the dominions remaining subject to his own authority. The general outlines of a plan for this purpose are stated in the accompanying paper, and will hereafter be more fully explained by the governor general.

6. The governor general recommends that the British force employed within his excellency's reserved dominions, should be concentered at a cantonment in the vicinity of Lucknow.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Persian Secretary.

B.

Memorandum of his excellency the most noble the governor general's verbal propositions to the nawaub vizier, for the improvement of his administration.

With a view to propose the governor general's outline of a plan for the introduction of a just and efficient system of administration within the nabob vizier's reserved dominions, the governor general deems it to be expedient to state the principal causes to which the prevailing abuses in his excellency's dominions are to be ascribed, and the means by which those causes may be removed, and those abuses may be remedied.

1. The undisciplined state and licentious disposition of the military, and the power possessed by the Aumils of employing the military force of the state for the purposes of oppression, and of resisting the authority of government.

The remedy for this evil has been partly carried into effect by the dismission of a considerable portion of his excellency's refractorye troops; it remains to complete the reduction of his excellency's military establishment to the scale prescribed by the treaty of November 1801, and to substitute Subeendies in the several districts, limited to the number absolutely necessary for the collections of the revenues.

2d. The want of a system of judicial administration for the protection of the lives and property of the subjects, for the detection and punishment of crimes, for the redress of grievances, and for the adjustment of disputed claims.

To remedy this evil, regular courts of justice should be established in all the districts under his excellency's authority. These courts should be subject to the controul and superintendence of a general court of justice, to be established at the capital, similar to the suddun Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at Fort William.

The provincial courts should not be subject to the authority and controul of the aumils; on the contrary, the aumils themselves, as well as every other description of persons residing within the several districts, should be amenable to the court of justice established in those

those districts respectively. The judges of the provincial courts should be amenable for all acts done in their official capacity or otherwise, either to the superior court at the capital, or to intermediate courts constituted upon principles similar to those of the courts of appeal and circuit in the honourable company's dominions.

This arrangement should be combined with an efficient system of police throughout the country, calculated to secure the apprehension of offenders for the purpose of bringing them to justice.

It is not, however, the intention of the governor general, in recommending the establishment of this system of judicial administration, to propose to his excellency the vizier the adoption of the same code of laws which regulates the administration of justice in the company's dominions.

The details of the system which his lordship recommends must necessarily be regulated by local circumstances, and adapted to the constitution of the government, and the actual condition of the people. The resident will be prepared to offer his sentiments and opinion upon the subject of those details, and to assist his excellency in carrying the proposed system of judicial administration into complete effect.

3d. The abuses prevailing in the administration of the revenues, arising principally from the destructive practice of anticipating the revenues, of assigning the charge of the collections to persons who offer the highest terms, or the largest amount of nuzzerana, from the uncertain tenure by which the aumils hold the charge of their respective districts, the violation of the engagements contracted between the aumils, zemindars, under renders and ryotts, the arbitrary and oppressive exactions which pervade the whole system of the revenue, through every gradation from the aumil to the ryott, the defective and injudicious constitution of the whole system of revenue, and the injurious mode of making the collections.

To remedy these abuses, a complete reform in the system of revenue is indispensably requisite.

The assessment of the lands throughout the country should be regulated by the real assets of the several districts, to be ascertained by actual investigation, and that assessment should be increased only in proportion to the augmentation of resources in the several districts, which may be expected to arise from an improved system of administration in all its branches.

The practice of anticipating the revenue, of assigning the districts to the charge of persons who propose to pay the largest amount of revenue, or who offer the largest nuzzerana, without regard to the character and qualifications of those persons, or to the actual resources of the lands, combined with the limited and uncertain period of the aumils tenure, impairs the sources of production, and encourages injustice, violence, and oppression. The aumil, solicitous to derive the greatest possible profit from his temporary situation, and possessing no interest in the prosperity of the country, plunders and oppresses without restraint.

The districts should be given in charge to persons of established and respectable character, and of undoubted qualifications. Their tenure should be extended and secured to them, whilst their conduct should continue to merit the confidence of their sovereign.

Salaries should be assigned to them; and their further profits should depend upon the augmentation of the resources in their respective districts.

Above all, every aumil should be compelled to adhere to the engagements which he may contract with the zemindars, renters, and ryotts, and the inferior landholders and farmers of every description should be equally compelled to a strict fulfilment of their engagements with others. The executive power should be the guarantee of those engagements, and should exercise that guarantee through the channel of the public courts of judicature established in the several districts, where all complaints of undue exactions, of injustice and oppression and the realization of the revenue, and of violated engagements should be investigated and redressed.

The rights of property of all descriptions of landholders should be defined, and the definition of those rights should form a basis for the adjudication of disputed tenures.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Persian Secretary.

C.

Translation of a paper delivered by his excellency the nabob vizier, on the 15th February 1802.

Several

Several points which have occurred to my mind I now commit to writing without ceremony, for the information of his excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, in order that those points may be satisfactorily accomplished; whereas, unless the authority of the sovereign be so established t[illegible]at all persons, considering him the so[illegible] authority, may be led by th[illegible] of hope and fear to yield [illegible] obedience, a proper arrangement of the affairs of his government cannot be expected; therefore I have committed to paper the detail of this general position, in order that it may be carried into effect, and that my government may be duly and permanently regulated.

1st. That whoever may be the resident at th s place, he will openly and inwardly act cordially and in concert and union with me. Although out of my friendship and regard I am disposed to conduct the important concerns of my government with the advice and counsel of the company's officers, yet it is indispensably requisite that those consultations should be conducted with perfect cordiality and friendship. The mode in which such consultations should be conducted is this: I will consult the resident upon every measure which I propose to adopt; until we shall have consulted together upon the proposed measure, let it not be communicated to any one else; after we shall have decided in concert what is advisable to be done, orders shall be issued accordingly by me, and, if it should be necessary, those orders shall be carried into effect with the aid of the resident. On whatever point the resident wishes to give me advice, let him not in the first instance make any communication whatever upon such point to any other person. Let the resident state to me personally, without the presence of any other person, what he has to propose; let us dicsuss the subject together, and, whatever course may be decided by mutual consent, the necessary measures for its adoption shall be carried into effect by me. By these means it will be made apparent to the world that mutual confidence subsists between us, and my authority will not be subverted.

1st. This arrangement is unobjectionable, and shall be adopted in future, provided it be understood that the nawaub will not act in any important matter without the previous advice of the resident, and that in the event of a difference of opinion, the nawaub will abide by the resident's advice. This case includes the supposition that, if the resident should deem his aid, or the assistance of the British power necessary in any case, the nawaub will resort to it without delay.

2dly. The people of this place, without the least occasion, are constantly waiting upon the resident, and carry on a correspondence with whomever and about whatever they chuse.

Their thus frequenting the resident's is subversive of all regularity, for they have now (by those means) rendered themselves independent of me, and are wholly regardless of my authority. A person shall be appointed by me to attend the resident. Let the resident, when he requires the attendance of any one, send for him through that person. Let not the resident receive letters from the people of this place upon any subject, nor answer them without my intervention.

2dly. It appears to be indispensably necessary, for the resident's correct information, as well as for the maintenance of his authority, that he should maintain the most free and unrestrained intercourse and correspondence with all ranks and descriptions of people. Nor can this practice affect the nawaub's authority, or alienate the affections or respect of his subjects, provided the resident shall be careful to avoid any step which can tend to impair his excellency's dignity, or to contract the due limits of his power. It would be highly useful that the nawaub should appoint, with my advice, some person properly qualified to conduct, in the quality of prime minister, the ordinary details of public affairs; and this person might constantly confer on all points of business with the resident. No difficulty or vexation can hereafter occur, if a cordial union be maintained between the resident and the nawaub, and if their mutual deportment be regulated by principles of reciprocal confidence and respect, and by the uniform observance of a decorous personal conduct by both parties.

3dly. Let no one, as has hitherto been the practice, afford countenance and support to any person to impede the recovery of just balances from aumils and others. But, on the contrary, let him

him (meaning the resident) afford assistance to the sircar in the recovery of those balances.

If the resident is desirous of withholding me from the prosecution of any particular measure, let him state his sentiment to me in private; in which case (as I am far from being disposed to act unjustly) either I will prove to the resident the equity of the proceedings, or the resident will set me right; and in the latter event, I will, in conformity to his desire, abandon such proposed measure, and no one will be apprized of any disagreement subsisting between us.

3dly Unobjectionable. This proposal shall be observed, provided the resident be considered to be at liberty in all such cases to obtain such information as may be necessary to satisfy him of the justice of the proceeding.

4thly. Regular tribunals, in which I do not desire to possess any exclusive interest, shall be established for the sole purpose of giving effect to the Mahomedan law, of fulfilling just claims, and of securing the lives and properties of the people. It is necessary that all persons should subject themselves to the jurisdiction of those tribunals; and if any person should refuse to acknowledge the jurisdiction, or oppose the authority of those tribunals, let the company's officers assist me in enforcing obedience to them.

4thly. This is perfectly wise and proper.

5thly. I consider her highness the begum as my superior, and I am extremely desirous of supporting her dignity, and of promoting her ease. I have no concern with the produce and revenues of her jaggier, nor of any of the jaggierdars; but the authority of the courts of justice, the adjustment of disputes, the redress of grievances, the observance of the civil and criminal punishments, and all other points connected with the administration of justice, must be conducted under my orders in the cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad, and in all the jaggiers, in the same manner as in the rest of my dominions; for these things appertain to the sovereign, whose duty it is to prevent every species of oppression. Her highness's servants must not, in any manner, interfere in them: for a partnership in government is inadmissible. It is for her highness's own credit that she should state to me whatever may be her desire in points of the nature above described, in order that what she desires may be accomplished through the medium of the officers of my government. The state of affairs hitherto prevailing has been this; that the frequent tumults and bloodshed have occurred in Fyzabad, and in her highness's jaggier, and not the slightest attention has been paid by her highness to any thing that I have said or written. In the time of my late brother, the settlement of disputes in the jaggiers was left to the sircar. These points will give efficacy to my government.

5thly. The administration of justice in the begum's jagier, must be under the nawaub's authority, and the begum's servants must be subject to it. The authority of the nawaub's courts will be enforced by the British power.

I request that his lordship will have the goodness to send for Daraul Alli Khaun, and desire, that exclusively of the jaggier, such property, lands, bazars, gardens, &c. to a considerable extent belonging to the sircar, as the officers of her highness have unjustly, and without the requisite voucher (Sunnud) appropriated since four years (a fact which Mr. Lumsden, Malavy Golauru, Kauder Khaun, his moonshee, and other creditable persons, such as Almass Alli Khaun, Daraul Alli Khaun, and their respective vakeels can substantiate, and are fully acquainted with, which her highness herself formerly acknowledged, which all the most creditable officers of the sircar, such as Jye Sookh Ray, &c. know, and a statement of which property is to be found upon their records, and the appropriation of which property occasions a considerable loss to me, at a time when I am not in a condition to sustain any loss) may be restored to me, and the profits which may have been collected from such property made over to me, so that my losses therein may be compensated. This will be in conformity to her highness's engagements.

The governor-general proposes to take all the matters depending between the nawaub and the begum into full consideration, and to effect a settlement between

between the begum and the nawaub on just, equitable, and permanent principles.

Let his lordship further have the goodness to transmit orders to the honourable Henry Wellesley, upon the following several points.

1st. Not to afford protection to fugitives from my country, but to surrender such when demanded by me, or else to expel them from him.

1st. All criminals will be reciprocally surrendered, but the subjects of both states, who shall not be accused of capital crimes, should be at liberty to pass freely from one country to the other, and be established reciprocally in either.

2d. In the event of any of the dependants of my sircar applying for farms within the ceded districts, to require such person to execute a writing, binding himself to take such farm only, on condition that he is not in balance to the sircar. There are several of my aumils retaining lands in the ceded districts, who are in balance to the sircar. To give me credit in his accounts for the sums due by such aumils, or else to deliver up those aumils to me, that I may recover from them what is justly due, and then let them go. When they have settled their accounts with the sircar, Mr. Wellesley will of course enter into such engagements with them as he may think proper.

2d. All balances now or hereafter due to the sircar, to be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements to be taken to this effect from all persons in balance; none of the nawaub's aumils are now employed in the ceded provinces.

3dly. There are many gardens and other property belonging to the sircar, in the country ceded for the charges of the troops, which are quite distinct from the revenue of the country, in the same manner, for instance, as at this moment at Benares there is property belonging to me, and still in my occupation. Let his lordship have the goodness to direct that any property of that description in the ceded districts may be given into the possession of my people.

A statement of the particulars of such property, gardens, &c. within the ceded districts, shall be given me.

3dly. Any property of this description, on which the nawaub shall satisfy the lieutenant-governor to belong to his excellency, will of course be delivered over to his servants.

4thly. I have been induced to cede the districts for the charges of the British troops merely to gratify his lordship, deeming it necessary so to do, in consequence of Mr. Wellesley's arrival, and resolving to conform to his lordship's wishes, and to obey his lordship's commands. Let strict orders be issued that no one may be permitted to injure or destroy any mosques, tombs of Imauum Caurahs, which now exist within those districts.

4thly. Orders will be issued accordingly.

5thly. An engagement was contracted for paying the sircar the monies collected at the Gauts at Allahabad; four years have now elapsed since that time, and though I have repeatedly made application to the resident upon this subject, nothing has hitherto been paid on that account, which occasions a considerable loss to me. Let orders be issued for the payment of those monies agreeably to engagement.

5thly. Orders will be issued for the settlement of this account.

Mr. Wellesley (or his lordship, it does not appear which) promised to send the treaty. It has not however yet been received.

Let his lordship (or Mr. W.) be reminded, and the treaty be sent.

The treaty is now sent.

What further disagreeable circumstance I have suffered, and continue to suffer, I will specifically explain whenever his lordship shall personally require me.

It will be a great satisfaction to me to receive an answer to all these points to-morrow.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*,
Persian Secretary.

D.

To the nawaub vizier.

Written 20th February 1802.

At the conference which I had the honour

honour to hold with your excellency the day before yesterday, your excellency informed me that you had already provided to the extent of * lacks of rupees, in part of the arrears due for the additional troops. This information induced me to expect that your excellency would immediately pay that sum into the resident's treasury. Disappointed, however, in that expectation, I yesterday directed Mr. Edmonstone to express to your excellency my earnest request, that no further delay might occur in the payment of a sum which has been withholden without a reasonable cause, since your excellency expressly informed me that it had been actually provided for the express purpose of liquidating a part of the demand which your excellency has consented to pay.

From the reply which your excellency returned to this requisition, I am led to suppose that your excellency has resolved to render the payment of that sum dependent on the adjustment of a request from you wholly unconnected with the question, a request which I have manifested a sincere disposition to gratify. The final arrangement of your wishes having been suspended solely in consequence of your excellency's declared intention to communicate to me your sentiments in writing, on the observations which I had the honour to state to your excellency, when on Thursday last the question of your excellency's departure from Lucknow was agitated in person between your excellency and me

On that occasion I explicitly stated to your excellency that I had no intention to oppose any obstacle to your departure, if, after full deliberation upon the considerations which my regard for your excellency, and my solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of your dominions, induced me to state to your excellency, your resolution should remain unchanged.

Your excellency therefore could not be justified in entertaining a doubt of my immediate acquiescence in your excellency's determination, as soon as that determination should be finally signified to me.

Since I have had the honour of a personal intercourse with your excellency, you have experienced the most unequivocal proofs of my disposition to promote your excellency's wishes in every practicable mode, to conciliate your confidence and regard, to support your dignity, to assist in the arrangement of your affairs, to strengthen your authority, and to secure the stability of your government. Your excellency has been pleased to acknowledge your satisfaction at my personal conduct towards you, and your sense of the friendly motives which have regulated my advice and communications to your excellency; in return, I had reason to expect, on the part of your excellency, an equally sincere disposition to conform to the just requisitions which I have made on the part of the company. My concern and disappointment are therefore considerable, when I find that, on the eve of my departure, your excellency has resorted to the unfriendly measure of exacting unreasonable conditions from me, as necessary preliminaries to the discharge of your own solemn obligations, and to the satisfaction of the just rights of the British government.

Your excellency is already apprized, and it is superfluous to repeat, that if your resolution to depart from your dominions be fixed, I am prepared instantly to enter into the consideration of providing for the government of your dominions during your absence, and of vesting the exercise of the government in one of your sons.

But I cannot consent to the admission of any delay which shall connect this transaction with the payment of the company's additional subsidy.

The impression which your excellency's conduct has made upon my mind can only be removed by the instant payment of the sum which your excellency has provided, in part of the whole amount of arrears, and by a settlement of the future kists. I therefore renew my request that your excellency will immediately issue orders for that purpose, and that you will unite with me in bringing to a speedy termination all other points of business depending between us; your excellency's perseverance in your present measures will certainly accelerate my departure, and will even compel me to alter the channel and mode of communicating with you.

If advantage is to be taken of my

* See original.

personal

personal disposition, for the purpose of frustrating the public service, I must request your excellency to receive this final expression of my good wishes, as announcing my immediate departure, and my determination to communicate with your excellency hereafter through the ordinary official channels.

Mr. Edmonstone has communicated to me your excellency's letter of this day, the reply to it is anticipated in this note.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*, Persian Secretary.

D. 1.

From his excellency the nawaub vizier to the Persian secretary to government; received 20th February 1802.

It was to-day my intention to have the pleasure of attending the most noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, at dinner; but, being indisposed, I shall be prevented from doing so.

I have received the papers which you sent by Gocul Chund Chobey, but it will be necessary that you should come to me for an hour, to explain some parts of them in person.

I am anxious for an answer to what I stated to his lordship the other day after breakfast, at General Martin's house. I request that you will obtain an answer.

My desire to conform to his lordship's wishes induced me to agree to what his lordship proposed. It is now incumbent on his lordship to fulfil the object of mine. My wish and desire is, that one of my sons should be invested with the regency (Neâbut) here, in his lordship's presence; that whoever may be appointed resident here may be instructed to carry it into effect, in concert with me, whatever arrangement may be concerted between his lordship and me with respect to this country, and that I may be enabled to make preparations for my intended journey. The more immediate his lordship's promotion of these objects, the more satisfactory will it be to me. Delay will occasion me much vexation and embarrassment.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*, Persian Secretary.

E.

Modification, proposed by the nawaub vizier, of the answers of the governor-general to the vizier's papers of propositions, delivered on the 15th February 1802.

Answer to the 1st article.—This arrangement is unobjectionable, and shall be adopted in future. Let the nawaub and the resident consult with each other with perfect cordiality in all important concerns, and let them use their utmost endeavours in consulting upon and discussing such concerns.

In the event of any difference of opinion, let them bring their discussions pro and con to such a point, that they may finally coincide in one course of measures, and, being agreed, let them unite in carrying the result of their deliberations into effect; and let their mutual deportment be so regulated by principles of reciprocal confidence and respect, that no difficulty or vexation may occur.

Answer to the 2d article. — The answer to the 2d article is replete with evil, which will totally subvert my authority.

I before wrote fully upon this point; either let a favourable answer be given to this article, or let it be wholly omitted.

While I remain, it is unnecessary to appoint a minister. On my departure, let a confidential person, properly qualified, and not disposed to excite trouble, be appointed on the part of the sircar, as the channel of communication between my son and the resident, and let such person be removed and appointed at the option of the sircar, and let him act according to the wishes and orders of the sircar.

Answer to the 3d article.—Unobjectionable; and this proposal shall be observed.

The resident shall be furnished from the hazoor with all the information necessary to establish the justice of the proceeding, by vouchers and proofs.

Answer to the 5th article.—Same as before.

Answer to the next article.—Same as before.

Answer to the 1st of the separate articles.—Same as before.

Ans. to 2d article.—Same as before.

Do. 3 Do.— Do.

Do. 4 Do.— Do.

Do. 5 Do.— Do.

Do.

Answer to 6th article.—Same as before.

Both formerly and now I have done what has been required of me by his lordship.

It is a subject of deep regret to me, that these points, and the point which I personally represented to his lordship, have not been finally settled and concluded during his lordship's presence. I am however confident that, agreeably to his lordship's promise, his lordship will hereafter adjust all points in conformity to my wishes. I hope from his lordship's kindness, that his lordship will, in my presence, explain all the foregoing points to the resident, and direct him to act in conformity to them; and that his lordship will also enjoin the resident, after his lordship's departure, to occasion no delay or impediment in my departure, whenever I may chuse to set out, and to assist me in the preparations for my journey.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Persian Secretary.

F.

No. 57.—Memorandum of the final result of the discussions between his excellency the most noble the governor-general and the nawaub vizier.

On the 15th of February 1802, his excellency the nabob vizier transmitted to the governor-general a paper of propositions, to which his excellency required the governor-general's assent, and the governor-general, after full deliberation on the contents of the said paper, returned a distinct answer to each of the articles therein detailed. His excellency the vizier, in a paper delivered on the 22d of the same month, proposed certain modifications of the governor-general's answers, and the original propositions, together with the governor-general's answer, and the vizier's proposed modifications thereof were fully discussed at a conference holden between the governor-general and his excellency the vizier on the 24th of the same month. In consequence of this conference, it was mutually agreed, that certain of the articles of the original paper of propositions should be altogether omitted, and that the governor-general's reply to the 3d article should be modified in conformity to the suggestion of his excellency the vizier. At the same conference, his excellency the vizier, adverting to the governor-general's suggestion in his reply to the 2d article, that the vizier should appoint some person to conduct, in the quality of minister, the ordinary details of public affairs, proposed to constitute and ap- [illegible] second son Mirza Ahmed Alli [illegible] act in that capacity. The governor-general at the same conference deemed it to be expedient to declare to his excellency the vizier, the general principles which, in his lordship's judgment, should regulate the connection and intercourse between the two states, as resulting from the treaty concluded between the honourable company and his excellency the vizier, on the 10th of November 1801. With a view to obviate all future doubts on the subject and result of these communications and conferences, the governor-general now commits to writing the final determination of the several points discussed between his lordship and the vizier, and affixes his seal and signature to this paper, and directs the secretary in the political department, who was present at every conference, and who interpreted between the governor-general and the vizier, to countersign this paper.

Propositions and Answers.

Proposition.—Insert 3d article.

Answer.—Unobjectionable, and this proposal shall be observed. The resident shall be furnished by his excellency the nabob vizier with all the information necessary to establish the justice of the proceedings, by vouchers and proofs.

Proposition.—Insert 4th article.

Answer.—This is perfectly wise and proper.

Proposition.—Insert 5th article.

Answer.—The administration of justice in the begum's jagger must be under the nabob's authority, and the begum's servants must be subject to it. The authority of the nabob's courts will be enforced by the British power.

Proposition.—Insert 6th article.

Answer.—The governor-general proposes to take all the matters depending between the nabob and begum into full consideration, and to effect a settlement between the begum and the nabob on just, equitable, and permanent principles.

Proposition.—Let his lordship have the goodness to transmit orders to the Honourable

Honourable Henry Wellesley upon the following points.

Proposition.—Insert 1st of the separate articles.

Answer.—All criminals will be reciprocally surrendered, but the subjects of both states, who shall not be accused of capital crimes, should be at liberty to pass freely from one country to the other, and to be established reciprocally in either.

Proposition.—Insert 2d of the separate articles

Answer.—All balances now or hereafter due to the sircar to be adjusted within a reasonable time, and engagements to be taken to this effect from all persons in balance.

None of the nabob's aumils are now employed in the ceded provinces.

Proposition.—Insert 3d of the separate articles.

Answer.—Any property of this description which the nawaub shall satisfy the lieutenant-governor to belong to his excellency, will of course be delivered over to his servants.

Proposition.—Insert 4th of the separate articles.

Answer.—Orders shall be issued accordingly.

Proposition.—Insert 5th of the separate articles.

Answer.—Orders will be issued for the settlement of this account.

Proposition.—Insert 6th of the separate articles, and omit the rest.

Answer.—The treaty has been sent.

Proposition.—The nabob vizier proposes that his son Mirza Ahmed Alli Khaun be appointed to the situation of minister for the affairs of his government.

Answer.—The governor-general concurs in this proposition, and considers Mirza Ahmed Alli Khaun to have been appointed accordingly.

Proposition.—I hope from his lordship's kindness, that his lordship will, in my presence, explain all the foregoing points to the resident, and direct him to act in conformity to them; and that his lordship will also enjoin the resident, after his lordship's departure to occasion no delay or impediment in my departure whenever I may chuse to set out, and to assist me in the preparations for my journey.

Answer.—In conformity to his excellency's desire, the proposed explanation and injunctions were stated to the resident by the governor-general, in his excellency's presence, on the 24th of February.

The governor-general now proceeds to state the general principles by which the connection and intercourse between the two states are to be regulated henceforth.

By the terms of the treaty concluded between the British government and his excellency the vizier, on the 10th of November 1801, his excellency the nabob's authority is to be completely established within his reserved dominions, and to be exercised through his excellency's own officers and servants, the British government having engaged to guarantee the establishment and exercise of his excellency's authority within his reserved dominions, and the governor-general will never depart from this engagement. His excellency has engaged to establish, within his reserved dominions, such a system of administration as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants.

This system of administration is to be carried into effect by his excellency's own officers and servants, and by his own authority.

His excellency has also engaged always to advise with, and to act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the honourable company.

In the establishment therefore of an improved system of administration within the reserved dominions, and also in all affairs connected with the ordinary government of those dominions, and with the usual exercise of his excellency's established authority, the vizier has engaged to advise with the British government, and to conform to its counsels.

Those counsels will always be offered to his excellency in the form of friendly advice, and in the spirit of reciprocal confidence, and of mutual regard and respect.

The governor-general, when the importance of the subject shall require, and the nature of the occasion shall admit his immediate intercourse with the vizier, will offer the advice of the British government to his excellency, by a direct communication either in person or by letter.

The British resident at Lucknow, however,

however, is the constituted local representative of the British government, and the ordinary and established channel of communication in all cases whatever.

The resident will therefore, in the common course of business, offer to the vizier the advice of the British government, in the name of the governor-general; and in every case which may require the resident to state such advice, it is to be received as proceeding immediately from the governor-general.

Such advice will be offered by the resident in all practicable cases, under the general or specific orders of the governor general.

The resident must advise the nabob with perfect cordiality, and must employ every endeavour to coincide with his excellency in an uniform course of measures, and to unite sincerely with his excellency in carrying into effect exclusively, under his excellency's authority, and through his excellency's officers, those measures which shall be determined upon in conformity to the counsels of the British government. In cases requiring the aid of the British government, or the assistance of the British troops, they shall be employed according to the exigency of the occasion.

The resident must conduct himself towards the nabob vizier, on all occasions, with the utmost degree of respect, conciliation, and attention, and must maintain cordial union and harmony in all transactions, and must endeavour to impart strength and stability to his excellency's authority.

The resident must never proceed to act in the affairs of the reserved dominions without previous consultation with his excellency, or with his minister; and the resident must, in the first instance, observe strict secrecy with regard to the subject of such consultations, until the measures to be adopted shall be finally determined.

Under these regulations the governor-general expects that the nabob vizier will act in conformity to the advice and representations of the resident; and as no question of difficulty remains between the British government and his excellency, the governor general entertains a confident hope, that no future vexation can occur in the transaction of affairs.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*

Seal of the Governor General.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Sec. to Gov.
Secret and Pol. Dep.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Persian Secretary.

Extract letter from N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Secretary to government, to P. Treves, Esq. dated Benares, 30th March 1802.

The attention of his excellency the most noble the governor-general being engaged in framing an arrangement for the administration of affairs in the provinces lately ceded to the honourable company by the nabob vizier, and with that view, his excellency, being desirous of fixing, in concert with the lieutenant-governor, the limits of the jurisdiction of the public authorities established respectively in those provinces, and in the contiguous province of Benares, in a manner calculated to promote the dispatch of public business, has directed me to inform you, that he has appointed you to assist his excellency and the lieutenant-governor, in preparing the materials of such an arrangement. For this purpose, I am commanded, to desire that you will prepare and transmit to his excellency, and to the lieutenant-governor, with all practicable dispatch, reports upon the following points:

The names and situations of such villages, still subject to the authority of the nawaub vizier, as are insulated within the company's frontier of Benares, or far advanced therein, so as to interrupt the regular line of the boundary.

Extract letter from P. Treves, Esq. to his excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c. &c. dated 9th June 1802.

In obedience to the commands of your excellency, communicated to me in Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter of the 10th March last, I have the honour to transmit to your lordship my report upon the different points which were made the objects of my enquiry.

2d. The

2d. The places still subject to the nawaub vizier, and completely insulated within the company's frontier, I find to consist of the whole of the Talooks of Powaia, which is surrounded on its different sides by the Pergunnahs Meeryahoo, Ghyswa, and Ghurwara. It contains twenty villages; the names of which, with an estimate of the begahs they contain, and present jumma, will be seen in enclosure No. 1. There are also two small villages called Lutchaputty and Hurrypoor, which are situated in the midst of the talooks of Singramow, and these are the only places which appear to me to be completely insulated; others still subject to the Nawaub vizier, and so far advanced within the company's frontier as to intercept the regular line of boundary, are the Talooks of Soonpoura and Mulloopore, which together form a peninsula. Within a talook of Singramow, adjoining to Soonpoura, and lying between it and the Pergunnah Ghurwara, are the two talooks of Byguipore and Purhut, which not only interrupt the regular line of boundary, but are also a very serious impediment to an effectual discharge of the duties of the police in the zillah of Juanpore. Enclosure No. 2 contains the names of the villages in each of the above named talooks.—No. 3 is a sketch of the relative situations of the places I have mentioned. I do not presume to call it a map, nor have I the knowledge requisite to make out any thing more correct, but as I trust it may convey a sufficient precise idea of the situations of places I have mentioned, I take the liberty to submit it to your excellency's inspection, and to beg your allowances for its imperfection.

In addition to the above named places, there are also three villages, Majouly, Jugeepore, and Sound, situated in the pergunnah of Bilkur, on the western side of the Pergunnah Ghurwara, which indent considerably within it. Their particular situations will be observed by reference to the sketch. As I have stated to your excellency that the discharge of the duties of the police in the zillah of Juanpore is impeded by the relative situation of the talooks of Purhut and Byguipore, parts of the boundary of that zillah, I conceive it to constitute a part of my duty to bring forward the facts on which I have grounded this statement. I am aware that my original instructions, requiring reasons in the most ample detail, are confined to the 2d and 3d articles; but I conclude on this principle, that the first seemed only to apply to facts, and not to involve matter capable of discussion. As however I am convinced your excellency will receive with indulgence every information that may lead to the establishment of some check to the great and serious evils that appear to me to exist, I shall not hesitate to enter into a detail:

In the pergunnah of Ghurwara, I find there are two villages of the name of Bussura and Burkut, which have been long an acknowledged horde of thieves and robbers. The proprietors of these villages are also the proprietors or farmers at least, of the talook of Purhut, which is separated from Ghurwara by the Tomrah Nullah only; this neighbourhood long supplied determined followers and a secure retreat to a man of the name of Bowanhee Deen, who was executed a few weeks since at Juanpore; and I have no doubt, from the information I have obtained, that the frequent depredations committed in and about Juanpore, are committed by the hordes I have mentioned. There seems to be an organized system, and even regular agents constituted for the receipt and disposal of the stolen property, who supply the gang from time to time with advance of money, in expectation of the plunder to be brought in. That so notorious a robber as Bowannee Deen should have been so long permitted to take up his residence in the pergunnah of Ghurwara, and that there should exist an organized body of thieves, I am told amounting to four hundred men, argues either a very culpable connivance in the native police officers, or that the next adjoining talooks, being subject to the nawaub vizier, affords a protection which renders futile their best endeavours. The talook of Purhut is at present a complete scene of desolation. The Ghurwara people, who farm it, quarrelled this year amongst themselves, many lives were lost in the affray, and almost the whole of the grain (the produce of the year) was burnt. I was induced to visit some of the villages which I was told had been set fire to, and found them totally destroyed, and no appearance of an inhabitant remaining: I think, on a consideration of all these circumstances, it

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is very desirable that these talooks should be rendered subject to our government, as it appears clearly to me, that our own subjects of the Purgunnah Ghurwara are at the head of the banditti of the neighbourhood, and, if not absolutely connived at by the tehfeldar of Ghurwara, must find their security and protection in the adjoining talook, not being subject to his controul.

No. 1.

Talook Powara.

	Regahs.	*Jumma.*
Powarakas -	225	501
Caoraolua -	375	301
Sarie - -	375	801
Sajye, large -	250	201
Sajye, little -	225	250
Mubaruckpore -	75	105
Hemutpore -	225	250
Darapore - -	65	51
Oonchaura -	75	75
Sarawah - -	225	211
Bhussoot -	401	601
Bhunket - -	251	200
Seemooreea -	225	301
Maraan - -	301	475
Daadick - -	151	151
Moraudpore -	75	80
Saongra - -	325	301
Beerhulpore -	65	30
Debypore -	65	25
Nurguhana, destroyed and deserted -	201	—
Beghas	4875	Sa. Rs. 5460

Talook Mulloopore, number of begahs not ascertained.

Mullooponekhas, Endupore -, Ruttassee -, Goodaullee -, Bhaughupore, Luchayputty Oorooprohara -	present Jumma	1750
Ghauzerpore, a village	150	—
Lutchaypotty, a village in Singramow -	225	—
Hurryhurpoor, do. do.	109	—
Mooniepore and Bassoapore, do. do.	250	—

Talook Soinpoura.

Chundaukee -	3450	—
Onnavora and Nurpore - -	750	—
Berahempore -	225	—
Sultanpore -	150	—

	Begahs.	*Jumma.*
Sunpora - -	1101	—
Deoraka - -	601	—
Gopalpore - -	300	—
Beebeepore -	225	—
Salka Soojaunputtee	600	—
Burchaullee -	300	—
Davoodpore -	450	—
Teka, half village	1550	—
Nugar Khas -	600	—
Chaukeea - -	225	—
Bunburpore -	600	—
Poora Hurey -	110	—
Ne ravarcee -	150	—
Nunea Hord -	300	—
Mehoroca -	600	—
Berahampore, half village - -	225	—
Byroopore, a village	300	—
Kadupore, 2 partners	300	—
Saroy Bhukanee -	600	—
Gurglahee - -	375	—
Keotette - -	450	—
Phooma - -	475	—
Ruttapore - -	250	—
Kadeepore, 3d share	150	—
Salt works, Sultaunpore - -	—	—
Beghas	15412	Sa. Rs. 10146

Talook Purhut.

Murgoopore -	515	102
Mahoolee -	775	240
Oodyepore -	612	8
Ram Ghur -	813	225
Poora Dechee -	511	375
Coota - -	515	355
Mahada Moa -	706	225
Chelloaa - -	409	415
Ramenpore -	525	75
Annapore -	211	104
Attronly - -	125	95
Kurunda - -	141	125
Callypore - -	376	291
Purchut -	251	251
Naurrungpore -	312	98
Bunpore - -	409	395
Munllapore .	675	504
Salt works in Mahallee and Murgcopore -	—	594
Beghas	7881	[illegible]

Talook Byjulpore.

Byjulpore Khas	650	250
Goohoodee -	550	191 10
Godulputtee -	800	256 6
Bhaulnapore -	165	51
Cassupore -	300	114 10
Bheekumpore -	1600	496 9

Ahuraully

	Begahs.	Jumma.
Ahuraully -	900	495 15
Cohea - -	850	431 2
Poora Rayjee -	115	35
Rayapore -	350	75
Goorah - -	650	550
Lakeepore -	350	112
Talleeance -	600	191
Cyllahee - -	450	151
Mettapore -	1600	901
Meera - -	650	500
Begahs -	10580	Sa Rs. 4801 4

	Begahs.	Jumma.
Majouly, a village in the Talook of Belkur - -	601	—
Jungneepore, Do. Do. Do.	150	—
Soend, Do. Do. Do.	250	—

4.

No. 5.---*Copy of the Instructions and Correspondence between the Governor General, and the Honourable Henry Wellesley, sent to Oude, on a special Deputation in* 1801; *as far as they regard the Nabob Saadut Ally and the Treaty concluded with that Prince, Mr. Wellesley having been present on the Occasion.——Ordered to be printed* 3d *March,* 1806.

(Copy.)

To the honourable Henry Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

1. Having reason to apprehend that his excellency the vizier has adopted a systematic course of evasion and delay, for the purpose of frustrating the issue of the depending negociations; and having received intimation that his excellency may attempt to pass over the present season without concluding any final engagement with the British government, under the pretext of awaiting my expected arrival at Lucknow, I have thought it expedient to dispatch you forthwith to Lucknow with public credentials to the vizier, and with full powers to bring the negociation to an immediate issue. The various exigencies of the public service being likely to detain me at Fort William for some time, your appearance at Lucknow is in my judgment the most advantageous measure which can be substituted for my actual presence at that city; you will therefore proceed with all practicable expedition to Lucknow; and I have directed Messieurs J. Forbes and R. Strachey, to accompany you in the capacity of assistants, and Lieutenant Armstrong, one of my aides de camp, to attend you during your mission.

2. You have either already inspected, or you will examine at Lucknow, the whole correspondence upon the subject of the late negociations with the vizier; it is unnecessary therefore to enter into any detail of past transactions, or of the actual state of affairs.

3. You are hereby vested with full powers to conclude, in concert with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, one or more treaties, conformable to the instructions which Lieutenant Colonel Scott has already received. On all points of the negociation my wish is, that you should act in concert with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and that he should be a party to the signature of any treaty which you may conclude. The general object of your mission is to confirm the representations of Lieutenant Colonel Scott by the most direct application of my authority; and my high estimation of the zeal, talents, and knowledge of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, together with my entire approbation of all his proceedings, render me desirous to manifest every mark of respect and consideration for him. In this disposition I am satisfied that your personal knowledge of Lieutenant Colonel Scott's merits

rits will induce you to concur with a degree of cordiality which cannot be described by an official order; it is, however, necessary to vest you with the exclusive power of concluding with the vizier, in my name, such arrangements as may appear to you, on a full consideration of these instructions, to be consistent with my intentions, and accordingly I hereby vest you with that exclusive power. In adverting to this part of your instructions you will therefore understand, that I wish you on every occasion to act jointly with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and to render your appearance at Lucknow an effectual confirmation of his influence and authority; while on the other hand you will not hesitate to act under your exclusive powers, if you should judge such a measure to be indispensably necessary to the success of your mission.

4. The primary object of your mission is, to endeavour to obtain the vizier's acquiescence in the terms of the first proposition submitted to his excellency by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with or without such modifications as have been authorized by my instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Scott.

5. The subject has been so fully discussed through the resident, that no hopes of success can be entertained from a renewal of this branch of the negociation through the same channel; my present hope of success is founded upon the probable effect which may be produced upon his excellency's mind, by the revival of my former statements and arguments, supported by the influence which you must derive from your near connection with me, and from the peculiar circumstances of your mission.

6. If you should fail in the primary object of your mission, the next object will be to obtain his excellency's consent to the second proposition submitted to the vizier by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with all its attendant conditions and provisions.

7. By the resident's dispatches it appears that his excellency is determined to withhold his consent from the proposed territorial cession, but to refrain from any direct and open opposition to the measure.

8. I am of opinion that his excellency's conduct in pursuing this plan is governed by one of the following considerations—his excellency may possibly have been led to believe that the rumoured resignation of his majesty's ministers at home may soon produce a change in the administration of this country, or that my measures may not meet with the same countenance and support under another administration which they might have been expected to obtain under that which intrusted the government of India to my hands.

9. The peculiar advantages under which you will be enabled to renew the negociation, afford the best prospect of removing these erroneous impressions from his excellency's mind.

10. Previous to your arrival at Lucknow it is possible that one of the following contingencies may have occurred:

1st.—The resident may have proceeded to act under the authority vested in him to establish the company's troops in the districts proposed for cession, and the measure may be in a course of execution previously to the receipt of my orders directing a suspension of that measure.

2ndly.—His excellency the vizier may have consented to the cession of territory without acquiescing in the arrangement which I have deemed indispensably necessary to accompany the cession.

3dly.—His excellency may have consented to the territorial cession, with all its attendant arrangements, and may have entered into a treaty with the resident for that purpose.

11. In the first case, your object must be to endeavour to induce the vizier to confirm the appropriation of the territory, and to consent to the arrangement which I have deemed necessary to be made in the vizier's remaining dominions.

12. In the second case, you will endeavour to persuade the vizier to acquiesce in the additional arrangements to which I have adverted in paragraph (6); but whatever arrangement may have taken place previously to your arrival, founded on the basis of a territorial cession, it is my desire that the negociation for an arrangement, upon the terms of the first proposition submitted to the vizier by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, should be renewed accordingly: I direct that, under any state of circumstances, you resume the discussion of the first proposition; for this purpose I have prepared a represen-

tation

tation in writing to be presented by you to his excellency.

13, The instructions which have been from time to time transmitted to the resident, and the correspondence which has passed between his excellency the vizier and me, together with the resident's letters, contain so comprehensive a view of the subject, that it is unnecessary to furnish you with any specific instructions for the purpose of regulating the course of argument to be adopted on this occasion.

14. Although an arrangement concluded on the terms specified in the first proposition appears to me to be calculated to provide for the security of the various interests involved in the administration of the dominions of Oude, in a more effectual manner than any other plan which could be devised, yet, with a view to meet the wishes of his excellency, I shall be disposed to concur in any modification of the terms of the first proposition, consistent with the preservation of the general spirit and principles of the proposed arrangement.

15. If therefore, in conformity to his excellency's original proposition, his excellency should desire to relinquish the musnud of Oude to one of his sons, you are hereby authorized and directed to acquiesce in that proposition, under stipulations conformable to the general spirit and principles of my uniform endeavours to secure the civil and military government of Oude in the hands of the company.

16. With a view to guide you in concluding an arrangement upon this basis, I refer you to the copy of a treaty concluded with the rajah of Tanjore, now in the possession of Lieutenant Colonel Scott; to the draft of a treaty with the vizier, prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and to copy, herewith transmitted of the drafts of a treaty lately forwarded to Fort St. George, for the perpetual transfer of the civil and military government of the Carnatic to the company. In the event either of the vizier's acquiescence in the first proposition, in his own person, or of his abdication in favour of his son, I desire that you will enter into engagements with the prince possessing the musnud, corresponding, as far as local circumstances may admit, with the terms and stipulations of the treaty recently forwarded to Fort St. George.

17. If every attempt to obtain his excellency the vizier's consent to any arrangement founded upon the terms of the first proposition should prove fruitless, you will then employ your endeavours to effect an arrangement upon the basis of the 2d proposition, in the manner already described.

18. It is possible, however, that his excellency, with a view to avoid the reproach which he attaches to the measure of territorial cession, may think it expedient to resign the government in favour of his son, and to leave that prince to conclude the terms of a territorial cession with the company on the basis of the second proposition.

19. No material objection exists to preclude such an arrangement; and I accordingly empower you, in the case supposed, to acquiesce in his excellency's abdication, and to conclude a treaty for the cession of the proposed territory to the company, with his excellency's son as successor to the musnud of Oude.

20. It must however be distinctly understood, that in the event of his excellency's abdication under the circumstances stated in the (15th) and (18th) paragraphs, no separate provision can be allowed for his maintenance; and under whatever circumstances his excellency may relinquish the government, it will be necessary that he should remove from the dominions of Oude into the company's provinces. The reasoning upon this subject, contained in my address to his excellency of the 9th of February 1800, is applicable to any supposed case of his excellency's abdication.

21. In providing for the case of his excellency's eventual abdication I have supposed that his eldest son alone can be proposed to succeed to the vacant musnud; and, under present circumstances, I cannot consent to the establishment of any other person in the rank of nabob of Oude.

22. The preceding instructions, together with the annexed papers, will serve to apprize you of the general tenor of my sentiments respecting the conduct of this important negotiation. I shall occasionally transmit to you such further directions as circumstances may appear to require.

23. It is my intention to proceed on my journey to the upper provinces as soon as the situation of public affairs shall

shall admit of my absence from the presidency.

24. In the event of my being arrived within a short distance from Lucknow, at the period of time when your negotiations shall have been brought to a close, and when their result shall have been reduced to the form of written engagements, it is my desire, that those engagements should be transmitted to me previously to their final conclusion, but if such reference should appear to you likely to be attended with material delay, or to hazard the failure of your negotiation, you are in that event authorized to conclude those engagements without previous reference to me.

Fort William 5th July 1801. I am, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) *Wellesley*.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*.

A true copy. Secy. to Governt.

Copy.

1. His excellency the most noble the governor general is apprized that your excellency's final determination, upon the various important communications which you have received from his lordship, through Lieutenant Colonel Scott, has been delayed by the expectation of a personal interview with his lordship, and by the effects of certain impressions which have been produced upon your excellency's mind, through the artifices of interested and designing persons, who have abused your excellency's confidence.

2. His lordship has therefore dispatched me immediately to Lucknow for the purpose of co-operating with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, in the complete execution of his lordship's orders; and I am especially instructed by his lordship to express his hope, that the presence of a person so nearly allied to his lordship by the ties of blood, as well as of most intimate confidential connection, will inspire your excellency with a serious conviction of the importance annexed by his lordship to the success of the depending negotiations, and that my cordial concurrence in aid of the talents, experience, and zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, will satisfy your excellency of his lordship's unalterable resolution to prosecute, to a speedy issue, the comprehensive system of measures already submitted to your excellency's consideration by Lieutenant Colonel Scott.

3. For the more complete satisfaction of your excellency's mind, I am directed by the governor general to apprize your excellency, in the most distinct terms, that in consequence of the critical state of the public discussions which have taken place between your excellency and his lordship, it will be his lordship's painful duty in visiting the stations of the army in the province of Oude, (where his lordship's presence may be hourly expected) to decline the honour of a personal interview with your excellency until the negotiations now pending shall have been brought to a favourable termination. I am also directed to take the earliest opportunity of informing your excellency that no change in his majesty's councils at home will affect the general tenor of the policy of the British nation in India; and that his lordship is determined to pursue, without deviation or interruption, the same course which has already received the approbation of his sovereign, of parliament, and of the company.

4. Under these circumstances, by the express authority and command of the governor general, I have the honour to request your excellency's most serious attention to the following statement, containing a review of the discussions which have passed between your excellency and the governor general since the period of his lordship's arrival in India.

True copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to government.

Copy

DECLARATION.

Para. 1. The governor general had not been established in the government more than a few months, when a war broke out between the company and the late Tippoo Sultaun, the most formidable enemy of the British name in this quarter of the globe. At the same moment your excellency's dominions were menaced by an invasion from the violence and injustice of Zemaun Shah, connected with the views of Tippoo Sultaun. It is unnecessary to remind your excellency, that the inveterate hostility of Zemaun Shah to the state of Oude had been publicly and repeatedly announced to all the nations of Asia, and that the design of that prince to subjugate your dominions, to plunder your subjects, and to extinguish the power

power and dignity of your family, had long formed the primary object of his policy.

2. While this danger menaced your excellency's territories, Vizier Alli, the rival of your authority, broke those barriers which the friendship of the company had provided for the tranquillity of your dominions, and for the maintenance of your power. Having basely and cruelly murdered the representative of the British government at Benares, the assassin escaped from the company's provinces by his successful flight, and through the aid of numerous disaffected persons attached to his cause in your excellency's dominions, exciting alarm and confusion throughout several districts subject to your authority, and menacing the foundations of your title to the government of Oude.

3. In this awful crisis the British government called forth the energy of its military resources, and manifested its zealous attachment to the cause of your excellency's just authority, and to the welfare of the inhabitants of Oude. A powerful British army was assembled in the north-western frontier of Oude for the purpose of frustrating the extravagant ambition of Zemaun Shah, while a sufficient detachment of British troops precluded the possibility of any danger to your excellency's person or authority from the revolt of Vizier Ally.

4. While the alarm and danger of this crisis continued deeply impressed on your excellency's recollection, I trust that you have not forgotten either the internal condition of your own government, which aggravated both, or the means, by which you were delivered in so great a peril from the combined apprehension of foreign invasion, and of domestic convulsion. In the extreme exigency of these accumulated dangers, your excellency cannot have forgotten that your principal cause of alarm was stated by yourself to arise from the turbulence, insubordination, and rooted disaffection of your own undisciplined and mutinous troops. When the hour arrived in which the enemy was to be opposed in the field your excellency declared to the British general that no aid was to be expected from your troops; that you had placed no reliance on your own army for defence against a foreign invader; and that the presence of any part of your expensive military establishments in the day of battle would prove more advantageous to your enemy, than to your ally. This candid declaration did not express the full extent of your excellency's just alarm in that arduous crisis; while you placed no reliance on your own army as a defence against the common enemy, you declared the most serious apprehensions of the danger of retaining that army near your person. In a period of domestic rebellion, and of foreign war, you declared, that neither the defence of your country, nor the safety of your person could be entrusted to the inefficient and treacherous protection of an undisciplined and disaffected soldiery. Fully impressed with a conviction of the desperate state of your own troops, your excellency must remember, that you solicited the British general to divert a considerable part of the British army, actually destined against Zemaun Shah, to the necessary purpose of protecting your excellency's person against the evil intentions of your own guards in the centre of your own capital: a British force accordingly afforded to your excellency the protection which you had required.

5. It is equally necessary to recall to your excellency's remembrance, that when Vizier Alli, uniting the guilt of usurpation, rebellion, and murder, had fled before the British troops, he found refuge and protection in the treachery of that division of your excellency's army which your excellency had specially appointed for the express purpose of arresting his flight.

6. These facts, together with your excellency's repeated acknowledgment of the defective condition of your troops, and your repeated application for the aid and direct interposition of the governor-general's authority and power in delivering your excellency and your subjects from an evil of such magnitude and violence as the existence of a military force without any restraint of discipline, of loyalty, of discretion, were the primary causes which moved the governor-general to consider the means of applying an effectual reform to the military establishment of Oude. The plan of this reform originated not in the voluntary suggestion of his lordship's mind, but in the alarming state of your excellency's dominions and power, and in your own express desire. The necessity of this reform was irresistibly pressed upon his lordship's judgment, by

by the recollection of the confusion and terror which he had recently witnessed in Oude, by a powerful sense of the nature of those dangers which he had recently averted, and by the respect due to your excellency's declared apprehensions and earnest solicitations.

7. With these sentiments and views his lordship proceeded to frame a remedy adapted to the nature of the existing evil. He accordingly proposed to intrust the protection of your excellency's dominions and person to that description of troops, in whose discipline, skill, fidelity, and valour, both had found safety in the hour of peril; and his lordship resolved to deliver your excellency and your dominions from the burthen of that licentious soldiery, which had never employed its arms for any other purpose than to plunder your people, and to menace your power, dignity, honour, and life.

8. In the moment of difficulty and danger your excellency afforded the most unequivocal testimony to the justice of the general principles on which this plan was founded. You manifested your absolute distrust of your own troops for every purpose, foreign or domestic, and you exhibited an equal degree of confidence in the British army. The governor-general therefore could not doubt that the proposition which he submitted to your excellency, for the reform of your military establishment, would have been received on your part with a degree of cordiality, correspondent to your excellency's sense of the dangers by which you had been surrounded, and of the means by which your country and your person had been protected.

9. The governor-general's expectations appeared to be justified by your excellency's conduct on the first reception of his plan for the reform of your army. After a full examination of the fundamental principles of that plan, your excellency acknowledged its salutary tendency, and in the most unqualified terms, you pledged yourself to promote its beneficial effects. What then must have been the regret and astonishment of the governor-general to find, that from that period of time to the present hour, your excellency has endeavoured to inculcate an opinion, that your judgment never was favourable to the principles of this plan, and that its success must destroy your authority in your own dominions.

10. The fact of your excellency's original approbation of the reduction of your own troops, and of the augmentation of the British force in Oude, is sufficiently established by the public records. It remains for your excellency to explain how your authority can now be maintained by the continuance of an army which has been proved and declared by your excellency to be neither able nor willing to defend your country or person in rebellion or war; and how your authority is now likely to be endangered by the augmentation of an army in which you placed your sole confidence, and found ample protection under the most severe pressure of both those calamities.

11. Your excellency's disavowal of your own wise and voluntary declaration in favour of the proposed plan, was followed by a systematic course of measures calculated to frustrate the reform, of which you had acknowledged the necessity, solicited the establishment, and expressly approved the general principles. It would be painful to enumerate the various instances in which you have endeavoured to counteract the exertions of the resident, proceeding under the express orders of the governor-general; I am however commanded by his lordship to signify to your excellency, that every passage of those unworthy transactions has been brought distinctly under his special observation; and that I am prepared to enter into a particular detail of the various acts and means employed to counteract the reduction of your own troops, and the augmentation of the British force.

12. Your excellency must be sensible of the undignified and degrading conclusions which would result from a public examination of this unparalleled scene of insincerity and illusion.

13. The energy and honourable firmness of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and the perseverance of the governor-general, at length succeeded in introducing the additional British troops into your excelleney's territories for the defence of Oude, and the reduction of your own troops commenced under an appearance of your excellency's concurrence and co-operation.

14. In the progress of these transactions, however, your excellency soon resorted to a new ground of objection; you delayed the complete reduction of your own forces contrary to the repeated advice of the governor-general, and to the solicitation of the resident. The necessary

necessary consequence of this delay was sensibly felt in an aggravated pressure upon your excellency's finances;—you now declared that you found yourself unable to provide funds for the payment of the additional British troops, forgetting in this instance the unquestionable right and indispensable duty of the company to provide an adequate defence for the province of Oude, in the place of troops which your excellency had declared to be inadequate to that necessary purpose, and omitting also the recollection of your public obligation to defray whatever expense might be incurred by the company in the prosecution of that right, and in the discharge of that duty.

15. The reduction of your excellency's troops must indeed constitute a necessary branch of any system for the defence of your dominions, since experience has manifested that the danger of rebellion and of war will always be increased in proportion to the extent of such an armed body, which must always require the check and controul of an adequate body of efficient and disciplined troops, and consequently must operate as a proportionate diversion in favour of an invader or rebel.

16. Your excellency's neglect of the duty of effecting a seasonable reduction of the useless and dangerous force cannot exonerate you from the exigency of any other duty towards your subjects or towards your allies; and least of all, from your obligation to supply the company with the effectual means of maintaining the safety of Oude against every existing or contingent danger. The governor-general, however, is not disposed to dispute the justice of your excellency's statement of the condition of the financial resources of Oude, although he cannot admit the conclusion which your excellency endeavoured to deduce from that statement with respect to your public engagements.

17. Your excellency's acknowledgment of the declining condition of your resources, and of the speedy approach of that alarming crisis, when a failure was to be expected in the subsidiary funds, was entirely consistent with your excellency's former declaration respecting the unhappy state of your internal government, and the general distress of your affairs, as connected with the efficiency of your authority, and with the purity and vigour of the civil administration of Oude. Your excellency's sense of these evils has been often declared to the governor-general; and you have frequently solicited his lordship's interference for the correction of those numerous defects in the constitution of the civil government of Oude, which for many years have impaired the resources of the country, and disturbed the happiness of the people.

18. Your excellency is not ignorant that the existence of your present military force is a primary cause of the distresses of your people. The vexations, oppressions, violence, and rapine, practised by your troops in every district in which they are stationed, must have reached your excellency's knowledge, and cannot have failed to fill your mind with affliction. You are also apprised that no regular system of civil authority can be established in Oude until some effectual restraint shall have been imposed upon the licentious spirit of the military power.

19. These considerations induced the governor-general to commence the reform of the existing abuses in Oude, by the reduction of that power which constituted the principal source of the public calamity, and the most dangerous obstacle to every improvement; but the improvement of the civil government necessarily formed the ultimate objects of his lordship's views; for while the civil government shall remain defective, no security can be attained for the interests of the company, of your excellency, or of your people in the province of Oude.

20. Your excellency is fully informed of the governor-general's decided opinion, that neither the civil nor military government of Oude can be placed on foundations of security without the direct interference of the British power. Numerous have been the occasions in which your excellency, either directly, by your declarations, or indirectly by your conduct, has borne testimony to the truth and justice of his lordship's sentiments on this important branch of the subject.

21. Your excellency's proposed abdication cannot be justified on any grounds consistent with your dignity, sincerity, or honour, without a full admission of the general distress of your country, of your own inability to relieve it, and of your conviction that the British government alone is competent to effect that arduous and salutary work.

22. Your declaration of the approaching

ing failure of the subsidiary funds is a further testimony afforded by your excellency to confirm his lordship's judgment, nor is the strength of your excellency's testimony in any degree invalidated by occasional declarations of the contrary tendency.

23. It is a painful but necessary duty to remark, that your excellency's declarations with respect to the state of your civil government, as well as to that of your military establishments, have occasionally varied with the fluctuation of circumstances, and with the vicissitude of situations and events; but it would not be difficult to prove, that in every important crisis, in every moment of real difficulty and danger, your excellency has invariably manifested your conviction, that no reliance can be safely reposed in any other hands than those of the British government, for the effectual removal of the abuses prevailing in your civil and military governments.

24. Convinced of the irrefragable truth of these sentiments, urged by your excellency's repeated and earnest solicitations, by the recollection of past danger, by the pressure of present calamity, and by the prospect of future destruction, to all the interests connected with the prosperity of Oude, the governor-general has availed himself of the occasions offered by your excellency, to recommend your adoption of the only arrangement which affords the hope of remedy to the evils which he has witnessed, or of prevention to the ruin which he apprehends.

25. Your excellency's proposed abdication demanded his lordship's intervention for the purpose of precluding a further aggravation of the weakness and vicious system of the administration of affairs in Oude; and his lordship, in preventing your excellency's abdication, proposed to your excellency a plan, calculated to restore your peace of mind, together with the happiness of your people. Your excellency never controverted the principles on which that plan was founded, nor is it possible to reconcile your excellency's abrupt rejection of that plan with the professed motives of your intended abdication.

26. Your excellency's recent declaration of the approaching failure of the subsidiary funds has compelled the governor-general to demand a cession of territory adequate to the full extent of the augmented subsidy, as a measure absolutely necessary for the security of the company's rights and interests in Oude, as connected with the due payment of the subsidy. But although the security of the subsidy must form an important and leading object of the governor-general's consideration, that object does not embrace the whole extent of the principle on which rests the connection between the company and the state of Oude. The security of the company's provinces is inseparably connected with the external defence, and with the internal order of the country of Oude. In these principles consists the great bond of connection between the two countries. The authority of your excellency, and of your family, in Oude, has been upholden by the company against various enemies, on the solid ground of the rights of the British government to protect a territory, the safety of which was necessary to the security of the British possessions in this part of India. The same right entitles the company to require that your excellency should place the military establishment of Oude in that condition which recent experience, confirmed by your own acknowledgment, has proved to be indispensably demanded for the external defence, and for the internal tranquillity of your country. The same right will also justify the company in requiring that the country which shall remain in your excellency's hands, after the proposed cession of territory, shall not continue in a state of disorder and insubordination, inefficient in resources, disaffected towards the existing authorities of the state, and more inclined to favour the cause of a foreign or domestic enemy than to obey or to aid the established government of Oude. The governor-general, consistently with a due sense of the high trust reposed in him by the company, and by his sovereign, can never cease to press upon your excellency's attention the positive necessity of such a reform in the civil government of those countries which shall remain in your hands, as may enable your excellency to call forth the public resources of the state, and the services of the people, in every emergency which may demand the aid of either. His lordship will also feel it to be his duty to demand from your excellency such internal arrangements of police, and of other municipal regulations, as shall render the vicinity of your government less injurious than it now is to

to the peace, safety, and good order of the company's contiguous dominions. The detail of the arrangements deemed necessary for this purpose will be submitted by Colonel Scott and me to your excellency. Should your excellency reject the more prudent alternative of intrusting the management of the whole country of Oude to the company's hands, this alternative is still open to your excellency's choice, and I am directed by the governor-general to recommend, in the most earnest manner, to your excellency's deliberate consideration, a revision of the motives which have induced you to reject a proposition, of which the advantages to your excellency, to your family, and to your subjects, are evident and demonstrable.

27. I am fully prepared, together with Colonel Scott, to enter with your excellency into an amicable and dispassionate consideration of this important question, and to afford you the most ample explanations of all the views and sentiments of the governor-general, connected with your excellency's situation. If your excellency should be disposed to enter into such a communication, I flatter myself that Colonel Scott and I shall be found fully instructed to give your excellency the most complete satisfaction with regard to the dignity, honour, and affluence of your family, and to the preservation of your distinguished name, under any arrangements which may be adopted for the improvement of the civil and military government of Oude.

A true copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Sect, to Govt.

Copy.
To the Vizier.
Written 5th July, 1801.

The exigency of public affairs having prevented me from proceeding to the upper provinces at so early a period as I intended, I have deemed it expedient to dispatch my brother, the Honourable Henry Wellesley to Lucknow, charged with a special commission to negotiate and conclude an immediate and final arrangement of the important concerns which for some time past have formed a subject of discussion between your excellency and the British government.

Mr. Wellesley is fully informed of the whole progress of the late negotiations, and is completely acquainted with my sentiments upon every part of the recent transactions. I trust that your excellency will consider the communication which Mr. Wellesley will make on my part, as proceeding immediately from me; and that Mr. Wellesley's mission will remove from your excellency's mind whatever doubts you may have been erroneously induced to entertain of my unalterable adherence to the determination which I have so frequently announced to your excellency by letter, and through Lieut. Colonel Scott.

The object of Mr. Wellesley will be to co-operate with Colonel Scott, and to confirm the representations of that worthy and able officer by the direct aid of my authority.

I confidently hope that your excellency will enter into the discussion of the important objects committed to Mr. Wellesley's charge with a sincere disposition to conclude an immediate and final arrangement upon a permanent basis.

Mr. Wellesley will have the honour of delivering this letter to your excellency, and of expressing the sentiments of friendship and regard which I entertain for your excellency.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*
A true copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Sect. to Govt.

Copy.
To his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I this morning waited upon the vizier for the purpose of communicating with his excellency on the object of my mission to Lucknow*.

2. I opened the conference by observing that his excellency had some time ago been apprized by Lieutenant Colonel Scott of the object of my mission to Lucknow, and more recently in a letter from your lordship, but that for his excellency's more particular satisfaction I had committed to paper the primary object of my mission, and requested his excellency's perusal of the paper, which I then presented to him, and copies of

* Official and secret.

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which, in Persian and English, I now enclose.

3. After the vizier had read the paper he said that he had frequently made a representation to Lieutenant Colonel Scott of the actual situation of himself and his affairs, and that if I pleased he would relate it to me in detail.—I replied that I was ready to listen to any recital which his excellency might be pleased to make, but that I must previously express my conviction, that his excellency would regard your lordship's having deputed me to Lucknow, as the strongest proofs which your lordship could afford of your friendship for his excellency, and of the interest which you take in his excellency's welfare, and I entreated that his excellency would also consider it as a proof of your lordship's unalterable determination to prosecute the negociations which had been so long pending to a favourable and speedy issue.

4. The vizier said he would reflect on the paper which I had prepared, and that it was his earnest wish that whatever should be determined on might be executed without delay. I observed that the speedy conclusion of the business rested with his excellency; that I entirely concurred with his excellency in the wish which he had expressed of an immediate conclusion; and that my deputation to Lucknow had no other view.

5. His excellency begged it might be understood that he did not pledge himself for the acceptance of any specific proposition; but that he was sensible a resistance to any arrangement proposed by your lordship would not be for his advantage. I observed that while his excellency possessed that sentiment the delay which had been practised could not fail of being a matter of surprize to me; and I earnestly exhorted his excellency to come forward in a candid manner, and with a full determination to adjust the matters in reference as speedy as possible.

6. Upon his excellency, entreating that whatever arrangements might be determined upon, his interest should be consulted, I replied, that his excellency's interest was a principal object of your lordship's solicitude, and that his excellency was in possession of the draft of stipulations connected with the proposition referred to in the paper which I had just presented to him; and I entertained a thorough conviction that if his excellency would enter into a fair consideration of these stipulations with me and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, we should be able to satisfy his excellency that that proposition provided in the most effectual manner, as well for his excellency's ease, his affluence, and his dignity, and for the permanent prosperity of his family, as for the welfare and interests of the state.

7. His excellency having promised to reconsider the first proposition, I entreated him to keep in his recollection that the company was his natural friend, and that it would be more for his advantage to consult with me and Lieutenant Colonel Scott on the measures now under discussion, than with persons of corrupt and abandoned principles, and totally regardless of his excellency's honour and interests.

8. His excellency observed that it was not becoming a man of honour to bring forward the names of persons with whom he might advise, lest they might be brought into difficulties; but that he would freely consult with me and Lieutenant Colonel Scott on all subjects connected with the negociation; and, after taking a short time to reflect upon the stipulations of the first proposition, would fix a day for delivering his sentiments upon it.

9. Lieutenant Colonel Scott was present during the whole of my conference with the vizier, and interpreted between his excellency and me. The official dispatches to your lordship relative to the negociation will in future be under the joint signatures of Lieutenant Colonel Scott and me.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley.*

Lucknow,
6th Sept. 1801.

Copy.

1. His excellency the most noble the governor-general is apprized that your excellency's final determination upon the various important communications which you have received from his lordship, through Colonel Scott, has been delayed by the expectation of a personal interview with his lordship, and by the effect of certain impressions which have been produced upon your excellency's mind through the artifices of persons who have abused your excellency's confidence.

2. His lordship has therefore dispatched

patched me immediately to Lucknow for the purpose of co-operating with Lieutenant Colonel Scott in the complete execution of his lordship's orders; and I am especially instructed by his lordship to express his hope that the presence of a person so nearly allied to his lordship by the ties of blood, as well as of most intimate confidential connection, will inspire your excellency with a serious conviction of the importance annexed by his lordship to the success of the depending negociations, and that my cordial concurrence in aid of the talents, experience, and zeal of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, will satisfy your excellency of his lordship's unalterable resolution to prosecute to a speedy issue the comprehensive system of measures already submitted to your excellency's consideration by Lieutenant Colonel Scott.

3. For the more complete satisfaction of your excellency's mind I am directed by the governor-general to apprize your excellency, in the most distinct terms, that in consequence of the critical state of the public discussions which have taken place between your excellency and his lordship, it will be his lordship's painful duty, in visiting the stations of the army in the province of Oude, to decline the honour of a personal interview with your excellency until the negociation now depending shall have been brought to a favourable termination. I am also directed to take the earliest opportunity of informing your excellency that no change in his majesty's councils at home will affect the general tenor of the policy of the British nation in India, and that his lordship is determined to pursue, without deviation or interruption, the same course which has already received the approbation of his sovereign, of parliament, and of the company.

4. Under these circumstances I am expressly authorized and commanded by the governor-general to enter, jointly with Lieutenant Colonel Scott, into a discussion with your excellency of the terms of the first proposition submitted to your excellency through Lieutenant Colonel Scott, to the end that it may be brought to a speedy and favourable conclusion. And I am further directed to express to your excellency, the governor-general's unalterable conviction that your acquiescence in this proposition combines most advantages to every party interested in the prosperity of Oude, and affords the only reasonable hope of an effectual remedy to the evils existing under your excellency's government.

Lucknow, (Signed)
6th September 1801. *Henry Wellesley.*

Copy.

To the Honourable Henry Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, Lucknow.

Para. 1.—I have received your official and secret letter, dated the 6th instant, communicating the substance of your first conference with his excellency the vizier.

2. I have great satisfaction in communicating to you my entire approbation of the judicious manner in which you have opened the negociation with his excellency the vizier, entrusted to your charge, and I rely with confidence on the continuance of the same judgment in the progress of your discussions which you have manifested in the commencement of them.

3. My future letters and instructions upon the subject of the negociations depending with his excellency the vizier, will be addressed jointly to you and to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and usually through the secretary in the secret and political department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) *Wellesley.*

On the river, near Bhangulpore,
September 17th, 1801.

Copy.

To his excellency the most noble the governor-general.

My lord,

Para. 1. Your lordship is apprized by private letters from Mr. Wellesley, of his arrival at Lucknow on the 3d instant, and of his having presented to the vizier on the 5th instant, a memorial explanatory of the principal objects of his mission;* your lordship is also apprized of the substance of a conversation which took place between his excellency and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, at a meeting on the 12th instant, expressly sought for, and urgently de-

* Official and Secret.

sired

sired by the vizier. We shall now do ourselves the honour of detailing for your lordship's information the measures which have been subsequently pursued in the execution of your lordship's instructions, and for the accomplishment of your lordship's views.

2. On the 13th instant the vizier paid a visit to Mr. Wellesley, and on proposing to take leave was asked whether he wished for a private conference. His excellency declined it, but gave an assurance that his reply to Mr. Wellesley's memorial was in such a state of forwardness that he trusted he should be able to send it by the 15th instant. On the 15th in the evening Lieutenant Colonel Scott's moonshee waited upon the vizier with a message, that if his excellency's proposed answer were prepared, we should be obliged to him for it, or if it were not prepared, and his excellency were disposed to deliver his sentiments verbally, we would wait upon him the following morning.

3. His excellency replied that his paper was nearly completed, and would be sent in a few hours, it accordingly, about nine o'clock, came enclosed in a short letter to Lieutenant Colonel Scott, copies and translations are herewith enclosed for your lordship's notice.

4. The design of his excellency in drawing up this paper, was probably to engage us in a prolonged epistolary controversy, and thereby to protract a conclusion of the negociation; but as every topic contained in it had been fully discussed in your lordship's letter to his excellency, and in various conversations with the resident, we judged it advisable to refrain from all further written communications, and to demand in a personal conference, or declaration from his excellency, whether we were to regard the sentiments delivered in his paper as an unqualified refusal of the first proposition, and for this purpose a meeting was fixed upon with his excellency, at his palace, this morning at six o'clock.

5. We accordingly waited upon his excellency this morning, and immediately entered upon the business. It was represented to his excellency, that after the earnest desire expressed by and proceeding from himself for a speedy termination of the proposed arrangements, after his having taken twelve days to deliberate upon the sentiments detailed in Mr. Wellesley's paper, and after having urgently pressed for and received the advice of Lieutenant Colonel Scott, it could not fail to be a matter of equal surprise and regret to us that his excellency should have been persuaded to compose a paper of the nature of that submitted to us. It was further stated that though it would be perfectly easy to answer the whole of his excellency's paper, yet as every subject comprised in it had been thoroughly argued and refuted at various times, a fresh discussion of these points, would be an useless waste of time; there was however one part of it which it was necessary to notice: His excellency reasoned upon the first proposition as if the execution of it deprived him of the possession of the Musnud, whereas the true extent and meaning of it, and indeed the primary object, was to establish himself and posterity more firmly and securely on the Musnud, with all the state, dignity, and affluence appertaining to his exalted situation.

6. His excellency making no reply to the above observation, he was asked whether we were to consider his paper as containing an absolute and unqualified rejection of the first proposition? His reply was concise, but peremptory; that it was an unqualified rejection.

7. It was then represented that since his excellency now refused the first proposition; since he had equally rejected all the propositions which had been submitted to him; and, since in the long period in which the subject had been under discussion, he had never brought forward any proposition of his own for affording satisfaction to your lordship on the subject of the company's pecuniary demands on his government, and for removing the evils and abuses which pervade every part of his administration and, dominions, it now only remained for us to carry into effect your lordship's instructions to the best of our abilities and judgment.

8. His excellency observed, that he would, if required, detail the causes of those evils continuing to exist, to which he was informed that the causes were well known; and whilst his excellency offered to enter into a detail of them he rejected the only possible means of removing them; that they originated in an erroneous system, and that the abuses growing out of and prevailing under that system were so inveterate that

that no effectual remedy could be applied to them but the direct interposition of the company's government.

9. His excellency was assured of your lordship's unalterable determination to carry into effect the arrangement which your lordship's wisdom had suggested for improving and regulating the affairs of Oude; and he was exhorted to reflect whether it would not be more for his advantage, and for the future peace of his mind, cordially to concur and assist in these arrangements, than to compel us to carry them into execution against his consent, and without his co-operation. It was observed, to impress his excellency with a full conviction, that however he might persevere in refusing his consent, the proposed measures would most assuredly be carried into execution.

10. His excellency having desired that he might be permitted to proceed upon his intended pilgrimages, he was asked whether he proposed abdicating the government, or to return to it. His reply being, that it was his intention to return, he was asked what arrangement he proposed to offer previous to his departure; his excellency did not seem to have any precise idea upon this subject, but spoke of leaving one of his sons as his deputy.

11. In the course of the conversation his excellency observed that having recently received a letter from your lordship, pressing him to conclude the terms of the territorial cession, and that as Mr. Wellesley's paper did not advert to that proposition, he had been much perplexed to which to reply, but as Mr. Wellesley's paper was the more recent, and he himself on the spot, he had at length determined to reply to that.

12. His excellency was then asked whether he was disposed to give his consent to the territorial cession, he replied, that he would reflect upon the subject. Upon this, it was observed, that that proposition had been for months under his consideration, and that he must be as fully prepared now as ever he could be to give an explicit answer; he must, however, understand that as a territorial cession was an absolute demand, founded on the right of the company to such security, he was not to regard it in the light of a proposition, and that under this circumstance, the terms and stipulations contained in the draft of the treaty in his possession admitted of no qualification or modification whatever; and his excellency must further understand that if his delay or obstinacy compelled us to take any steps towards carrying into effect the first proposition, the territorial cession would be no longer open to his acceptance.

13. This last proposition his excellency seemed fully aware of, but requested until the day after to-morrow to deliberate upon the subject. After combating this delay as useless, and contrary to your lordship's instructions, his excellency was informed that as a further proof of our desire to conform in every thing practicable to his excellency's wishes, we would yield to his request of a short space of time to reflect on the terms of the territorial cession.

14. His excellency having again introduced the subject of his pilgrimages, he was asked, whether, in doing so he meant we should understand that he rejected the demand for territorial security, he replied in the negative.

15. There was another point, we observed, connected with his excellency's rejection of the first proposition, which was the instantaneous payment of the still remaining large balance due by his excellency on account of the arrears of subsidy, and which, under his acquiescence in the demand for accession of territory, must be insisted on.

16. We have felt ourselves unable to report to your lordship circumstantially, and in a connected detail, every part of a conversation which lasted near an hour, and have therefore satisfied ourselves with relating the most interesting portions of it; we are equally unable, from the little part which his excellency took in the conversation, and from the very reserved manner in which he delivered himself, to form any accurate conclusion of his excellency's determination; but we concur in believing that his excellency will reject the demand for a territorial cession, and will persist in refusing his consent to both propositions, until he shall be convinced by some decisive act, of your lordship's resolution to carry into effect a complete reform in every part of his government.

We have, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley,*
William Scott.

Lucknow,
17th Sept. 1801.

True copy.

(Signed) *N.B. Edmonstone*, Sect. to Govt.

Copy.

Copy.

Reply to the memorial of the Honourable Henry Wellesley.

In regard to what you have written respecting your mission to Lucknow, your near connection and confidential intimacy with his lordship, most assuredly your deputation affords me the highest degree of pleasure and satisfaction; and considering a meeting with you precisely in the same light as a meeting with his lordship, I derive from it the greatest support.

It is well known to you that from the period of my being here I have in no instance, as far as lay in my power, acted contrary to his lordship's pleasure, and my constant desire is to the utmost of my ability, not in the smallest degree to act contrary to his lordship's pleasure.

What you have written in regard to the discussion of and carrying into effect the first proposition, my voluntary consent to this proposition cannot be given. God forbid that my withholding my consent should arise from obstinacy, opposition, or any such motive. The true reason is, that my assent to this proposition would bring universal reproach and infamy upon my name, both during life and after my death; I appeal to your own justice, how I in my own time can deprive myself and my children of possessions obtained by my ancestors in seventy or eighty years; admitting that such a measure were for my own particular benefit, still how can I support the everlasting stigma of depriving a whole family of such a kingdom. For these reasons I cannot give my consent.

In the same manner as from the discernment, the justice, and equity of the company, I was by their aid put in possession of my hereditary dominions, I entertained the firmest hope from his lordship, that obtaining, through his kindness, the permanency and efficiency of this government, I might, according to his advice, be constantly attentive and labouring for the prosperity and improvement of this country, which has for years been in a state of decline.

In regard to what you have written, "that the correction of the prevailing "abuses is only to be hoped for by the "adoption of this plan," the letters and advice written by the Marquis Cornwallis to my late brother, regarding the removal of these abuses, are forth coming. From these it clearly appears that these are evils of long standing. The causes of their continuance in my time are manifold, and would you be pleased to listen to them you would distinctly understand that no blame on that account attaches to me.

The exalted rank, the royal confidence, the authority possessed by his lordship and yourself in India, are circumstances well known. From his lordship's presence and your own, my mind derived the fullest confidence, since from the histories of past times, it is known that munificent princes have never debased those whom they have once taken under their protection, or resumed the gifts which they may have bestowed; such also I have heard and seen to be the practice of the company. This kingdom is the gift of that exalted Power whose munificence is known throughout the whole world, from which reflection I entertain the fullest confidence.

A true translation.

(Signed) *W. Scott*,
Resident.

A true copy.
N. B. Edmonstone,
Sect. to Govt.

Copy.

To the Honourable Henry Wellesley, and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, &c. &c. &c. Lucknow.

Gentlemen,

Para. 1. Although the tenor of the Honourable Henry Wellesley's dispatch of the 6th instant appears to his excellency the most noble the governor-general to indicate a disposition on the part of his excellency the vizier to abandon the evasive policy which he has lately pursued, and to enter into a direct discussion of the important question submitted to his excellency's consideration, yet his lordship is aware that little dependence can be placed upon the sincerity of his excellency's declarations. In his lordship's judgment it is probable that either his excellency will continue to withhold his consent to any arrangement which may be proposed, or that his acquiescence may be accompanied by conditions of a nature wholly inadmissible, although the general tenor of his lordship's former instructions appears to him to furnish a sufficient rule for your guidance; in

in any of the events supposed his lordship deems it to be expedient to provide specially for the expected crisis of affairs—with this view I am directed to communicate to you his lordship's sentiments with respect to the measures which in his lordship's judgment the British government will be entitled to adopt in the event of his excellency's ultimate rejection of both the propositions submitted to him, as well as of any admissible modification of them, and of his return to that evasive and illusory course which previously to Mr. Wellesley's conference with his excellency on the 6th instant, his excellency had declared to Lieutenant Colonel Scott his intention to adopt.

2.—The right of the company to secure the British interests in the province of Oude must be considered as the fundamental principle of every arrangement. It is the bond of connection between the dominions of the company and those of his excellency, and exists independently of his excellency's will. The inference to be drawn from this undeniable position is that the British government would be justified in pursuing the measures necessary for the security of those interests, not only without his excellency's consent, but even in opposition to his endeavours to counteract them.

3.—Adverting to his excellency's dependent situation, his rejection of every proposition calculated for the security of the combined and inseparable interests of the company, and his excellency, in the dominions of Oude, constitutes on his part an opposition to the measures indispensably necessary for that purpose; active to the extent of his power, and subversive of the fundamental principle of his connection with the company, his lordship considers that it would be a dereliction of the spirit of the engagements subsisting between his excellency and the company to adopt the weak and fallacious policy of rendering the measures necessary for the security of their combined interests subservient to the will and consent of the vizier, apparently supported by the letter of those engagements, but destructive of their end and object. It remains therefore to consider the extent of the measures which the British government will be justified in pursuing in the case supposed. If the rights of the company, and the various interests which, from the peculiar circumstances of our connection with the state of Oude the British government is virtually pledged to protect, could be effectually secured by the assignment of territory to an extent sufficient to ensure the liquidation of the company's subsidiary claims, and calculated by local position to afford an effectual protection against the attacks of external enemies, it would become the duty of this government to limit its measures to the assumption of such territory, but it has been incontestibly proved, by the evidence of past transactions, that the establishment of a regular and efficient system of administration in the civil and military government of whatever portion of his excellency's dominions may be left in his hands, is indispensably necessary to the complete attainment of those important objects. The result of these observations is, that it becomes not only the right but the duty of the British government in India, to enforce the introduction of such a system of administration in the civil and military government of the whole country of Oude, as may insure that degree of internal order, subordination, and controul, which is indispensably necessary for the security of the company's rights and interests, the tranquillity of the country, and the happiness of the people. Under the supposed circumstance of his excellency's determined rejection of both the propositions, as well as of every admissible modification of them, it would be vain to expect that he would be made the efficient instrument of such a reform. The existence of such a disposition on the part of his excellency is utterly inconsistent with the relations contracted by the two states; such a state of affairs would amount to a virtual dissolution of the reciprocal engagements subsisting between the company and the vizier; and were it compatible with the security of the company's dominions, the British government would, in his lordship's judgment, be justified under these circumstances, in abandoning all connection with the state of Oude.

4. But the security of Oude is indispensably necessary to that of our provinces; it is not possible for the British government to leave that country to become the victim of his excellency's civil councils, and the prey of our enemies,

mies, without exposing our own safety to hazard; the connection with Oude must therefore be maintained on such principles as shall render that connection conformable to the spirit of our original engagements with the vizier, and shall secure to the British government the important frontier of Oude, under such circumstances as shall render it an effectual barrier against the enemy.

5. In this state of the question, and in the case supposed, therefore, no alternative would remain for the security of the company's rights, and for the fulfilment of the obligation indispensably imposed upon the British government of relieving the inhabitants of Oude from the measures of internal disorder, tyranny, and oppression, than that of assuming the entire civil and military administration of his excellency the vizier's dominions. His lordship considers that there is no medium between the adoption of this measure and the hazard of all the interests connected with the prosperity of the province of Oude. His lordship has therefore no hesitation in authorizing you, in the event above stated, to declare to his excellency in explicit terms, the resolution of the British government to assume the entire civil and military administration of the province of Oude.

6. In adopting this resolution it is his lordship's decided opinion, that the British government will be justified in exercising the full extent of the rights acquired, by his excellency's violation of the essential conditions of his engagements with the company.

7. His lordship considers the provisions of the first proposition, originally proposed by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, as calculated to embrace every object of security for the rights and interests of the company, of protection to the territory of Oude from external enemies and internal commotion, of improvement in the resources of the country, of happiness and tranquillity to its inhabitants, and of moderation and liberality towards his excellency and his family.

8. His lordship accordingly directs, that in the event above recited the arrangement of affairs in the province of Oude be founded upon the basis of that proposition, the fundamental principles of which proposition are, that the whole civil and military government should be exercised by the British government; that no territory should be held by the vizier; but that an adequate allowance should be paid by the company to his excellency, his family, and dependents; and I am directed by his lordship to communicate to you the following instructions for your guidance, under the eventual occurrence of circumstances, which in pursuance of the arguments above detailed, shall render the adoption of this measure an act of indispensable necessity.

9. In the event of the assumption of the civil and military administration of the province of Oude, it is his lordship's opinion, that a formal declaration should be published, setting forth the whole course of his excellency the vizier's proceedings; the transactions which have occurred in the province of Oude; and the substance of the discussions which have taken place with his excellency from the commencement of his lordship's administration until the present time, but that previously to the publication of this declaration, it should be submitted to his excellency the vizier's perusal, in the hope, that his excellency, with a view to avoid the disgrace of such a public exposure of his insidious and undignified conduct, may be induced to manifest a disposition more consonant to the principles of his connection with the company, and to his own real interests, and may thus supersede the painful necessity on the part of the British government of asserting its rights, and securing its interests, without the vizier's consent and co-operation.

10. For this purpose his lordship directs, that you will immediately prepare a declaration to the effect above described, and transmit a draft of it with all practicable expedition for his lordship's approbation. His lordship is of opinion, that by a slight modification of the terms of the memorial intended to be presented by the Honourable Mr. Wellesley, on the commencement of his negotiation with the vizier, and enclosed in his lordship's instructions to Mr. Wellesley under date the 5th July, that document may be converted into a declaration completely suited to the purpose above described. As soon as may be practicable after his lordship shall have been furnished by you with a draft of such a declaration, it

it will be returned to you by me with such alterations as may be deemed advisable.

11. After having announced to his excellency the vizier the resolution of his lordship to assume the civil and military administration of the dominions of Oude, under the provisions of the first proposition, should the communication of the intended declaration fail to produce any change in his excellency's disposition, his lordship directs that you will immediately proceed to make the necessary disposition of the army, and every other arrangement for carrying that resolution into immediate and complete effect; but it is his lordship's desire, that the final completion of this measure by the actual assumption of the country be suspended until you shall have received his lordship's express orders upon this subject.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Secy. to Govt.

On the river near Banglepore,
19th Sept. 1801.

To the Honourable H. Wellesley and Lieut. Colonel Scott, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen, Lucknow.

It has been suggested to his excellency the most noble the governor-general, that one of the vizier's principal objections to a new arrangement upon any of the terms proposed to him on the part of the British government proceeds from his excellency's expectation of acquiring a great addition of wealth at the death of the bhow begum and Almas Ali Khan, by the seizure of their property. This circumstance appears to his lordship to render it necessary that you should be immediately furnished with instructions upon the question some time since referred to his lordship by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, in what manner his lordship thought proper to receive the offer of the bhow begum to constitute the company her heir. I am accordingly directed to communicate to you his lordship's sentiments and instructions upon this subject.

2. His lordship is aware of the principle which is admitted in every Mahomedan government, that the sovereign is the legal heir to the property of his subjects and admits generally the justice and policy of preventing the transfer of individual property by gift, or testament, to a foreign state. His lordship, however, is of opinion, that these acknowledged principles cannot be justly considered to apply to the case in question. The exalted rank of the begum, and the superior relation in which she stands towards his excellency the vizier, are circumstances which distinguish her conditon from that of a subject possessing no rights of property independent of the will of his despotic sovereign; she derives her title to her present possessions from the same source from which his excellency derives his title to the musnud; her right, therefore, to dispose of her personal property in any manner she may deem expedient, except for purposes injurious to the interests of the state, must be admitted. The peculiar nature of the connection subsisting between his excellency the vizier and the honourable company; renders the begum's proposed transfer of her wealth to the latter, at the period of her decease, wholly unobjectionable with reference to the public interests of the state of Oude. The character of his excellency the vizier and his inordinate passion for the accumulation of wealth, justify the begum in seeking timely protection for herself, her family, and dependents, from the effects of his excellency's known views and sordid disposition; and she is entitled to expect that protection from the power which elevated his excellency to the musnud, and which is the sole support of his authority.

3. The application of the begum which she has heretofore distinctly made for the protection of the British government is intimately connected with its accompanying proposition of rendering the company her heir; the same principles and motives which impose an obligation upon the British government to assent to the former, constitute a right on the part of the company to accept the latter.

4. To the begum's application for the protection of the British government, contained in her address to his lordship, his lordship deemed it his duty to reply in the most satisfactory terms; but the peculiar delicacy of the proposition of rendering the company her heir, at the period when it was first submitted to his lordship's consideration, induced his lordship to suspend his final judgment upon it. The intention,

tion, however, subsequently manifested by his excellency the vizier in such unequivocal terms, in the form of a conditional assent to Lieutenant Colonel Scott's proposal for a territorial cession, to degrade and despoil the most distinguished characters of his family and his court, a design particularly (though under some degree of disguise) directed to the begum, and his insidious and disgraceful attempt to obtain the sanction of the British name to such unwarrantable acts of proscription. have given additional weight, in his lordship's mind, to the arguments above detailed, and have determined his lordship not only to acquiesce in the begum's proposal to its utmost extent, if it should be revived on her part, but to encourage her highness to renew her proposition at the earliest period of time, and by every justifiable means. I am therefore commanded by his excellency to desire that you will seek and avail yourselves of the earliest opportunity of signifying to the begum, his lordship's acceptance of her offer to render the company her heir. You will also be pleased at the same time to ascertain the precise terms and conditions of this arrangement, and the expectations of the begum with respect to the extent of the company's protection; and the provisions to be secured for her immediate family and dependents, and report the result without delay for his lordship's determination.

5. From the dispatches of Lieutenant Colonel Scott it appears that Almas Ali Khan has indicated a similar wish to obtain the protection of the company, but if such be his disposition it may be ascribed rather to a solicitude on his part to secure his possessions under an arrangement which will transfer the permanent controul over the principal part of them to the company, than to any apprehension of an invasion of his rights on the part of his excellency the vizier, whose attempts he possesses sufficient means to counteract, or repel; his intimate connection, however, with the begum renders it probable that he may make similar overtures to the British government. His lordship therefore deems it necessary to communicate to you his sentiments upon this subject also, in order to enable you eventually to meet the question.

6. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that neither this nor the former subject requires a discussion, except in the event of an arrangement being founded upon the basis of a territorial cession. In the event of his excellency's assent to the provisions of the first proposition he will necessarily cease to exercise the rights of sovereignty; and the rights and property of his excellency's subjects will be supported and protected by the laws and regulations of the British administration.

7. In his lordship's judgment, the considerations which justify the company's acceptance of the inheritance and guarantee proposed by the begum do not apply to the case of Almas Ali Khan. Although the activity and talents of Almas Ali Khan have aggrandised and confirmed his power to such a degree as to render him, in fact, independent of his sovereign, yet he derives his territorial tenure and the sources of his wealth immediately from the vizier, and he is consequently subject to the operation of the law practically acknowledged in all Mahomedan governments, by which the sovereign of the country is rendered the legal heir to the property of the subject. Were it to be admitted as a general principle that the company would be justified in accepting the testamentary transfer of the property of any of his excellency's subjects, it might justly be considered as an act of injustice towards the vizier, and in its eventual operation might prove highly detrimental to the prosperity of his excellency's dominions. In the event, therefore, of Almas Ali Khan's making a proposition of the same nature as that which has been preferred by the begum, it is his lordship's desire that you will discourage it, and if it be pressed upon your consideration that you will explicitly reject it. Should Almas Ali Khan retain any portion of his territorial tenures in the countries to be ceded to the company, or should he place any portion of his property under the protection of the British government, his lordship is of opinion that he will be entitled to the privilege of disposing of such property in the same degree as any other subject of the company, but such part of his property as may remain within the vizier's dominions must be subject to the operation of that degree of power which, under the internal arrangements proposed for the administration of his excellency

cellency the vizier's dominions, he may be at liberty to exercise.

8. In addition to the instructions communicated to you in my address of the 19th instant, I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to desire, that, in the event of the occurrence of the circumstances under which you have been instructed to declare to his excellency the resolution of the British government to assume the civil and military administration of the whole province of Oude, you will communicate to the begum, to the other members of his excellency's family, and to the principal persons of rank at the vizier's court, the nature and extent of those acts of arbitrary power to which the vizier required the sanction of the British name as the condition of his consent to a territorial cession; and his lordship directs that this unparallelled instance of rapacity and injustice form a leading article in the declaration to be prepared by you, and transmitted for his lordship's approbation; you will also communicate to the begum, and to the other personages in question, a copy of his lordship's reply to that part of the vizier's propositions. His lordship has no doubt that the knowledge of this transaction will fully explain the necessity of the company's assumption of the civil and military government of Oude, to those persons who are the objects of his excellency proscription. His lordship is also of opinion that his excellency the vizier, either sensible of the disgrace, or apprehensive of the consequences of a public exposure of his tyrannical views, may be ultimately induced to accede to an equitable arrangement, by a reasonable notification of this part of your instructions and of its result.

9. His lordship deems it not improbable that the principal persons to whom the foregoing communication is to be made, may come forward with declarations expressive of their indignation of his excellency's unwarrantable views, and soliciting the protection of the British government. In this event his lordship directs that you will receive such representations, and transmit them immediately to his lordship; but the most noble the governor-general desires that you will not solicit or express any wish to receive any such representations.

10. His lordship deems it of essential importance that the receipt and substance of such representations should be particularly noticed in the proposed declaration. The communication above directed to the family of the vizier, and the principal persons of his court, will consequently precede the delivery of that document to his excellency the vizier.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen, &c. &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
Monghyr, Sect. to Govt.
21st Sept. 1801.

Copy.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

My Lord,

1. We have the honour to acquaint your lordship that on the 19th instant we received through the hands of Molavy Sudolum, a paper bearing the vizier's seal, and containing his excellency's consent to the second proposition, but requiring that a writing should be delivered to him, purporting, that after the adjustment of the terms of the territorial cession, his excellency should be allowed to proceed on his travels and pilgrimages, constituting one of his sons as his deputy on the musnud.

2. The paper being exceptionable in terms, and the conditions stipulated in it not literally provided for by your lordship's instructions, we thought it expedient to demand an interview with his excellency, as well for the purpose of animadverting on the language of oblique invective, in which his excellency had indulged himself, as of endeavouring, in the event of our being compelled to abandon all hopes of obtaining his excellency's acquiescence in the first proposition, to procure his unqualified consent to the second.

3. At a conference on the 22d instant it was represented to his excellency, that though he had given his consent to the territorial cession, he had contrived to do it in a manner the most ungracious, and taken the liberty of conveying insinuations injurious to the character of the British government, which were unfounded in fact, and unmerited from him who had received so many substantial benefits from the company. In respect to the proposition of an absence from his dominions, and a temporary consignment of his government to the

the hands of his son, which we ascertained to be his intention, although one passage in the paper, according to its literal construction, seemed to imply the continuance of his son in the musnud, it was stated that his excellency in making it must have one or the other of the following objects in view: either to cast a reproachful odium on the British name, or to render his consent to the territorial cession illusory, by bringing forward a condition with a confident hope of its being rejected. His excellency denied that these were his intentions, and desired that the objectionable passages might be pointed out for correction.

4. His excellency was then informed that the demand for territorial security was a right founded on the existing treaty, which required no corresponding concession on the part of the British government; and that, under any circumstances, your lordship's determination to carry that arrangement into effect was decided and immovable.

5. Although the language of his excellency throughout the conference implied, and indeed avowed a thorough conviction on his mind, that the territorial arrangement would be carried into effect, even without his consent, should no accommodation be acceded to; yet so firm was his resolution to withhold his concurrence, and to remain a quiet spectator of any measures which it might be thought proper to enforce, that he desired a place might be pointed out for pitching his tents in the vicinity of the house in which Mr. Wellesley resides.

6. Under these circumstances it became necessary to discover whether the vizier's proposition was offered with sincerity, or whether he had in reserve any artful expedient for evading the execution of his own condition, or for rendering it wholly inadmissable. To this end it was noticed to him, that though he had not specified which of his sons was to be nominated to the important office of deputy, we concluded he meant his eldest son. His excellency's reply was unqualified and satisfactory:—which ever of his sons was judged most competent for the situation, the selection rested with the British government.

7. In respect to the engagement in writing required by his excellency, it was represented that though your lordship's desire to consult his excellency's inclinations in all reasonable and practicable cases, left no room to doubt of your lordship's acquiescence in his projected travels and pilgrimages, yet as it was a point which had never engaged your lordship's serious consideration, the instructions to Mr. Wellesley did not fully provide for it, but if his excellency pleased, the paper which he had prepared should be submitted to your lordship in its present state; or if his excellency's prudence and discretion dictated the propriety of it, he might put the substance of his condition in terms less calculated to excite your lordship's regret and dissatisfaction.

8. The vizier desired permission to take back the paper, and promised to prepare and send without delay one more concise and free from exceptionable expressions; it was not however till the 23d instant in the evening, that the modified paper was delivered to us, nor without his excellency's being in that interval of four days, twice urged to a more expeditious performance of his promise.

9. Having in this space of time deliberately reflected on every circumstance immediately connected with the negociation, or which might eventually influence the result of it, we decidedly and unitedly agreed in the opinion that the important objects of it could not be accomplished in a more preferable manner than by closing with his excellency's proposition, and we accordingly determined, should his excellency's amended paper allow of it, to conclude the treaty for the territorial cession, subject to his excellency's stipulation, and to offer to him a paper under our joint signature and seals, to the effect and substance of the one required, and engaging to procure your lordship's confirmation to it.

10. We shall now proceed to state to your lordship the general train of reasoning which actuated us to this determination.

11. In the first place, we laid it down to ourselves as a fixed and unquestionable principle, that an arrangement concluded by an amicable negotiation was in every point of view most desirable, as well as most in conformity to your lordship's wishes, and the general tenor of your instructions. The determined manner in which the vizier had rejected the first proposition, and the peresvering

persevering obstinacy with which he adhered to his resolution of passive submission, and of refusing his assistance and co-operation to the execution of the second, excepting under the condition proposed by him, convinced us that it would be impossible to revive the discussion of a plan for the general transfer of the administration of the civil and military governments of Oude to the hands of the company with the smallest prospect of success. We were also convinced that it would be equally impracticable to prosecute his excellency's consent to the territorial cession, without yielding to his excellency's proposition, whether sincere or feigned, of a temporary absence.

12. In considering the proposition of his excellency, we viewed it in the two opposite lights of being feigned and sincere. In the first case supposed, by an acquiescence in the single stipulation brought forward by his excellency, we obtained this important advantage, that his excellency could not, without sacrificing all pretensions to honour and veracity, retract a consent so formally given; and should he hereafter attempt to evade the execution of it, an additional and weighty cause would be furnished for resorting to the most decisive measures in support of the company's interest in Oude.

13. In viewing the proposition as sincere, we were led to compare it with your lordship's instructions, and to consider whether any embarrassments or evils would arise from the vizier's absence from his dominions, though it were temporary only, your lordship's instructions having provided for his excellency's abdication in favour of his son, and for concluding a treaty with his successor on the basis of a territorial cession; we are disposed to hope that your lordship will not view a temporary absence more exceptionable than a formal abdication. In either case his excellency would openly avow that the motive by which he is actuated is to avoid the reproach which he attaches to a territorial cession, and to the further indispensable reductions in his military establishments. But that sentiment will carry with it the less appearance of sincerity when he consents to execute the treaty with his own hands, previously to his departure, and stipulates for his return after the terms of it shall be carried into effect.

14. So far from foreseeing that any disadvantages can result from the vizier's temporary absence we are inclined to the belief that much benefit will accrue from the measure under the management of his son not only the terms of the treaty would be carried into effect with greater facility, but a probability is afforded that much useful progress may be made in the reforming the abuses in his reserved dominions, and of ameliorating the condition of all his subjects.

15. Under the influence of these impressions, and combining with them the prevaricating and evasive disposition of the vizier, ever on the watch to seize fresh pretexts for delay, we waited upon his excellency yesterday morning, and after obtaining a satisfactory explanation of an obscure passage in his paper, expressed our utmost desire to conform to his excellency's repeated wishes of a speedy conclusion of the business, and acquainted him, that with that view we had come to the determination of furnishing his excellency with a written paper to the effect he required. We then noticed a passage in his excellency's paper which seemed to convey a doubt as to the permanency of his intentions to absent himself from his dominions, and took occasion to draw from it a conclusion that his excellency already had, or would upon reflection be convinced, that the arrangements about to be concluded were of a nature which did not require that he should make a sacrifice of any of his comforts or conveniencies. His excellency however declared, that his determination of proceeding upon the pilgrimages was unalterable, and mentioned the persons whom he intended should accompany him, these were his mother, and three of his younger sons.

16. Although the vizier did not, at the conference offer any objection against receiving the proposed paper under our joint signatures, yet after our departure he directed Molavy Suddun to inform Lieutenant Colonel Scott's Moonshee that he should not be satisfied unless the paper bore the signature of your lordship, and a written communication to the same purpose, and through the same channels, was subsequently made. The note from Molavy Suddun to the Moonshee was immediately returned, with a written intimation that we would not receive the communication of his excellency's sentiments through such channels.

17. The

17. The paper having been prepared, and received our joint signatures and seals, it was enclosed in a letter from Mr. Wellesley, and delivered to his excellency yesterday evening by Lieut. Col. Scott's moonshee. Copies and translations are herewith enclosed; and, to preclude the possibility of all excuse on the part of his excellency, we take the liberty of soliciting, should the paper presented to the vizier meet your lordship's approbation, that one of a similar import may be returned with your lordship's signature.

18. Although we are unable to conjecture any pretext by which the vizier can possibly attempt to elude a compliance with the principle of the territorial cession, yet we at the same time cannot avoid entertaining apprehensions that he may cavil at some of the proposed stipulations; but as he has been repeatedly and solemnly assured that the draft of the treaty now in his possession would admit of no modification in substance whatever, we shall on that ground insist upon his executing it with all its restrictions and stipulations.

19. Copies and translations of the vizier's first and second paper having been transmitted to your lordship in Mr. Wellesley's private dispatches, they are omitted in this.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley*,
Wm. Scott,
Lucknow, Resident Lucknow.
25th Sept. 1801.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*.
Sec. to Government.

(Copy.)

At a former period much argument and discussion took place on the subject of the second proposition, to which I would not, at that time, yield my consent, but in compliance with the request of his excellency the Marquis Wellesley, who has frequently written to me, and has now deputed his brother on this subject, I now agree to the proposition on the following conditions:

Let my mind be satisfied by a written engagement, that, after the final settlement of this plan, I shall be at liberty to depart, in the most honourable and respectable manner, upon my travels and pilgrimages.

In the event of my proceeding upon these pilgrimages, the following arrangement shall be adopted here, viz. my son shall be placed upon the musnud as my deputy, and shall be committed to the care of the company's government; and whatever portion of territory shall hereafter* be determined upon, shall be set apart in aid and for the expenses of the troops; and the horsemen shall be dismissed.

The company's government shall engage in the same manner as they have protected me, and defended the country from the designs of my enemies, so shall they protect my son, and defend the residue of the country, which shall continue in the possession of my son, from the designs of his enemies.

Having departed upon my pilgrimages, should I return to this place I shall resume the government of my country.

Having reached the place of my destination, should I resolve never to return hither, I shall in such case furnish the company's government with written instructions to confirm my son in the government of the country.

Let me speedily be permitted to depart on my travels and pilgrimages, for I shall consider it a disgrace, and it would be highly unpleasant to me, to show my face to my people here.

I am from my soul eager to please and to evince my subjection to the company; and in consideration that I am under the special protection of the said government, it is requisite that in all cases and situations they consult my reputation and honour.

If the intent of this plan be to afford satisfaction in regard to the discharge of the subsidy, I can give full satisfaction on this head.

A true translation.
(Signed) *Wm. Scott*.
A true copy.
(Signed) *H. Wellesley*.

* As this passage is rather obscure, the vizier was asked for an explanation of it; he said it had a reference to a point not yet settled, the quantity and description of the countries to be ceded; and he gave the most solemn assurances that it had no latent or evasive object in view. (Signed) H. W.

Copy.
To the Vizier.
Dated 24th September 1801.

In conformity to the declaration which I personally made to your excellency this morning, that I would furnish your excellency with a paper engaging for the conditions on which your excellency has granted your full consent to the second proposition, I herewith do myself the honour of enclosing to your excellency a paper to the above effect, under the joint signature of myself and lieutenant-colonel Scott.

Confident that these conditions will receive the confirmation of his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, I shall immediately prepare the treaty for a territorial cession in such a shape as will require no delay in executing it according to the usual forms.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley.*

Enclosed in the foregoing.

The nawaub vizier ul Mumulick Yemeen oo Dowluk Saadut Ally Khan Behauder Mobaurez Jung having by a paper bearing his seal engaged to accept of the second proposition, viz. to cede to the honourable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, and in commutation of the subsidy, and of all sums now payable by his excellency on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, certain portions of his territorial possessions, on the condition that his excellency, appointing one of his sons his deputy upon the musnud, shall be permitted to proceed on his travels, and to visit the holy places of resort; the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott, by virtue of full powers vested in them by his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general for all affairs civil and military of the British nation in India, to conclude a treaty on the basis of a territorial cession, do hereby engage that his excellency the vizier, as soon after the said treaty shall be signed and executed as his excellency may think proper, shall have full and free permission to carry into effect his design of visiting the places of holy resort; and they do hereby further engage that in all the possessions of the company through which his excellency may pass, and in every place subject to their controul, his excellency shall be received and treated with all the honour and respect due to his exalted situation; and the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott do further engage to procure the confirmation of his excellency the most noble the governor-general to these stipulations.

True translation.
(Signed) *W. Scott,*
Rest. Lucknow.

To the honourable HENRY WELLESLEY, and lieutenant-colonel SCOTT, &c. Lucknow.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th ultimo, with its several enclosures. It is his lordship's intention to take an early opportunity of replying fully to the subjects of that dispatch. In the mean time his lordship directs me to communicate to you his entire approbation of the measures which you have pursued, and his concurrence in the engagements which you have contracted with his excellency the vizier; his lordship has accordingly fixed his seal and signature to a transcript of the deed delivered by you to his excellency the vizier, confirming the stipulations which it contains, and I have now the honour, by his lordship's direction, to transmit to you the document so ratified, for the purpose of being delivered to his excellency the vizier. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Sec. to Govt.

On the river,
12 miles S. W. of Monghyr,
2d October 1801.

Copy.
To his excellency the Vizier.
Written 16th Oct. 1801.

I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprise and concern, that, notwithstanding the discussions which have passed between your excellency, and Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott, upon every branch of the depending negotiations,* and which have terminated in your excellency's

* The progress of the negotiations, from the 25th Sept. to its termination on the 10th Nov. 1801, will be found in the next page.

acceptance

acceptance of the second proposition, your excellency hesitates to conclude the engagements to which you have given your unqualified assent, and seems disposed to avoid the completion of an obligation founded on the stipulations of treaty, and confirmed by the most solemn pledge of faith and honour on the part of your excellency.

Apprehending that your excellency's conduct upon this occasion may be connected with the expectation of my approach to your excellency's dominions, I think it necessary to inform your excellency that the exigency of public affairs will, under any circumstances, detain me a considerable time longer within the company's provinces, and to repeat the declaration which I signified to your excellency in a former letter, and which has since been notified to your excellency by Mr. Wellesley in the most explicit terms, that it is my decided resolution to decline the honour of a personal meeting with your excellency until you shall have afforded a just security for the rights and interests of the company in Oude, by the execution of final engagements in conformity to the terms which have been proposed to you by Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott, and have been accepted by your excellency.

With a view to remove from your excellency's mind any doubt which you may have been induced to entertain with respect to the extent of the authority under which Mr. Wellesley has acted, I further consider it to be my duty to desire that your excellency will consider Mr. Wellesley as my immediate representative; every step which he has taken to be founded on my express authority; and all his communications to proceed directly from me.

The measures which Mr. Wellesley has hitherto adopted in concert with lieutenant-colonel Scott have obtained my entire approbation, and the declarations which have been made to your excellency jointly and individually by those gentlemen have received my deliberate sanction.

From this candid declaration, your excellency will, I trust, perceive the inutility of any further delay in the depending negotiations. I therefore confidently expect in the course of a few days to receive the satisfactory accounts of your excellency's formal execution of the treaty which you have accepted, and of the actual cession of the territory which you have consented to assign, for the future security of the military subsidy.

My situation is now so near to the frontier of Oude, that the dispatch of all communications is greatly facilitated, and I receive daily reports from Mr. Wellesley and colonel Scott, to which I am enabled to reply with great expedition.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*

Copy.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c. &c.

My lord,

Par. 1. We have the honour to enclose for your lordship's approval and satisfaction the copy of a treaty which we have this day exchanged in due form with his excellency the nawaub vizier, under the powers vested in us by your lordship for that purpose.

2. We shall not trouble your lordship with the details of the occurrences which have taken place since the date of our last public address, as they have not produced any material deviation in the general line of conduct we have preserved during the negotiation.

3. The delays have principally arisen from the intricacy in the accounts of an extensive country, which have been rendered still more obscure by the want of order and arrangement, but too predominant in every department of the vizier's government.

4. We trust, however, that the treaty now submitted to your lordship will be found to combine the two great objects of your lordship's views in this arrangement, namely, the security of the company's rights and interests in the government of Oude, by the cession of territory in lieu of subsidy, and an improvement in the condition of the vizier's subjects, by his engagement to introduce such a system of administration into the countries reserved to his excellency as shall be best calculated for the protection of the inhabitants.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley,*
William Scott.

Lucknow,
10th Nov. 1801.

True copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Sec. to Govt.

Received

Received in a private letter from Mr. WELLESLEY.

Copy—(Translation.)

Paper written by his excellency the Navaub vizier on the 3d Rejeb 1216 (11th November 1801).

The two copies of the treaty to which the seal of this government, and the seal and signatures of the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott, are affixed, were written only to satisfy these gentlemen, and the foundation of the treaty rested upon this, that the conditions of the present treaty should within thirty days be ratified by the seal and signature of the most noble the governor-general, marquis Wellesley, and delivered to the vizier, and the treaty signed and sealed by these two gentlemen should be returned. This is accordingly mentioned in the end of the 10th article. As the treaty thus sealed was intended to be returned, the effective one will be that which is to be signed and sealed by the governor general, and by this government. It is therefore necessary that two copies and treaties should be prepared with nine articles, and the tenth article entirely omitted. In the latter part of the ninth article it should be written, that "the present treaty, consisting of nine articles, was written in the city of Lucknow, on the 2d day of Rejeb 1216 Hegira, corresponding with the 10th day of November 1801, through the agency of the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott, and in the presence of the nawaub vizier Ool Momauluck Behader."

In the preamble of the treaty, where it is written "The following treaty, consisting of ten articles, is concluded on the one part by the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott," &c. &c. to the end, let it be written, "The following treaty, consisting of nine articles, is concluded on one part by the most noble the governor general, &c. &c. through the agency of the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott, and by the nawaub vizier Ool Momauluck, &c. &c. for himself and his heirs, &c." to the end.

To two treaties thus prepared let the seal and signature of the most noble the governor general, and the seal of this government, be affixed; one of them to remain with this government, and one to be delivered to his lordship.

In this manner the treaty will be full and complete. If the governor general's seal and signature are affixed to a copy of this treaty, the tenth article becomes unmeaning, and the Sunnud is not complete. The treaty which was entered into in the time of sir John Shore was agreeably to this form; but as the treaty was concluded personally with sir John Shore, and the present treaty is by deputy, the names of the above-mentioned gentlemen are inserted.

A true translation.

(Signed)

Græme Mercer, Secretary.

To the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott.

Gentlemen,

I had the satisfaction to receive this day the copy of the treaty exchanged by you with his excellency the nawaub vizier on the 10th instant; I now return this treaty, ratified in regular form according to established usage, together with a letter for his excellency, which you will present to him as soon as may be convenient; my letter to the vizier is founded on a suggestion contained in a private dispatch from Mr. Wellesley, and I trust that the measure which I have adopted may prove satisfactory to his excellency; I desire, however, that you will urge his excellency in the strongest terms to issue his immediate orders to his aumils in conformity to the obligations which he has regularly contracted with the British Government under the ratified treaty; and I authorise you to suggest to his excellency that any delay in the execution of his engagements will be highly injurious to his character, and must tend to create serious suspicions in my mind of his good faith. I enclose a copy of my proceedings of this day, adapted for the purpose of forming the basis of a provisional administration for the government of the ceded districts. In closing this dispatch I am happy to declare my entire approbation of the manner in which you have conducted the important negotiation entrusted to your management. The treaty embraces all my views in this salutary arrangement, and constitutes in my judgment one of the most valuable additions which has been made for many years past to the security and honour of the British empire in

in India. For the accomplishment of this great work the company and the British nation are greatly indebted to the exertion of your joint talents, discretion, and perseverance; and the cordiality with which you have co-operated throughout the whole course of the negotiation is highly creditable to your prudence and temper, and has proved essentially advantageous to the dispatch of the public service.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*

On the river near Benares,
14th November, 1801.

On the Ganges, near Benares,
14th November, 1801.

This day his excellency the most noble the governor-general was pleased to ratify a treaty concluded at Lucknow on the 10th instant, by the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel William Scott, on behalf and in the name of the governor-general, between the honourable the East India company and his excellency the nawaub vizier, for ceding to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency the vizier's territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the company by the vizier.

The Statement of the Jumma of the Territories ceded to the Company by his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier:—

Chuckla Corah Kurrah, and Chuckla Etawa	55,48,577	11	9
Rehr and others	5,33,374	—	6
Furruckabad and others	4,50,001	—	—
Azimghur and others	2,10,001	—	—
Mounaut Bunjeen	6,95,621	7	6
Goruckpore and others, and Butwul. Goruckpore 5,09,853 8 — ; Butwul 40,001 — —	5,49,854	8	—
Soubah of Allahabad and others	9,34,963	1	3
Chucklah, Bareilly, Asaphabad, and Keelpoory	43,13,457	11	3
Nawaub Gunge, Rehly, and others	1,19,242	12	—
Mohowl and others, with the exception of the Talook of Arraul	1,68,378	4	—
Total Jumma Sa. Rs.	1,35,23,474	8	8

His excellency the most noble the governor-general is pleased to make the following appointments for the provisional management of the districts ceded to the company by his excellency the nawaub vizier, and for the settlement of the same:

The honourable Henry Wellesley, lieutenant governor of the districts ceded by his excellency the nawaub vizier, and president of the Board of Commissioners for the management of affairs of the same.

Matthew Leslie, Esq.—Archibald Seton, Esq.—John Tembelle, Esq. commissioners for the management of the affairs of the districts ceded by the nawaub vizier.

John Routledge, Esq.—Wm. Leycester, Esq.—John Dean, Esq. collectors of the revenue of the ceded districts.

Grœme Mercer, Esq. secretary to the Board of Commissioners for the management of the ceded districts.

His excellency the most noble the governor general has been pleased to appoint lieutenant colonel Scott, resident at the court of the nawaub vizier, to be honorary aid de camp to the governor general.

The governor general has been pleased to appoint captain John Malcolm, of the Madras establishment, to be his excellency's private secretary, in the room of the honourable Henry Wellesley.

General orders by his excellency the most noble the governor general.

On the Ganges, near Benares,
14th November, 1801.

His excellency the most noble the governor general having this day ratified a treaty concluded at Lucknow on the 10th instant, by the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott, on behalf and in the name of the governor general, between the honourable the East India company and his excellency

penses attendant on the additional troops, and of the Benares and Furruckabad pensions.

excellency the nawaub vizier, by which treaty the nawaub vizier has ceded to the honourable company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency the vizier's territorial possessions, yielding an annual revenue of one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees, in commutation of the subsidy hitherto payable to the company by the vizier.

Treaty between the honourable the East India Company and his excellency the nawaub vizier, Ool Mumaulick Yemeen oo Dowlah, Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Alli Khan Bahauder Mobaurez Jung, for ceding to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy now payable to the company by the vizier:

Whereas by the treaty now subsisting between his excellency the vizier and the honourable the East India company, the company have engaged to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies; and, to enable them to fulfil that engagement, his excellency is bound by the aforesaid treaty to pay to the company, in perpetuity, the annual subsidy of seventy-six lacks of Lucknow sicca rupees: and is further bound by the said treaty to defray the expense of any augmentation of force, which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the treaty, shall be judged necessary to enable the company to fulfil their engagements of defending his excellency's dominions against all enemies: and whereas it is advisable that the funds for defraying these charges be established on a footing which shall admit of no fluctuation of either increase or decrease, and which shall afford satisfaction and security to the company, in regard to the regular payment in perpetuity of all such charges, the following treaty, consisting of ten articles, is concluded on the one part by the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel William Scott, on behalf and in the name of his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, K.P. governor general for all affairs, civil and military, of the British nation in India, by virtue of full power vested in them for this purpose by the said governor general, and on the other part by his excellency the nawaub vizier, ool Mumaulick Yemeen oo Dowlah, Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Alli Khan Behauder Mobaurez Jung, in behalf of himself and his heirs and successors, for ceding to the honourable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutaion of the former and augmented subsidy, and of all other sums of money now chargeable to his excellency on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency.

Article first.—His excellency the nawaub vizier hereby cedes to the honourable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, the under-mentioned portions of his territorial possessions, amounting in the gross revenue to one crote and thirty-five lacks of rupees, including expenses of collections, in commutation of the subsidy of the ex-

Statement of the Jumma:

Chuckla Corah, Kurnah, and Chuckla Etawah			55,48,577	11	9
Rehr and others			5,33,370	—	6
Furruckabad and others			4,50,001	0	0
Khairaghu and others			2,10,001	—	—
Azimghur and others—					
Azimghur, Mownaut, Bunjun			6,95,624	7	6
Goruckpore and others, and Butwul—					
Goruckpore, &c.	5,09,853	8 —	5,49,854	8	—
Butwul	40,001	— —			
Soubah of Allahabad and others			9,34,963	1	3
Chuckla, Bareilly, Asophabad, and Kilpoory			43,13,457	11	2
Nawaub-Gunje, Rehly and others			1,19,242	12	0
Mohaul and others, with the exception of the Talook of Arwul			1,68,378	4	—
Total Jumma Lucknow Sa. Rs.			1,35,23,474	8	3

The

The above-mentioned mohauls being ceded to the honourable company, as held by the aumils in the year 1208 Fusli, no claims are to be hereafter made on account of villages or lands which in former years may have been added to or separated from the said mohauls.

Article second.—The subsidy, which, by the second article of the treaty of 1798, his excellency engaged to pay to the company (now that territory is assigned in lieu thereof and of the expenses of the additional troops) is to cease for ever; and his excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expenses of any additional troops which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude and its dependencies, whether of the countries ceded to the company, or the territories which shall remain in the possession of his excellency the vizier.

Article third.—The honourable the East India company hereby engage to defend the territories which will remain to his excellency the vizier against all foreign and domestic enemies; provided always, that it be in the power of the company's government to station the British troops in such parts of his excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said government most expedient; and provided further, that his excellency, retaining in his pay four battalions of infantry, one battalion of nejebs and mewalties *, two thousand horsemen, and to the number of 300 Goolandauz, shall dismiss the remainder of his troops, excepting such number of armed persons as shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of the collections, and a few horsemen and nejebs to attend the persons of the aumils.

Article fourth.—A detachment of the British troops, with a proportion of artillery, shall at all times be attached to his excellency's person.

Article fifth.—That the true intent and meaning of the first, second, third, and fourth articles of the treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared, that the territorial cessions being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expenses on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, no demand whatever shall be made upon the territory of his excellency on account of expences which the honourable company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack or menaced attack of a foreign enemy, on account of the detachment attached to his excellency's person, on account of troops which may occasionally be furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in his excellency's territories, on account of any future change of military stations, or on account of failure in the resources of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or any other cause whatsoever.

Article sixth.—The territories ceded to the honourable company by the first article of this treaty shall be subject to the exclusive management and controul of the said company and their officers; and the honourable the East India company hereby guarantee to his excellency the vizier, and to his heirs and successors, the possession of the territories which will remain to his excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority within the said dominions. His excellency engages that he will establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to, the counsel of the officers of the said honourable company.

Article seventh.—The districts ceded by the first article of this treaty shall be delivered over to the company's officers from the commencement of the Fusli year 1209, corresponding with the 22d September, A. D. 1810, and his excellency will continue to pay the subsidy and expense of the additional troops from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his excellency's officers of the countries so ceded. The company will not claim any payment of subsidy from his excellency's treasury after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from the officers of his excellency.

Article eighth.—The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually

* Sic. Orig.

tually beneficial to the subjects of both states, hereby agree to frame a separate commercial treaty. In the mean time it is agreed that the navigation of the Ganges, and of all other rivers, where they may form the mutual boundary of the two states, shall be free and uninterrupted, that is to say, that no boats passing up and down the Ganges, or other rivers, where they form the mutual boundary of both states, shall be stopped or molested for duties; nor shall any duties be exacted from boats which put to in the possessions of either of the contracting parties without intention of landing their goods. It shall, however, be in the power of both governments to levy such duties as they may think proper on goods imported into or exported from their respective dominions, not exceeding the present usage. It is further stipulated, that no exemption from duties on articles purchased in his excellency's reserved dominions, for the consumption of the troops stationed within the ceded territories, shall be claimed after they shall have been delivered over to the company's officers.

Article ninth.—All the articles of former treaties, for establishing and cementing the union and friendship subsisting between the two states, are to continue in full force; and all the articles of the treaty concluded by the late governor general Sir John Shore, on the part of the honourable the East India company and his excellency the vizier in the year 1798, not annulled by this treaty, are to remain in force and continue binding upon both contracting parties.

Article tenth.—This treaty, consisting of ten articles, having been settled and concluded in the city of Lucknow on the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1801, corresponding with the second of the month of Regeb, of the year 1216 Hegira, the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel William Scott have delivered to the said vizier one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and his excellency the vizier has delivered to the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant colonel William Scott another copy, also in English and Persian, bearing his seal and signature, and the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott engage to procure and deliver to his excellency the vizier, within the space of thirty days, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble the governor general, when the copy under their seal and signature shall be returned.

To the Vizier.

Written 14th November 1801.

I HAD the pleasure this day to receive the treaty concluded between your excellency and the honourable Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott, possessing full powers from me to sign that instrument in my name and on my behalf. I have ratified the act of the honourable Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant Colonel Scott, and have annexed my seal and signature to the instrument which I received from them.

2. The treaty is therefore now complete and binding upon both contracting parties; under this impression I request that your excellency, immediately on the receipt of this, will be pleased without delay to issue your orders to the aumils of the ceded countries, directing them to place themselves under the authority of the company in conformity to the treaty.

3. In a confident expectation that your excellency will be disposed to conform to the obligations of public faith established by common usage amongst all states, I have this day appointed my brother, the honourable Henry Wellesley, to preside over the country ceded by the first article of the treaty, and I have appointed several other gentlemen to assist him in the administration of affairs, and to take charge of the districts from your excellency's officers.

4. Understanding, however, that your excellency has stated to Mr. Wellesley your desire that two copies of the treaty should be prepared, and signed and sealed by me, with some difference of form from the instrument now transmitted, and being always disposed to gratify your excellency's wishes, as far as may be compatible with my public duty, I have directed two copies of the treaty to be prepared accordingly, and one of them will be delivered to your excellency in the course of a few days by Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant colonel Scott: that copy you will retain for your satisfaction.

5. It is necessary to observe, that in making this concession to your excellency's wishes, I am departing from the established

established form, uniformly observed by me in all negotiations with the native powers in India. The various treaties which I have concluded through gentlemen empowered by me to act in my name and on my behalf having been executed and ratified exactly in the form to which your excellency has been pleased to object, it is therefore a strong proof of my respect for your excellency to have departed from a form so invariably observed, merely for the purpose of acceding to your wishes.

6. I repeat my confident expectation that no attempts will be made to delay the orders to the aumils, or any other measure necessary to the completion of the cession, after the receipt of this letter, with the ratified treaty which I now have the honour to transmit.

7. I sincerely congratulate your excellency on the amicable adjustment of this important arrangement, which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the contracting parties, as well as to their respective subjects.

A true copy.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*

To the Honourable H. WELLESLEY, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your separate and official dispatches, under date the 11th instant, and I derive great satisfaction from the honourable testimony which it bears to the zeal, diligence, and address of lieutenant-colonel Scott, in co-operating with you in the conduct of the arduous negociation which has been conducted to so happy and prosperous an issue by the treaty concluded with the vizier on the 10th instant. In rendering the most ample justice to the assistance which has been afforded to you by lieut. colonel Scott, I feel it however to be an act of justice and public duty to signify to you my conviction that the speedy, successful, and tranquil conclusion of the important arrangement lately accomplished in Oude, is principally to be ascribed to the eminent discretion, firmness, and wisdom, with which you have conducted yourself in every stage of the negociation, and particularly to the dignified temper with which you frustrated the repeated endeavours of his excellency the vizier to distract the course of the negociation by alternate efforts to establish separate channels of communication with you and with lieutenant-colonel Scott, and to disturb your joint operations in the public service. The strongest testimony which I can afford of my sense of your conduct on this difficult and trying occasion is contained in the order inclosed in my dispatch to you and colonel Scott, of this date, by which I have appointed you to preside over the provisional government of the ceded districts. I desire that you will consider this dispatch to be an official notification of that appointment, and that immediately upon the completion of the cession of the districts enumerated in the treaty, you will proceed to assume the civil and military government of the same. The commissioners and collectors appointed to aid you in the administration will be ordered to repair, without delay, to such place as you shall appoint within the ceded districts, by letter to the secretary in the political department, now attending my person.

You will receive in the course of a few days my instructions for the provisional administration and ultimate settlement of the provinces committed to your charge. It is highly desirable that I should have a personal interview with you with the least practicable delay; I propose to depart from this place by water in the course of two days, for Allahabad; from that fortress it is my intention to proceed by land to Cawnpore; this information will enable you to regulate the means of meeting me at the earliest possible period of time.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *Wellesley.*

On the Ganges, near Benares,
November 14th 1801.

To the honourable G. H. BARLOW, vice president in council.
Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you in an open cover, for your perusal, a copy of my dispatch of this date to the honourable the secret committee, enclosing a copy of the treaty concluded by the honourable Mr. Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott, at Lucknow, between the company and

the

the nawaub vizier, which instrument I have this day ratified.

2. I request you to forward the dispatch to the secret committee, together with its enclosures, by sir Home Popham, after you shall have taken copies of the same for record; and I also request you to multiply copies of the dispatch and its enclosures under the attestation of your signature, and to forward them to England by every opportunity that may offer by sea and over land.

3. It is a great satisfaction to me to offer you my congratulations on the prosperous termination of this most arduous and important negociation.

4. With a view to provide in the most speedy and effectual manner for the immediate government and ultimate settlement of the ceded districts, I have this day made the appointments specified in the enclosed minute, which I request you to record at Fort William and to publish in the Gazette.

5. I shall have the honour to state more fully to you in the course of a few days the general outline of a plan for the administration and settlement of the ceded districts, and at the same time I shall notify such further appointments as may appear to be requisite for carrying that plan into execution.

I also propose to have the honour of recommending to you such arrangements as are rendered necessary by the appointments of the several gentlemen whom I have called from the different branches of the administration of the company's provinces to the settlement of the newly-acquired dominions.

6. I request that the Mornington Packet may not be dispatched until you shall receive further advices from me.

7. I request you will communicate copies of the treaty concluded with the nabob vizier to the governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

8. I also request you to publish at Fort William, and at all the military stations to the southward of Benares, the enclosed general order *. You will be pleased to publish it as proceeding directly from my authority.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Wellesley*.

On the Ganges, near Benares,
November 14th 1801.

Copy.

To his Excellency the most noble the Governor General.

My Lord,

In the progress of the important arrangements which your Lordship has introduced into Oude, you have frequently had occasion to applaud the zeal, diligence, and address of lieutenant-colonel Scott; his claim to your lordship's approbation being so fully established, it only remains for me to assure your lordship that ever since my arrival at Lucknow his unremitting exertion of the same qualities has had its full share in the success of the negotiation; and I cannot better express my high sense of lieutenant colonel Scott's merits than by this public acknowledgment of his eminent services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c &c.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley*.

Lucknow,
November 11th, 1801.

A true copy.

N. B. Edmonstone.
Sect. to Govt.

To the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel Scott.

Gentlemen,

By his excellency the most noble the governor general's letter to his excellency the vizier, which accompanied his lordship's dispatch to you of the 14th instant, you will have been apprised of the governor general's intention to comply with the desire expressed by his excellency the vizier to the honourable Henry Wellesley, that two copies of the treaty lately concluded with his excellency should be prepared, and signed and sealed by his lordship, with some difference of form from the instrument transmitted in your dispatch of the 10th instant. In pursuance of that intention, copies of the treaty have been prepared by his lordship's direction, in conformity to the alteration suggested by his excellency the vizier. Those copies have been signed and sealed by the governor general, and are now transmitted to you by his lordship's commands.

I am directed to desire that on receipt of this dispatch you will require his excellency to apply his seal to both these instruments, and that you will deposit one of them with his excellen-

* For general order, see p. 229.

cy,

cy, and transmit the other to his lordship. I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone*,

Benares, Sect. to Govt.

29th November, 1801.

Official.

To his excellency the most noble the marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Para. 1. In consequence of your lordship's desire, I now submit to you the detail of the proceedings of the mission to Lucknow, from the date of the public letter to your lordship from lieutenant colonel Scott and myself, of the 25th of September, to the conclusion of the treaty with his excellency the nawaub vizier, on the 10th November.

2. Your lordship is already apprised by my private letters of the motives which induced me to defer any public address on the occurrences which took place during that interval. The following detail will, I hope, sufficiently account as well for the delay which occurred in bringing the treaty to a conclusion, as for any deviation which may appear in the result of the negotiation from your lordship's original instructions.

3. From the general character of the nawaub vizier, and from the reluctance with which he acceded to the second proposition, I was prepared for many difficulties in arranging the several articles to compose the definitive treaty, but I could hardly believe that his excellency would attempt any inadmissible deviation from the tenor of his engagement, as expressed in the second proposition.

4. I was soon, however, convinced of my error, by a letter from his excellency of the 27th September, enclosing two articles intended to serve as the basis of the treaty, one of which, vesting his excellency with the sole management and controul of the reserved territory, had not only been rejected by your lordship on a former occasion, but was entirely subversive of an article in the proposition to which his excellency had already acceded. A copy and translation of this letter, with its enclosure, and of the correspondence which took place in consequence, on the 28th and 29th of September, will form Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of an appendix to the present dispatch.

5. Although his excellency thought proper, in consequence of the above correspondence, to avoid any further direct proposal of this inadmissible article, he continued to evade a conclusion of his engagement by delays in the delivery of the accounts of the districts to be ceded to the company, and by a demand of detailed explanations of several articles in the treaty, which if afforded must have led to such extensive discussions as would have inevitably protracted the negotiation to an indefinite period. The correspondence on this subject, from the 3d to the 10th of October inclusive, forms Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the appendix.

6. Sensible of the evils to be apprehended from these delays, at such a crisis of the negotiation, when the general object of them had become a topic of public conversation, and willing at the same time to afford ultimately to his excellency every satisfaction on the points in question which he could derive from a fair and reasonable discussion, I proposed to his excellency the immediate execution of a preliminary engagement, which should embrace the principal objects of the agreement already entered into, leaving, for future discussion, the detail of those points on which his excellency's anxiety seemed to rest. A copy and translation of the letter, under the joint signatures of colonel Scott and myself, with the preliminary engagement, and the remarks upon the engagement, form appendix, No. 9.

7. On the 17th of October his excellency addressed a short note to me, referring me to a memorial and draft of a treaty which had been enclosed in a blank cover, and delivered to colonel Scott. These are included in Nos. 10, 11, and 12.

8. The principal objections to the draft of the treaty consisted in an attempt to introduce, though in less strong terms than formerly, the articles which had been before rejected, and in an exaggerated account of the countries to be ceded; but the memorial which accompanied it, while it had little reference to the existing state of the negotiation, was peculiarly offensive, in as much as it was addressed individually to lieutenant-colonel Scott, my name

name being studiously omitted, as that of a person who had no concern in the negotiation.

9. In my private letters to your lordship, I frequently have had occasion to take notice of the indirect overtures which I had received from his excellency, to conduct the negotiation without the participation of the Resident; and I am at a loss to account for his excellency's conduct as stated in the last paragraph, unless it proceeded from resentment at the resistance which I opposed to his repeated endeavours to separate me from colonel Scott.

10. I was, however, aware of the importance attached to these forms in all Asiatic courts, and the injurious effect which must have resulted to the final object of my mission, from an acquiescence in any attempt to lessen my consequence as your lordship's immediate representative. Being sensible, also, that any hesitation upon the present occasion could only tend to induce his excellency to recur to that system of vague and evasive correspondence which he had hitherto pursued, I resolved to take such notice of his excellency's conduct as I conceived the circumstance of the case required: my letter to his excellency, and his excellency's answer of the same date, with my reply of the 18th of October, form Nos. 13, 14, and 15, of the appendix.

11. The correspondence which passed on the 19th and 20th (Nos. 16, 17, and 18,) related to the appointment of a person, on each part, to examine the accounts of the countries to be ceded, and, as his excellency had objected to the preliminary engagement, contained a further explanation of those articles of the treaty of which his excellency had demanded the duties *.

12. On the 22d I forwarded to his excellency a letter from your lordship, with one from myself, which, with his excellency's reply of the same date, are contained in appendix, Nos. 19, and 20.

13. Finding, however, that no reliance could be placed on his excellency's promises of dispatch, and feeling that every hour was of importance to the future settlement of the ceded countries, on the 24th of October I directed Mr. Mercer, the secretary to the mission, to wait upon his excellency with a letter from myself, and to explain fully to his excellency my sentiments on the evasive conduct he still pursued, and the necessity I should be under of considering any further delay as a positive breach of the engagement his excellency had already entered into. My letter to his excellency, and Mr. Mercer's report of the conversation which took place, form Nos. 21 and 22 of the appendix.

14. I had, during this interval, received your lordship's letter of the 5th of October, by which I was authorised to recede from the article respecting the administration of the police in his excellency's reserved dominions, as it was evident that this proposed plan was very repulsive to his excellency's feelings, and that without a cordial concurrence on his part, which could not be expected, the advantages of the plan would have been doubtful. I considered that while his excellency engaged to introduce the necessary reforms in the police, under his own officers, the former plan might be advantageously exchanged for one which could not fail to contribute to the honour and advantage of the British government in India. Your lordship is already sufficiently apprised of the state of the principal families in the dominions of Oude; during the government of the late Nawaub Asoph ul Dowlah, many of these families enjoyed pensions from the state, which, although insufficient to support them in affluence, served to preserve them from the pressure of want or actual poverty. Although their pensions had been nominally continued by his excellency, principally through the influence of the British Government, yet, from his extreme avarice, he had almost without exception withheld this allowance, and had thereby reduced many of the principal persons at Lucknow to extreme indigence.

15. I considered the British government, from its established interference in the affairs of Oude, in some degree implicated in the injustice of his excellency's proceedings in this respect; and it appeared to me that if his excellency could be prevailed upon to sign an engagement, binding him to a just and regular payment of these allowances, it would secure the attachment of the principal families in Oude to the British government, and might be considered to

* Sic Orig.

be an advantageous substitute for the arrangement respecting the police. I accordingly, with this view, in the conversation which took place at my house with the vizier on the following morning, the 25th of October, repeated the substance of the report made to me by Mr. Mercer, and represented to his excellency that in proposing a plan for the introduction of an effective police in his excellency's reserved dominions, under the superintendence of the company's officers, your lordship had no other object than the internal safety and prosperity of his excellency's dominions; as, however, the arrangement in the form proposed appeared so offensive to his excellency, and as he had declared that this point formed the only obstacle to the immediate conclusion of the treaty, I would take upon myself to concede it, under the following stipulations:—1st. That his excellency should engage to introduce into his dominions a regular system of police under his own officers, and to pay due attention to the advice of the company's government in all matters relative to his civil government. And, 2dly, That his excellency should engage regularly to discharge the pensions which had been granted by himself, or by the late Nawaub Asoph ul Dowlah. After much discussion on the subject of the pension which had been formerly granted to Hussein Reza Khan, his excellency denying that Hussein Reza had any claims upon him, he at length consented to the regular payment of the other pensions according to their full amount, and to that of Hussein Reza Khan, at a reduced rate. I proposed that this agreement should form the substance of an additional article in the treaty; but upon his excellency objecting to this measure, as reflecting personally upon himself, it was agreed that I should address a letter to his excellency, stating the substance of our conversation, his reply to which should be considered as an instrument equally binding with all the articles of the treaty. My letter, with his excellency's reply, are contained in enclosures Nos. 23 and 24.

16. The correspondence which took place from the period to the conclusion of the treaty entirely related to the items forming the amount of revenue of the countries to be ceded. The only point in this correspondence which appears to require any further explanation than that contained in Nos. 25, 26, and 27, of the appendix, is the statement of the amount of revenue of the district of Bareilly. In a private letter to your lordship of the 2d November I stated the grounds on which his excellency founded his claim to an admission of this statement, and as his excellency continued firmly to assert the justice of his claim, founded on the validity of his engagement with the aumil, and to oppose, with more than ordinary vehemence, any proposals for a reduction, your lordship consented to receive the district at the amount stated by his excellency, rather than hazard the amicable adjustment of the general arrangement, and incur the evils which must have resulted from a protracted discussion on the subject, and a consequent delay in the conclusion of the treaty.

17. While this district was in the possession of the Rohillah chiefs it yielded a revenue of nearly eighty lacks of rupees annually, but since it has formed a part of the dominions of the nawaub vizier, its resources have gradually declined, and a succession of oppressive and rapacious aumils have uniformly checked the cultivation of one of the most fruitful parts of Hindostan. It is not to be expected that this district will yield, for the current year, the amount at which it has been ceded by the vizier; but under the mild and equitable system of the British government, an annual progressive increase of revenue is to be expected, which will amply compensate for any temporary deficiency, and restore this district to its former state of prosperity and abundance.

18. On consenting to receive Bareilly at his excellency's statement, he agreed to cede the purgunnah of Mohowl, yielding a revenue of sicca rupees 1,68,378,4.

19. On the 10th of November the treaty was mutually exchanged at the palace of the Bowlee, and forwarded on the 11th for your lordship's ratification. On the following day his excellency sent me a paper (Appendix No. 28) proposing an alteration in the form of the treaty, which he proposed should be finally executed by your lordship and himself. This paper I forwarded for your lordship's consideration, and informed his excellency that I had done so: his excellency, however, still delayed to issue the necessary orders to the aumils in charge of the ceded countries, directing them to consider them selves

selves responsible to the British government.

20. After repeated but vague promises on this point, the vizier sent Molavy Suddun to Mr. Mercer, to express his excellency's desire that before he issued these orders to the aumils, he should receive satisfactory answers upon the three following points :—

1st. That the treaty should be ratified by your lordship in the form his excellency had proposed :—

2dly. That his excellency should receive satisfaction as to the mode of recovering the balances due to his government from the aumils of the countries ceded to the company: and,

3dly. That colonel Scott and myself should appoint a day for assisting at the ceremony of placing one of his sons on the musnud as his deputy.

21. Mr. Mercer observed, that the vizier could mean no other than his eldest son when he proposed to appoint a deputy, to which the molavy replied, that it was well known his excellency's eldest son was deranged in his mind, and consequently unequal to such a charge; that the second was intended; and that his excellency desired Mr. Mercer would attend him the next day, prepared to answer the questions stated in the last paragraph.

22. Mr. Mercer waited upon his excellency the following day, having received instructions from me upon the points referred to me by the vizier; Mr. Mercer's report to me of the conversation is contained in No. 29 of the appendix.

23. I think it proper to remark to your lordship, that whatever may be his excellency's ultimate intention in regard to proceeding on his proposed pilgrimages, I have little hesitation in saying, that the immediate object of his excellency's views in proposing his second son as his deputy, is confined to the idea of strengthening, by a public act of your lordship's government, the claim of this son to the eventual succession to the musnud, which his excellency's strong aversion to his eldest son renders him anxious to secure: and it is probable that his excellency will revive this subject, whenever he has an opportunity of seeing your lordship.

24. His excellency having on the 21st of November delivered the necessary letters to the aumils of the ceded districts, on the 23d I left Lucknow, and proceeded to Allahabad to meet your lordship.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your lordship's most obedient,
and humble servant,
Henry Wellesley.

Korah, January 7th, 1802.

Appendix, No. 1.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from his excellency the Nawaub Vizier to the hon. HENRY WELLESLEY, dated the 27th September, 1801.

Your friendly letter has been received. The paper which was enclosed in it is conformable to the terms of the conversation which passed between us. In regard to what you mention of the treaty, I send you a copy of two articles of the second proposition, which colonel Scott delivered to me. These form the basis; and as to the particular items, whatever may be agreed upon between us on discussion shall be carried into effect.

A true translation.
(Signed) *E. Mercer.* Sec.
A true copy.
(Signed) *G. Mercer.*

Copy.

The two articles referred to in the above letter, i. e. 27th of September.

Article 5th. That the true intent and meaning of the present treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and of the expenses on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, no demand shall be made on the treasury of his excellency on account of expenses which the honourable company may incur by assembling forces to repel the attack or menaced attack of a foreign enemy, on account of troops which may be occasionally furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in his excellency's territories, on account of the detachment attached to his excellency's person, or on account of failure in the collections of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or from any other cause whatever.

Article 6th. The districts which by the present treaty are ceded to the honourable company shall be entirely under the management and controul of the company and their officers; and the country which remains to the nawaub vizier

vizier shall in like manner be under the entire management and controul of the said nawaub vizier, and his heirs and successors, without the interference or hindrance of any person, either as to the collections of the country, or the disposal of the funds; and the company's officers will in no other mode interfere but by giving their advice.

A true translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secr.

A true copy.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secr.

Appendix, No. 2.—(Copy.)

MEMORIAL,

Presented by the hon. Henry Wellesley and lieut. col. Scott to his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, explanatory of the last paragraph of the third article of the treaty.

Although by the territorial cession satisfaction is afforded to the mind of his excellency the governor-general, in regard to the security of the subsidy, yet that object does not embrace the whole extent of the principle on which the connection between the company and the state of Oude is founded, nor the whole of his lordship's designs in regard to the affairs of your excellency's dominions.

The security of the company's provinces is inseparably connected with the external defence and with the internal order of the country of Oude; and the authority of your excellency and of your family in Oude has been upheld by the company against various enemies, on the solid ground of the right of the British government to protect a territory, the safety of which is necessary to the security of the British possessions in this part of India.

The same right will also justify the company to require that the country which shall remain in your excellency's hands after the cession of territory shall not continue in a state of disorder and insubordination, disaffected towards the existing authority of the state, and more inclined to favour the cause of foreign or domestic enemies, than to aid or obey the established government of Oude.

Under these considerations, the governor-general, consistent with a due sense of the high trust reposed in him by the company and by his sovereign, can never cease to press upon your excellency's attention the positive necessity of such a reform in the civil government of those countries which shall remain in your possession as shall be calculated to conciliate the minds and secure the attachment of your distressed subjects; and his lordship further feels it to be his duty to demand that such internal arrangements of police, and of other municipal regulations, be established by your excellency, as shall render the vicinity of your dominions less injurious than it now is to the peace, safety, and good order of the company's contiguous possessions.

For the accomplishment of the abovementioned objects, viz. the establishment of police regulations (by which is meant the protection of the lives and property of your excellency's subjects against robbers and murderers) and the reform of the civil government of these countries, it is not intended to introduce into these dominions any power independent or subversive of your excellency's authority. The establishment of police regulations, and the execution of them, being a branch of government understood by few people, it is intended that the conduct of it shall be committed to the superintendence and controul of the company's officers; and your excellency may be assured that the expense of this establishment will be as limited as possible. The reform of the civil government will appertain to your excellency; the company's government claiming only the privilege of interposing their advice and assistance, should the latter be required.

A true translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secr.

To the Nawaub Vizier—(covering the foregoing memorial).

Dated 28th Sept. 1801.

In order that the latter paragraph of the third article of the treaty be clearly and distinctly understood, and to dispel any doubts which may have arisen in your excellency's mind respecting the true intent of the said passage, I have, in the enclosed paper, entered into a full explanation of the object of it.

My design in making the communication being to explain the subject to your excellency, there is no occasion for your excellency taking the trouble to reply to this letter.

A true translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secr.

Appendix,

Appendix, No. 3.

(Copy.)

From the Nabob Vizier to the honourable HENRY WELLESLEY, dated and received the 29th Sept. 1801.

After compliments,

Your letter has been received and its contents understood. You will recollect that there have been many discussions in regard to the first and second propositions, which I have always rejected. Upon your arrival here, without my having expressed the sorrow and uneasiness I had felt on many accounts, and without your inquiry into what had passed in respect to these points on former discussions, but merely on account of your coming, to please you, and to conform to the orders of the governor general marquis Wellesley, who had often written to me on this head, I went the length of giving you a paper containing my assent to the second proposition under certain conditions. In this paper it is written, that the company should continue to protect my son, and defend the dominions which will remain to him from all designs of enemies, in the same manner as they have protected me, and defended my country. From this expression, which is clear and distinct, you will understand that as the government of the whole country has been, till now, solely conformable to my will and pleasure, the same form of government would be continued in the country which will remain. You and colonel Scott approved of this paper, and kept it; if the contents of it had displeased you, why did you not send it back? From the letter from Marquis Wellesley, advising me of your mission, which is the last I have received from him, it does not appear that every article of the former treaty is to be strictly adhered to, as he writes that you were coming to confer with me on matters of great importance, in the following words, "I confidently hope that your excellency will enter into the discussions of the important objects committed to Mr. Wellesley's charge with a sincere disposition to conclude an immediate and final arrangement upon a permanent basis." As yet much room for discussion remains upon these matters.

After these discussions shall have taken place, whatever may be agreed upon betwixt us shall be carried into effect. Colonel Scott, after having sent a second draft, sent me a draft of two articles, the substance of which was exactly what is contained in these two articles; and he wrote them with that precision, on purpose that the true intent and meaning of the treaty should be clearly understood; and that not a particle of it should remain in the smallest doubt. As I have the utmost confidence in whatever colonel Scott writes, I was convinced from his sending these two articles that they were intended to form the true substance and meaning of the treaty, from which there could be no deviation, although there might be some alterations made in parts of the other articles. It is evident that I can derive no advantage from alienating part of my country, whilst I shall not remain master of the remainder. I can understand nothing more from the papers you have sent me than I did from what passed in conversation. I therefore trouble you with this letter, to say, that in a matter of this importance, until the particulars of your pleasure are well understood, I cannot send you an answer. Write me explicitly what your will is, that I may understand it, and give an answer; there is much obscurity in the articles of the treaty; till they are particularly and clearly stated, how can I affix my seal to it?

A true translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Secy.

Appendix,

Appendix, No. 4.—(Copy.)

To his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated the 3d October, 1801.

We understand that some of the papers preparing by Jysook Roy will be ready to-morrow. Your excellency knows, that after the whole of the papers shall be prepared, the examination of them would occupy some time. This delay is useless, and in opposition to the commands of his excellency the most noble the governor-general, and, as it must be productive of many inconveniences, is wholly inadmissible. We, therefore, express our just desire that your excellency, reflecting upon the consequences of not fulfilling your engagement to accept the second proposition under the terms and stipulations of the draft of the treaty, will immediately affix your signature and seal to the treaty, and deliver it to us. We further desire that your excellency will immediately communicate to us your determination on this demand.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley.*
William Scott.

Lucknow, October 3, 1801.

Appendix, No. 5.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from his excellency the Nabob Vizier to the hon. Henry Wellesley, dated Lucknow, the 5th October, 1801.

After compliments.

In answer to what you have written me on the evils of delay, I have already, in conformity to the order of the most noble the governor-general, marquis Wellesley, agreed to this arrangement, under fixed conditions, and from this I cannot recede. Several matters of detail are still necessary; and I have sent the accounts of the country by Lallah Jysook Roy. From these you will observe the amount of the revenue of the different mohals and judge accordingly. You will, however, learn from Jysook Roy more particularly what advantage will accrue to the company, and what loss to my sircar from these mohals which you have selected. The statements of the remaining horsemen and infantry shall be soon sent; from these you will consider, and write me also in detail your wishes in regard to the means to be taken for the preservation of the inhabitants against thieves and robbers, and make out regulations for the management of the sayer and customs, that, after these details being completed, the treaty may be speedily prepared. I am now fully ready to bring this business to a conclusion. I shall immediately, after reading and understanding whatever you may write to me upon this business, settle it accordingly.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 5.—(Copy.)

To his excellency the Nabob Vizier.

We have received your excellency's letters both to the same effect. From the substance of them we understand it to be your excellency's wish to conclude the business with expedition, whilst the desire, expressed by your excellency, for explanation on certain points, counteracts your own wishes. We have already explained the purposes and objects of the proposed regulations of police, and if your excellency will instruct Molavy Suddun on the points on which you wish for further explanation, and send him here to-morrow morning, we will endeavour to afford that explanation. After which endeavour we expect that your excellency will affix your signature and seal to the treaty.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley,*
W. Scott.

Lucknow, 5th October, 1801.

Appendix, No. 6.

From the Nawaub Vizier.

Dated } Received } 7th Oct. 1801.

After Compliments.

I have received your friendly letter.—You will have been informed that I formerly sent a message to colonel Scott, by his Moonshee, Muhaubut Aly Khan, and I also wrote an answer to your letter to the same purport, namely, that in affairs of such importance, until every thing was properly understood, I could say nothing as to the detail of certain matters, in regard to which you sent me a message. I cannot at all understand them till you write to me particularly and explicitly; and, without understanding, I can give no answer to them. It does not depend upon me to bring these matters to a conclusion.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 7.—(Copy.)

To the Nawaub Vizier.

Dated 8th Oct. 1801.

We have received your excellency's letters.

It is necessary to call your excellency's recollection to the circumstances under which your acceptance of the second proposition was given. Your excellency annexed a condition to your acquiescence in that proposition; and although the instructions of his excellency the most noble the governor-general admitted of no corresponding concession on our part, yet, to gratify your excellency, the condition was acceded to by us, and is confirmed by his excellency the most noble the governor-general.

Your excellency accepted the second proposition under repeated and unequivocal assurances that the draft of the treaty as it had been presented to you by lieut. col. Scott, contained the terms and stipulations of the second proposition, from which no deviation could be made, and in which no modification was admissible. It is true, your excellency produced two articles offered to you by lieut. col. Scott, and affirmed that they had been presented subsequent to the delivery of the draft of the treaty—this assertion is contradicted by the records in the resident's office, from which it clearly appears that the above-mentioned articles were submitted to your excellency fifty days prior to the treaty. One of them was withdrawn for reasons known to your excellency, and we were in hopes your excellency's ready fulfilment of your engagement would have rendered it unnecessary to notice the circumstance in this formal manner.

Your excellency having then accepted of the second proposition, with a knowledge that the draft of the treaty was that identical proposition, could neither in reason nor in justice have a claim to any explanations; still, however, we departed from the ground which we had a right to maintain, and afforded such explanations in writing, as the nature of the proposed arrangements would allow of, and such as would satisfy a person who did not entertain injurious suspicions of his real friends. For your excellency's further satisfaction we requested that you would send Molavy Suddun to us, fully instructed upon the particular points on which you required explanations; but your excellency, notwithstanding you had repeatedly availed yourself of this mode of communication, was pleased in this instance to decline it.

Under these circumstances, and having exerted our utmost endeavours to afford your excellency satisfaction and explanation, we must now call upon your excellency, in the most solemn manner, to sign the treaty; and we most earnestly entreat your excellency to reflect upon the situation in which you will be placed if, under the aggravated circumstance of your having recently violated a solemn engagement, you compel us to resort to measures infinitely more extensive than the stipulation of the second proposition.

A true Translation.

(Signed G. *Mercer*, Sec.

Appendix, No. 8.—(Copy.)

Translation of a paper from his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, to the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieutenant-colonel Scott, received the 10th October, 1801.

I do not by any means object to what I have both by writing and in conversation agreed to in regard to the second proposition; but to obviate future embarrassments and inconveniences, I desire that detailed explanations of the following articles, which are but briefly mentioned in the draft of the treaty, be given in writing.

Article I. Let the number of troops destined for the purposes of state, be inserted in this article, or let the article run thus: "his excellency may entertain such numbers of horsemen and footmen as he shall deem suitable to the purposes of state, and adapted to the resources of the reserved territory."—In the same article, let the regulation for the preservation of the lives and property of the inhabitants from robbers, highwaymen, and murderers, be detailed, viz. let it be stated in what way the regulations are to be carried into effect, so as not to be subversive of my authority in my remaining dominions. Let the places of residence of the officers of the police establishment be pointed out.

Article 8. Let the proposed regulations for the Sayer and Permit, be detailed in this article.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. *Mercer*, Sec.

Enclosure

Enclosure in Appendix, No 9.—(Copy.) Preliminary articles to serve as the basis of a Definitive Treaty, proposed to his excellency the Nabob Vizier, 12th October, 1801.

Whereas his excellency the Nabob Vizier has engaged to enter into a definitive treaty with the honourable the East India company for a territorial cession in lieu of subsidy, and for other matters equally conducive to the interests of both parties: and whereas unforeseen delays have occurred in the adjustment of the details of some of the articles of the definitive treaty; with a view of rendering these delays as little injurious to either party as possible, the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel Scott, possessing full powers from his excellency the most noble the marquis Wellesley, governor-general, &c. &c. &c. on the one part, and his excellency the Nabob Vizier on the other part, do hereby agree to the following preliminary articles, to be binding on both parties until such time as the definitive treaty above-mentioned shall have been duly ratified.

Article 1st His excellency the Nabob Vizier hereby engages immediately to deliver over to the honourable company the under-mentioned districts according to their present assessments; and if, upon ascertaining the Jumma of the said districts, the annual revenue of them shall fall short of the sum of one crore and thirty five lacks of Lucknow rupees, the deficiency shall be made up by the cession of other districts: if on the other hand, the Jumma shall be in excess to the above sum, a deduction shall be made.

Districts.

Corah,	Etawah,
Bareilly,	Rehr,
Allahabad,	Furruckabad,
Kyragur,	Azimghur,

Goruckpoor, Baraisch, and that portion of Sandee

Palee situated to the westward of the river Gurrah.

Article 2d. After the ratification of the definitive treaty there shall be introduced, into the dominions of his excellency the Nabob Vizier, a system of police under the superintendence of the company's officers, calculated for the prevention of thefts, frauds, robberies, and murders, and the honourable Henry Wellesley and lieut. colonel Scott do hereby engage to submit to his excellency a plan in detail for the above purpose, previously to the ratification of the definitive treaty. His excellency, the Nabob Vizier, further engages, with the advice and assistance of the British government, to use his utmost endeavours for the purpose of introducing a regular and effective system of administration into the dominions reserved to his excellency.

Article 3d. His excellency, the Nabob Vizier, engages to dismiss, with the least possible delay, all the troops in his service, excepting those which shall be deemed necessary for the purposes of state, and the collection of the revenues. The number and description of troops, for the purposes of state, is detailed below, viz.

Horsemen............/.........	2,000.
Three battalions of Sepoys. .	2,500.
Artillery..	300,

Article 4th. As soon as the detailed plan for the arrangement of police shall have been submitted to his excellency, the above contracting parties do hereby bind themselves to conclude the definitive treaty upon the principles of the above agreement

Article 5th. As the detail of arrangements for a commercial intercourse between the dominions of the company and the vizier, which shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of the two states, cannot be framed without previous inquiry, and much consideration, it is hereby agreed that the execution of the definitive treaty shall not be retarded by the discussion of that subject.—But the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel Scott, do engage that no exemption of duties on articles, provided in his excellency's reserved dominions for the use and consumption of the company's troops stationed in the ceded countries shall be demanded in virtue of usage or of any existing agreements.

A true Translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer.*

Appendix, No. 9.

To the Nabob Vizier.

Dated 12th October, 1801.

Having engaged to procure, from his excellency the most noble the governor-general, a ratification of the paper delivered by us, containing a concurrence in the condition on which your excellency engaged to accept the second proposition, we have now the honour to enclose to your excellency the

the said ratification under the seal and signature of his lordship.

We also enclose to your excellency a paper containing five articles, in the form of a preliminary engagement, together with a separate paper containing explanations of the motives by which we have been actuated in effecting this preliminary engagement to your excellency, as also explanations of several of the articles.

We flatter ourselves that these explanations will be found so full and satisfactory as to induce your excellency immediately to conclude the definitive treaty; but should we be disappointed in this rational hope, we must, for the satisfaction of lord Wellesley, require that your excellency will immediately affix your signature to the preliminary engagement, and give the necessary orders to the aumils for delivering over to the company's officers, the districts detailed in the above-mentioned preliminary engagement.

A true translation.

(Signed) *G. Mercer*, Sec.

TRANSLATION.

Observations on the Preliminary Engagement.

(Enclosure in Appendix, No. 9.)

Preamble.—His excellency the Vizier having declared that he has agreed to the second proposition, according to the draft of the treaty submitted to him by lieutenant-colonel Scott, and that he does not object to the substance of any of the articles, but only requires detailed explanations upon certain of those articles, it might reasonably have been expected that his excellency would have cordially united in endeavouring to remove difficulties, and that he would have furnished, from the proper offices, every information requisite for the purpose of detailing the mohals to be ceded to the honourable company, and for defining the number of troops to be detained in his service for the purposes of state, and to be employed in the collections. His excellency, however, so far from affording that information, which the records of his offices would supply with facility, at the very moment when he requires the mohals to be detailed, sends this accountant, unprovided with the statements of certain districts, which had been promised several days ago, and which might have been prepared in the course of one day.

In the present stage of the negotiation, the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel Scott, would be justified in requiring his excellency to conclude the definitive treaty: and when it is further considered, that serious inconveniences must arise from the delay in delivering over to the honourable the East India company the countries to be ceded, that vexatious doubts and discussions originate in procrastination, and that the public mind is kept in suspence and agitation, it is confidently expected that his excellency will, by affixing his seal to a preliminary engagement, manifest his readiness to concur in a measure calculated to remove these perplexities; which will afford time for procuring any explanations which may be desired in addition to those now submitted to his excellency, and which will allow of a cool and dispassionate consideration of all the benefits expected to result from the proposed arrangement.

Article first.—The expediency of immediately delivering over to the honourable company the districts which are to constitute the cession of territory, is obvious.—The fuslee year has commenced; and it is an object of great importance that the settlement for the collections should be adjusted, and the aumils be informed to what power they are subordinate, and into what treasury they are to pay their revenues.—One kist is already due to the company, which is payable from his excellency's treasury; and unless the countries to be ceded shall be immediately taken possession of, the kist for the present month will also be demandable from his excellency.—Should his excellency receive any part of the revenues of the countries to be ceded, much intricacy of accounts would arise.

The districts enumerated in this article, from the information possessed, it is supposed, will not completely cover the sum of rupees 1,35,00,000; when, however, the whole of the statements shall be produced by his excellency, and thoroughly examined, this point may be determined with accuracy.

Article second.—His excellency has already been apprized of the governor-general's motives for introducing an effectual system of police into the country which shall remain in his hands after the signature of the treaty for a territorial cession. The officers placed at the head of this establishment will conduct it according to the police regulations established throughout the company's possessions.—A detailed statement of these regulations will be submitted to his excel-

lency, as soon as it can be procured from Calcutta.

In reply to his excellency's desire to be informed in what manner the regulations are to be carried into effect, so as not to be subversive of his authority in his remaining dominions, it may be sufficient to observe, that the powers of the police officers do not extend beyond the infliction of punishment for petty thefts, riots, and offences of an inferior nature. In all cases requiring the punishment of death, it will be the duty of the police to transfer the criminal to such tribunal as shall be established by his excellency for the trial of capital crimes: the sanction of his excellency's authority must consequently be given before the punishment of death can be inflicted. In a word, the power of life and death remains exclusively with his excellency; and it is obvious that, so far from being subversive of his excellency's authority, whatever salutary effects may be expected from this establishment, it never can be completely effective without the firm and cordial support of his excellency.

Moreover, the officers employed in the police will not take cognizance of disputes regarding property, inheritances, or any civil causes.

Article third.—The number of troops, of all descriptions, judged necessary for the purposes of state, is detailed in this article, in consequence of the repeated and pressing desires of his excellency. It was wished that his excellency should himself have stated his own sentiments on the subject, and the article is now open to revision.

In respect to the number of troops to be employed in the collections, it is impracticable to define it; but as the company's troops will be ready to afford their assistance in cases of insurrection, or serious tumults, no description of armed men will be necessary in his excellency's reserved dominions, but Nejebs, or armed Peons, and a few horsemen to attend the Aumils.

Articles fourth and fifth, require no explanations.

A true translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

Appendix, No. 10.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from his excellency the nabob Vizier, to the honourable Henry Wellesley.

Dated Lucknow, 17th October, 1801.

I have received your friendly letter, with a memorial and a preliminary engagement. I send in return a memorial, and draft of a treaty, from which you will understand the particulars.

A true translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone, Secy. to the Govt.

Appendix No. 11.—(Copy.)

TRANSLATION of a Memorial from the Nabob Vizier, dated and received 17th October, 1801.

Whatever has been agreed upon either in conversation or writing, in regard to the second proposition, it can never be my wish to depart from; but, as in every matter relative to a treaty, it is necessary to be explicit and particular, that there may be hereafter no room for doubt or dispute; I therefore desire details of four different items in the articles of the treaty, which were written in abstract. It was written that it had been expected that I should have assisted in removing any difficulties or obscurities in this business; I have, therefore, out of those four points which require detail, sent explanations of two which were in my power to give; one of these is the number of the horsemen and peons necessary for the purpose of state. The fact is, that there are three battalions—Those of Futteh Ally, Hindoo Sing, and Ahmed Aly Beg, stationed in the palace for the purpose of guarding the Zenahah, attending the Sowarree, &c. one nizamut battalion, and one of Nejebs for the protection of the city, and muwatties, and others; peons, who have long been stationed to look after the different establishments and houses, and they are constantly kept in employment. Besides these, the 2000 horsemen and 300 artillery men, which you wrote of, will remain.

The other point, viz. the detail of the districts, is also written, after proper enquiry, with precision. You (colonel Scott) must recollect that in mentioning the delivering over the Janidaud for the expenses of the British army, you said that the ancient dominions of the Sircar should remain under my government, and that only the recent possessions should be given over for the expenses of the British Army. This is also given up; and the districts of Azeemghur, Goruckpoor, and Bootwul, parts of the ancient domains, are inserted to make up the amount of these expenses, without having

made

made any dispute about them. You have, moreover, inserted the villages of Sandee, and Palee, and Baraitch. Enquire, in whatever manner you may think proper, whether the amount is not made up by the districts I have inserted. You may, perhaps, not be acquainted with the statements of the country which will remain to me. In the way of friendship, send for the papers of the whole country, and examine impartially how much country remains, and what are my expenses. What with the expenses of Jagheedars, monthly pensioners, the expenses of my brothers and sons, and other relations and connections, the mohals of my deceased brother, and my other necessary personal expenses, those of buildings, establishments, presents, purchases, the expenses of the Eeds, &c. of all which you must be acquainted, it will appear difficult to furnish them from the remaining country.

The third point, upon which explanation was required, I agreed to without dispute, to please you; and, trusting to friendship, have consented without any explanation.

The fourth point, which required detail, I can say nothing upon until it is fully understood and explained, as it is a matter of much consequence. You (colonel Scott) will recollect that you have often mentioned, in my presence, that I seemed to "have doubts as to the establishment "of an adawlut being intended in my remaining country, and that this should "never happen; that it was only intended "to protect the people from thieves and "robbers, and that the word 'moodny,' "(municipal) was not proper, but that "you were obliged to write this word for "want of another to express your meaning; and that neither the establishment of an adawlut in the city, nor the "assumption of the authority there, was "intended."

From the contents of the article of the engagements, it is evident that the establishment of Foujdarry Adawlut is intended from this; I am at a loss to think, or what to say till it is explained.

In regard to what has been written about the kist, I have no objections to make in respect to the kist. You are acquainted with the state of the country. The aumils who have under them countries to a large amount, have probably secured their own interests somewhere, that they take advances from their under aumils, give them khelats and send them off to the districts, whilst they pay nothing to the Siccar. As the delivery of the country in lieu of the former and augmented kists has been settled from the beginning of the fusl. e year, 1209, if it is your pleasure I shall collect from them and pay the kist; or if this should not be agreeable, I shall use what means are in my power to pay the kist myself, and we shall settle the account between us from that date. It will, however, be necessary, as these aumils are now informed that the countries under them are to be delivered over to the company's government in lieu of subsidy, and evade the payment of the balances due from them, that they should either be made to pay these balances, or that they should be credited to me in account.

As to what you wish about this matter being speedily concluded, I am still more inclined to a speedy conclusion of it. You are not ignorant what apprehensions are entertained in the city from this lengthened altercation, what want of confidence and discipline among the troops, and what plunder in the country.

The collections from the whole country are at a stand; whatever, therefore, may be your pleasure, the sooner it is accomplished the better.

Whenever this plan is settled, I shall, in the first place, prepare for my journey; and, after placing one of my sons as my deputy on the Musnud, and seeing the plan properly established and delivered over to him, I shall take my departure. At present many matters are going to ruin from delay, as I cannot bring my mind to pay due attention to them.

Now that the will of the governor-general has been accomplished, his lordship will surely consent to my wishes on one point, as I have taken so much obloquy upon myself to please his lordship; and, as God is witness, have consented to this plan solely with the view of obeying him, and from no advantage to myself, being about to leave the country of my inheritance, and take upon myself the sufferings and labours of travel.

Send me a draft of the letters which you wish to be sent to the aumils, in respect to the delivery of the country, that, after understanding the contents, I may prepare them.

You may, perhaps, imagine that I delay matters for the arrival of the governor-general, for the purpose of discussing them in his presence. I have no intention of this nature. On the contrary I rest

rest satisfied that whatever discussion you enter into is by the order of the governor-general. Even if I had not received letters from the governor-general himself to this purport, I should still have had confidence in you, that whatever you said was in conformity to his pleasure. Now that letters have come from the governor-general himself to this effect, no doubt can remain.

That the inserted districts are equal to the expenses of the British army, you will satisfy yourself in whatever manner you please, by comparing whatever papers you may have got elsewhere, with those delivered by Iussook Roy, and fully satisfy yourself on this head. To this I can have no objection.

A true translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Secy.

Appendix, No. 12.—(Copy.)

Accompanying the letter from his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, of the 17th October, 1801.

DRAFT of TREATY

Between the honourable the East India company, and his excellency the Nawaub Vizier ul Mumaulick Yemeen ud Doulah, Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Aly Khan, Behadur Mobaurez Jung, for ceding to the company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions, in commutation of the former and augmented subsidy now payable to the company by the Vizier.

Whereas, by the treaty now subsisting between his excellency the Vizier and the honourable the East India company, the company have engaged to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies, and to enable them to fulfil that engagement, his excellency is bound by the aforesaid treaty to pay to the company, in perpetuity, the annual subsidy of seventy-six lacks of Lucknow Sicca rupees; and is further bound, by the said treaty, to defray the expense of any augmentation of force which, in addition to the number of troops stipulated in the treaty, shall be judged necessary to enable the company to fulfil their engagements of defending his excellency's dominions against all enemies: and whereas it is advisable that funds for defraying these charges be established on a footing which shall admit of no fluctuation of either increase or decrease, and which shall afford satisfaction and security to the company in regard to the regular payment, in perpetuity, of all such charges, the following treaty, consisting of ten articles, is entered into between his excellency the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general on the part of the honourable East India company, and by his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, ul Mumaulick Yemeen ud Doulah, Nazim ool Moolk Saadut Ally Khan, Bahadur Mobaurez Jung, in behalf of himself, and his heirs and successors, for ceding to the honourable the English East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his excellency's territorial possessions in commutation of the subsidy, and of all other sums of money now chargeable to his excellency on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency.

Article first.—His excellency the Nawaub Vizier hereby cedes to the honourable the East India company, in perpetual sovereignty, the undermentioned portions of his territorial possessions, amounting, in the gross revenue, to one crore and thirty-five lacks of rupees, including expenses of collections, in commutation of the former and augmented subsidy, of the expenses attendant on the additional troops, and of the pensions of the Begums, and princes at Benares, and those of the Furruckabad family.

Chucklah, Corah, and Currah, and Chucklah Etawah, besides the Nankur,				57,19,201	9	3
Deduct Batta, 12½ per cent				2,44,588	9	3
				54,74,613	0	0
Chucklah, Bareilly, and others, and above the rent free Villages, for which deductions are granted.				44,28,296	12	0
Behar				5,55,001	0	0
Subeh Allahabad.						
This Soobah and others	9,41,584	5	3			
The Sair of the Soobah	1,05,000	0	0			
Gardens, Grounds, &c.	5,570	0	0			
				10,52,154	5	3

Furruckabad

Furruckabad		4,50,001 0 0
Kharaighur		2,10,001 0 0
Azimghur, besides Mownot, Benjun, and the rent-free Villages, for which deductions are granted. Mal	7,52,123 9 6	
Bedunkah Sair	17,651 1 0	
		7,69,774 10 6
Goruckpore and others, besides the rent-free Villages, for which deductions are granted, Goruckpore	5,76,629 1 3	
Botwul	40,001 0 0	
		6,16,630 1 3
Total Lucknow Sicca Rupees.		1,35,58,468 13 0

The above-mentioned mohals being ceded (in commutation of the subsidies) to the honourable company, at a valuation conformable to existing engagements with the aumils, and comprising the same extent as whilst under his excellency's officers at the expiration of the year 1208 fuslee, no claims shall hereafter be preferred against any villages, lands, &c. which may or may not have been heretofore attached to such ceded mohals.

The mohals in question having been ceded at the same Jumma, and in the same state, in respect to extent, as that in which they stood at the close of the year above-mentioned, no retrospect is to be had to former years.

Article second.—The subsidy which, by the second article of the treaty of 1798, his excellency engaged to pay to the company, now that territory is assigned in lieu thereof, is to cease for ever; and his excellency is released from the obligation of defraying the expenses of any additional troops, which at any time may be required for the protection of Oude and its dependencies, whether of the countries ceded to the company, or the territories which shall remain in the possession of his excellency the Vizier.

His excellency is further released from all expenses attendant on putting the British troops in motion, or changing the places of cantonment, or on any other cause whatsoever.

Article third.—The honourable East India company hereby engage to defend the territories which will remain to his excellency the vizier, against all foreign and domestic enemies; provided always that it be in the power of the company's government to station the British troops in such parts of his excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said government most expedient; and provided further, that his excellency, retaining in his pay four battalions of infantry, one battalion of Nujubs and Mawatties, who have so long been employed for the protection of the buildings, and as guards for the various departments, with two thousand horsemen, and to the number of three hundred Golendauze, shall dismiss the remainder of his troops, excepting such numbers of armed peons as shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of the collections, and a few horsemen and nujubs to attend the persons of the aumils.

Article fourth.—A detachment of the British troops, with a proportion of artillery, shall at all times be attached to his excellency's person.

Article fifth.—That the true intent and meaning of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th articles of this treaty may be clearly understood, it is hereby declared, that the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy, and of all expenses on account of the company's defensive engagements with his excellency, no demand whatever shall be made upon the treasury of his excellency, on account of expenses which the honourable company may incur, by assembling forces to repel the attack, or menaced attack of a foreign enemy, on account of the detachment attached to his excellency's person, on account of troops which may be occasionally furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in his excellency's territories, or on account of failure in the resources of the ceded districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, the calamities of war, or from any other cause whatever.

Article

Article sixth.—The Territories ceded to the honourable company by the first article of this treaty, shall be subject to the exclusive management and control of the said company and their officers; and the honourable the East India company hereby guarantee to his excellency the Vizier, and to his heirs and successors, the possession of the territories which will remain to his excellency after the territorial cession, together with the exercise of his and their authority within the said dominions. His excellency, in all cases, taking the counsel, and being guided by the advice of the officers of the said honourable company.

Article seventh.—The districts ceded by the first article of this treaty shall be delivered over to the charge of the company's officers, from the commencement of the fuslee year 1209, and his excellency will continue to pay the subsidy, and the expense of the additional troops, from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the company's officers shall have obtained complete possession, from his excellency's officers, of the countries so ceded. The company will not claim any payments of subsidy from his excellency's treasury, after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from the officers of his excellency.

Article eighth.—The contracting parties, with a view of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both States, hereby agree to review the commercial treaty concluded between the company and the government of Oude in July 1788, and to adapt the terms and stipulations of it to the altered circumstances of the case. In the mean time, it is agreed that the navigation of the Ganges, and of all other rivers where they may form the mutual boundary of the two states, shall be free and uninterrupted, that is to say, no boats passing up and down the Ganges, or other rivers where they form the mutual boundaries of both states, shall be stopped or molested for duties, nor shall any duties be exacted from boats which put too in the possessions of either of the contracting parties, without intention of landing their goods. It shall, however, be in the power of both governments to levy such duties as they may think proper on goods imported into, or exported from, their respective dominions, not exceeding the present usage.

The honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieut. col. Scott, do hereby further engage that no exemption from duties, on articles for the consumption of the troops stationed within the ceded territories, shall be claimed after they shall have been delivered over to the company's officers; moreover, whatever shall be agreed upon between the contracting parties shall be acted upon and entered into the treaty.

Article ninth.—All the articles of former treaties for establishing and cementing the union and friendship subsisting between the two states are to continue in full force; and all the articles of the treaty concluded by the late governor-general, sir John Shore, on the part of the honourable the East India company, and his Excellency the Vizier in the year 1798, not annulled by this treaty, are to remain in force, and continue binding upon both contracting parties.

Article tenth.—This treaty, consisting of ten articles, having been settled and concluded in the city of Lucknow, and territory having, by the third article of it, been, from the commencement of the fuslee year 1209, assigned over to the honourable company, in commutation of the old subsidy, and all expenses on account of additional troops, the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel William Scott, do hereby, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the most noble the governor-general, promise and engage to procure, within the space of thirty days, a ratification of this treaty, under the seal and signature of his excellency the most noble marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c. &c. which having been delivered by the said gentlemen to his excellency the Vizier, his excellency shall then return that under their seals.

A true translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

Appendix, No. 31.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from the honourable Henry Wellesley to his excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated Lucknow, 17th October, 1801.

Your excellency, in a letter addressed to me this morning, adverts to a memorial transmitted in a blank cover to lieutenant colonel Scott; and it is with the utmost astonishment and indignation, that, upon a perusal of the contents of

that paper, I perceive that your excellency, forgetful of the respect due to me, and unmindful of my situation as the immediate representative of the governor-general, has been pleased totally to omit all notice of the person intrusted with the chief management of the negotiation, and to address yourself individually to lieutenant-colonel Scott.

In all my transactions with your excellency I have treated you with a respect and attention due to your exalted situation, and I am at a loss to account for a conduct so unmerited towards me, and which betrays so little disposition, on the part of your excellency, to consult the wishes, or conciliate the friendship of the governor-general; nor does your excellency appear to be aware of the consequences of intentionally treating with disrespect a person invested with the full authority of the governor-general, and deputed to your excellency upon a special commission.

Your excellency is sufficiently apprized, by lord Wellesley's letter of the 5th of July, that the object of my mission was to supply his lordship's place: I consider, therefore, every mark of neglect and disrespect shewn to me as immediately directed to his lordship; and I feel it doubly incumbent on me to manifest, on an occasion where such an intention cannot be concealed, my just and decided displeasure.

In pursuance of this determination, one of my first steps must be to quit your excellency's house, and to repair to my tent. Resolved, however, that no act of mine (however just and necessary for the support of my personal character and situation) shall impede the progress of the affairs committed to my charge, I shall continue to conduct the negotiation in a manner I have hitherto done, according to the instructions of the governor-general, until it shall be brought to a final issue.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

Appendix, No. 14.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from his excellency the Nabob Vizier to the honourable Henry Wellesley, dated and received at Lucknow, 17th October, 1801.

After Compliments.

I have received your letter and am very much grieved at the contents, as there was no kind of intention on my part to give cause for them. You write that you had received my letter, &c. (a repetition of the first paragraph of Mr. Wellesley's letter); the truth is, that I consider you in the same light as the governor-general, and am ever anxious to preserve your consequence and dignity; and this is the reason why, although one letter comes to me under your joint seals, I deem it more respectful to you to write you a separate letter instead of joining both in one. For the same reason, I sent the memorial and the draft of the treaty, not under the cover of the letter, but under a blank cover, that it might reach you. I do not conceive it possible that I can, in any manner, contribute to lessen your dignity and rank. I look upon you as my own brother, and concider the preservation of your rank as nessessary as my own. You write that I had totally omitted to notice your name, and had addressed myself individually to col. Scott; the case is, that many conversations relative to this business had passed between me and lieutenant-colonel Scott before your happy arrival here, and it was to bring these matters to his recollection that the address was particularly made to him.

The governor-general had written to me that he had the greatest confidence in the knowledge, skill, and abilities of colonel Scott. With a remembrance of this, and also that the colonel had been the interpreter in all matters between you and me, the cover was sent to him. I hope you will consider this as a proper excuse for what has happened. I esteem you as a nobleman, and of a noble family. If this business has proved disagreeable to you, nothing of the kind shall again happen. You have acted, however, a very friendly part in declaring the displeasure you felt, and I thank you for it. You may satisfy yourself that I look upon you the same as the governor-general, and in the same manner that I wish to shew my obedience and respect to the governor-general, I wish to shew every attention to you. To excuse myself farther in this business, whenever it may be your pleasure, I shall come myself for that purpose. You have mentioned your intention of leaving my house—every house belonging to me you may look upon as your own property, as I consider us both but as one person. Why should you leave your own house? If you think proper to go and live in your tents, I shall also pitch my

my tents and remain there with you; yet I still hope, from your friendship, that you will accept my excuses, which I offer in all truth, and that you will be pleased, by a letter, to let me know that you do so. If you think proper the memorial may be sent back, and whenever it may be proper to mention your name it shall be inserted, &c. &c. &c.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.

Appendix, No. 15.—(Copy.)
Translation of a letter from the honourable HENRY WELLESLEY to his excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated Lucknow, 18th Oct. 1801.

I have been truly gratified by the receipt of your excellency's friendly letter of yesterday's date, and I am satisfied by the assurances which your excellency has given to me, that in the paper alluded to, it was not your intention to shew any disrespect to me. There is no sentiment of friendship which your excellency is pleased to express for me, which is not equally felt by me towards you. I beg your excellency to be persuaded that ever since my arrival here it has been my most anxious wish to preserve the relations of amity and friendship with your excellency, and never to depart from the respect and attention due to your exalted situation.

I am happy to have this opportunity of assuring your excellency that I entirely participate in the governor-general's sentiments with respect to colonel Scott, and that I rely with implicit confidence on the talents, experience, honour, and integrity of that valuable officer.

I trust that after the assurances I have given, your excellency will consider me as your sincere friend, as well as the friend of your illustrious house.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.

Appendix, No. 16.—(Copy.)
Translation of a letter from the honourable HENRY WELLESLEY and lieutenant-colonel Scott, to his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, dated the 19th of October, 1801.

As in the papers relative to the countries there are many items, the proper investigation of which, by correspondence, would create much delay, it is therefore requested that your excellency will appoint an experienced person, or trust-worthy Mootsuddee, who may attend with the whole of the papers and Kabooleats of the Aumils in charge of the proposed countries, and explain these items; and a trust-worthy person shall also be appointed on our parts, as it is equally the wish of both parties that the present revenue collected from the districts which are to be delivered over to the company should be clearly and correctly stated. By this mode we shall be enabled, in a short time, to investigate these papers, and conclude, speedily and properly, the important business between us. Whilst this discussion is proceeding the other articles of the treaty may be also settled.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.

Appendix, No 17.—(Copy.)
Translation of a Letter from His Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, to the Honourable HENRY WELLESLEY, dated and received 20th of October 1801.

Your letter in regard to appointing a trust-worthy person on my part, and another on your's, to examine and settle the amount of the Jumma of the districts that have been inserted, has been received. It is in no measure my wish that any loss should accrue in any shape to the company, and I rest satisfied, from your friendship, that any loss to my sircar would not be agreeable to you. From an examination of the papers, &c. not a particle of these matters will remain concealed.—Appoint any person you please to examine into the business, and send me information, and a person acquainted with the business shall be sent, who will give him every satisfaction from the sunnuds and papers. I am highly pleased with what you have written regarding your coming to visit me. As I have resolved to stay sometime at the garden for the sake of recreation, and change of air, and do not wish to give you the trouble of coming such a distance, I shall to-morrow morning (Wednesday) go to the Dawlut Khanah, merely for the purpose of receiving your visit. Any time that may be most agreeable to you to-morrow I shall be happy to see you at the Dawlut Khanah.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. MERCER, Secy.

Copy

(Copy.)

Translation of a Letter from the Honourable Henry Wellesley, and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, to his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier.

Dated 20th Oct. 1801.

We have had the honour to receive your excellency's two letters, both to the same purport, respecting the appointment of a trust-worthy person to investigate, from the papers, the revenue of the districts, and giving your excellency information of our having done so.

We have appointed Meerza Jaafer, who is a man of experience, and well acquainted with these matters; and if your excellency will please to send to-morrow a trust-worthy person, on your part, with the whole of the papers and a Moottusuddee, this business may certainly be concluded in one day.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Secy.

Appendix, No. 18.—(Copy.)

Translation of a paper presented by the Honourable Henry Wellesley, and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated Lucknow, 20th October, 1801.

We are certainly not accurately acquainted with the extent of the revenues of your excellency's reserved dominions, and shall have great satisfaction in examining any accounts of probable receipts and disbursements with which your Excellency may be pleased to furnish us.

Amongst the expenses enumerated by your excellency are the Jagheerdars, monthly pensioners, the allowance to your excellency's brothers, and to the Mehals of your deceased brother.—That a regular and permanent provision should be made for these expenses is not less an object of lord Wellesley's earnest solicitude than a measure which connects with it your excellency's character for liberality and justice; and we are persuaded that the resources of your excellency's reserved dominions will amply provide for these indispensable expenditures, as well as for the support of your excellency's dignity and state, and for a suitable provision to your own immediate family and dependents.

The frequency with which murders and robberies are committed in the city of Lucknow, and throughout the country, sufficiently attest the necessity for the establishment of some regulations of police which shall be calculated to secure the lives and properties of the inhabitants, of merchants, and of travellers. The impunity with which crimes of the above nature are perpetrated, affords the strongest presumption that the commission of them cannot be restrained by any exertion of your excellency's own power; and it was this forcible consideration which induced his excellency, the most noble the Governor-general, to propose that the execution of the police regulations should be made under the control of the company's officers. Your excellency has been explicitly informed, that the trial of persons accused of capital offences, is to be conducted in courts established by yourself, and composed of your own officers. If it be not your excellency's pleasure to constitute such courts, there appears no other alternative than that your excellency should yourself personally investigate cases of this nature, and award the punishment to be inflicted; and it was this that led us to remark, in the paper which accompanied the preliminary engagement, that the proposed regulations of police could not be completely effective, unless your excellency should cordially unite with the British government in promoting the objects of it. In regard to the payment of the kist for last month, provided the countries to be ceded to the honourable company be delivered over from the first of the fuslee year 1209, and in the conclusion that your excellency has not drawn any part of the revenues of those countries for the above-mentioned year, we conceive that the following will be considered as an equitable arrangement between the two states. The fuslee year 1209 commenced on the 22d September, your excellency, therefore, will be chargeable with twenty-one days of that month, according to the rate of your present payments on account of the kist.

It may be considered as a matter of certainty, that all that is fairly due, or can be realized from the countries to be ceded on account of the year 1208, has been collected by the Aumils; they, therefore, must be responsible to your excellency for any balances due from them.

It

It would not be reasonable that countries made over to the company for the specific purpose of covering the pecuniary demands on your excellency, should be charged with heavy arrears, obtainable only by oppressive exactions, or by allowing deductions on account of the year 1209. The first mode can never be practised in countries subject to the authority and management of the British government, and it is evident that the latter mode would be productive of considerable loss to the company; a loss which your excellency cannot mean to burthen the company with, when you reflect upon the liberal arrangement made with your excellency, by which the small and inadequate sum of five lacks of Rupees only is allowed for the collection and realization of one crore and thirty-five lacks.

As it is your excellency's determination to depart from this country as soon as the pending negotiation shall be concluded, we are persuaded that your excellency sees the necessity of previously preparing such a plan for the administration of the public affairs, during your absence, as shall be calculated to assist the inexperience of your son, to prevent his committing himself and the affairs of the government to the guidance of interested favourites, and also to ensure your excellency's peaceable re-assumption of the government whenever is may be your pleasure.

Your excellency not having explained the particular point on which you are desirous of obtaining lord Wellesley's concurrence, it is not possible for us to give any specific reply; we can, however, assure your excellency, that it is his lordship's wish, and forms a part of his lordship's instructions, to meet your excellency's inclinations on every point that is proper and reasonable.

The observations which we made to Molavy Suddun, on the last paragraph but one in your excellency's paper, we expected would have induced your excellency to alter or omit a passage which appeared exceptionable; but as your excellency has allowed it to remain, we are disposed to conclude that your excellency's meaning is this, that you always placed a confidence in our representations, and that confidence is strengthened by communications immediately from lord Wellesley.

The following appears to us to be the substance of a letter from your excellency to the aumils:

Such and such countries now under your management being from the beginning of the year 1209 fuslee, assigned over to the honourable company in perpetual sovereignty, in commutation of certain pecuniary demands on this state, you are to obey all orders which you may receive from the honourable Henry Wellesley, and lieutenant-colonel Scott, and pay into the company's treasury the revenues of the said country from the beginning of the year 1209 fuslee.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer, Secy.

Appendix, No. 19.—(Copy.)

Copy of a letter from the honourable Henry Wellesley, to his excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated Lucknow, 22d October, 1801.

I have the honour to forward to your excellency a letter to your address, which I this morning received from lord Wellesley.

It is unnecessary that I should make any comment upon this letter, as it merely contains a confirmation of what I have already communicated to your excellency respecting the authority with which I am vested, and of his lordship's intentions in regard to visiting your excellency. I feel it, however, to be my duty to remark to your excellency, that after the receipt of this letter, and of the instructions by which it is accompanied, it will be impossible for me to submit to any further delay in the execution of the treaty. I therefore expect that your excellency (if you have not already done so) will immediately depute a person for the purpose of examining the accounts of revenue; and that you will appoint an early day for the final settlement of the other articles of the treaty.

A true Translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

Appendix, No. 20.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, to the honourable Henry Wellesley, dated 22d October, 1801.

I have been honoured by the letter from the most noble the governor-general which accompanied your friendly letter.

letter. I promised, by a message through Molavy Suddun, to send an answer; but as the letter from the governor-general requires no immediate answer, I reply to your's. You desire me to appoint an early day for settling the other articles of the treaty: I shall, God willing, wait upon you to-morrow morning, and settle what can be adjusted in regard to it.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.

Appendix, No 21. — Copy.)

Copy a of letter from the honourable Henry Wellesley, to his excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated Lucknow, 24th October, 1801.

From the assurances which I received from Molavy Suddun, I have been waiting in anxious expectation of hearing from your excellency. I am now under the necessity of deputing Mr. Mercer to your excellency, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments to you upon the delay which you have uniformly thrown in the way of the final execution of the treaty; and I request you will consider whatever Mr. Mercer may say to you as proceeding directly from me.

In order that your excellency may have no hesitation in communicating with Mr. Mercer, I have the honour to announce to you his appointment of secretary to the mission.

A true Translation.

(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.

Appendix, No. 22.—(Copy.)

REPORT.

Delivered to the honourable Henry Wellesley by Mr. Grœme Mercer, secretary to the mission, on the 24th Oct. 1801.

I waited upon his excellency the Nawaub Vizier at three o'clock in the afternoon. After delivering Mr. Wellesley's letter, which his excellency perused, I proceeded to inform his excellency that I had been directed by Mr. Wellesley to say, that he could no longer avoid considering the delays which his excellency continued evidently to throw in the way of any conclusion of the treaty, as a positive breach of the engagement his excellency had entered into; that his excellency must be well aware of the result of such a breach of engagement between two states in any quarter of the world; rendering unavoidable an open and avowed enmity of which the ruin of one of the states must be the consequence; that as his excellency had neither thought proper to send the person to examine the accounts as promised, nor had answered Mr. Wellesley's request of an early day being appointed to settle the other articles of the treaty; and as Mr. Wellesley could no longer submit to such unmeaning delays, I had been directed to learn what time to-morrow it would be agreeable to his excellency to receive Mr. Wellesley and colonel Scott for that purpose.

His excellency commenced his reply by denying that he was in any measure inclined to break his engagement; that he had ceded to the company the country they had desired; but that he could not reconcile his mind to the institution of Adawluts in his reserved dominions; that Jaysook Roy had been busied in correcting the papers which were somewhat difficult to collect, as the aumils gave in only Goshwarrahs, or abstract accounts; that Almas was always very reluctant to give in any papers, and the Mhendy Ali Khan avoided it also for the purpose of preventing a demand for balances.

I observed to his excellency, that Jaysook Roy had sent a message to Mirza Jaffeir in the morning, promising to attend immediately with the papers, and that Mirza Jaffeir had accordingly been waiting for him. His excellency ordered Jaysook Roy to attend, who denied that this had been the purport of his message, which was, that he would attend to-morrow noon with the papers; that he had been employed in correcting them, by deducting from the Jumma the amount of the free lands and pensions. On his retiring, his excellency observed, that these deductions subjected him to a great loss; that although charged by the aumils to him, the company's government might justly get rid of the greatest part of them; that upon his accession to the musnud he had endeavoured to make the holders of rent-free lands and pensions produce their original grants; but that the attempt had created such a disturbance in the country that he was obliged to give it up. I replied that the adjustment of this point would follow the examination of the papers; but that, at all events, neither this, nor what his excellency had remarked in regard to his aversion to Adawluts, could ever be settled satisfactorily, whilst his excellency pursued the line of conduct he had hitherto done, and which had induced Mr. Wellesley to believe that

that receding from any one point, to please his excellency, would have no effect in forwarding the conclusion of the business; that instead of confining his sentiments upon those particular points to his own breast, his excellency, whilst he shewed his readiness to proceed with the others, should come openly forward and declare his objections to Mr. Wellesley and colonel Scott, who would either convince him of the fallacy of them, or give up the point. His excellency replied, that he had often expressed his strong aversion to adawluts, but had received no satisfaction on that head. Upon my repeating the request for an answer to Mr. Wellesley's proposal of waiting upon his excellency to-morrow; he replied, that he would wait on Mr. Wellesley, but his excellency would not fix an hour, leaving that to Mr. Wellesley's option. After a short pause his excellency, with an air and tone of voice which appeared that of instant recollection, said that his sole wish was, that the business should be speedily concluded, and that he might proceed in his travels. I replied, that his excellency well knew this depended upon himself, and that I begged him seriously to consider what I had said, that any further delay must inevitably be deemed a breach of engagement, and that my own respect for his excellency as well as my duty to the English government rendered me individually anxious to avert the evils which must be the consequence. His excellency answered, that he would converse on this subject to-morrow. I then took my leave.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

Appendix, No. 23.—(Copy.)

Copy of a letter from the hon. Henry Wellesley, to his excellency the Nabob Vizier, dated Lucknow, 25th October, 1801.

I had the honour to state to your excellency, in the conversation which passed this morning, that a payment of the pensions which had been granted by your excellency, and your deceased brother, the Nawaub Asoph-ud-Dowlah, was considered by Lord Wellesley as necessary for your own honour, dignity, and safety; that his Lordship considered this point as so essential for securing the attachment of your excellency's principal subjects to your person and government, that, upon due security being given for the faithful performance of it, I should take upon myself to recede from the demand which had been made, and agreed to by your excellency, of putting the policy of your reserved dominions under the superintendance of the Company's servants, and would entrust to your excellency's own hands the establishment of such an efficient system of policy and civil administration, as may secure the obedience, lives, property, and prosperity of your subjects. To this proposal your excellency agreed, and engaged to pay regularly all the pensions, with the reservation of that of the Nawaub Serferag-ud-Dowlah Mirza Hussein Rezza Khan, to whom your excellency agreed to pay regularly eight thousand Lucknow sicca rupees per month, in lieu of the pensions formerly granted to him.

Therefore, in consequence of your excellency's desire, I have addressed this letter to you: your reply to which, is to be considered as a sunnud for the due performance of this engagement.

A true translation.

(Signed) G. Mercer.

Appendix, No. 24.—(Copy.)

Translation of a Letter from his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, to the hon. Henry Wellesley, dated and received at Lucknow, 26th of October, 1801.

After compliments.

I have received and understood your letter stating, "that I had agreed to the regular payment of the pensions granted either by the deceased Nabob, or by myself, with the exception of that of Meerza Hussein Reza Khaun Bahadur, which was now fixed at eight thousand sicca rupees per month." It is true, that I have agreed to the above purport, and they shall all receive the pensions granted to them, and no person shall be omitted. If any person, however, should absent himself from my presence, and leave the country, or if (which God forbid) any person should commit oppression upon the life or property of another (as it is in no measure agreeable to me, that any one should in any shape distress or oppress another, it is necessary, that the orders of the Adawlut should be respected) and should resist the orders of the Adawlut; or if any person should choose the road of enmity and disaffection, and this disaffection be proved, by reason or by occular demonstration, the pensions of those only who refrain from such conduct shall remain firm and established.

You also wrote, that you would relin-

quish the plan which had been concerted for the establishment under the Company's servants in the reserved dominions, and leave this to the servants of my government. I am highly pleased and satisfied with this instance of your friendship, and, by the blessing of God, an efficient system shall be established under my government, to protect the lives and properties of the people, and proper persons for this purpose shall be enquired after. I write this for your satisfation.

A true translation.
(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.
A true copy.
N. B. EDMONTSONE.

Appendix, No. 25.—(Copy.)

Translation of a paper presented by the hon. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant Colonel Scott, to his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, dated Lucknow, 30th October, 1801.

His excellency, the Vizier, in his draft of the treaty, states the amount revenues of the countries proposed to be ceded to the honourable Company, at one crore, thirty-five lacs, fifty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight rupees, thirteen anas (1,35,53,468,13;) but to make out this sum there are included large sums on account of maafee and nankar, which, from the statements presented by his excellency's accountant, it is evident are not comprehended in the jumma for which the aumils are accountable. To prove this by one instance will be sufficient. In Abeber Aly Khauns Kaboleat, the jumma for 1209, including Nuzzeraneh, is 6,70,001, whereas his excellency states the revenue of Azeemghur, at 7,69,774 10 6. Admitting the sayer, as stated, be 17,651 the total jumma would be 6,87,651; consequently, in his excellency's statement, there is an excess of 82,123, besides this, no allowance is made for rozeenah and other articles of maafy. His excellency cannot reasonably expect, that as the Company receive countries in the room of money, large sums should be admitted into the account which never came into his treasury, and which can never form a part of the company's resources.

His excellency states the gross jumma of Bareilly at 44,23,296. In this instance not only no deductions are made on account of articles of maafy, amounting to 1,17,337, but the jumma is fixed without the production of any valid engagement on the part of the aumil. The papers produced shew, that a proposition was made by Meerza Mehedy, but no agreement in conformity to it was ever executed; for the reason, that the person in the actual charge of the country, positively declared the impossibility of realizing the sums according to the proposition. It cannot, therefore, be expected that the Company should take Bareilly at a jumma which cannot be collected, and for which even there is not the support of any valid engagement.

We know that the jumma of Bareilly is only thirty-nine lacs, from which is to be deducted the various items of maafy and rozeenah.

To evince, however, the strong disposition of acting in the most favourable manner towards his excellency, the gross jumma of Bareilly in the accompanying statement, is put down at the sum of 40,42,784 3 2. Under the foregoing considerations, a statement is prepared of countries necessary to constitute the sum for which territory is to be assigned, and we are persuaded, that it is so clear, and at the same time so fair, that his excellency will accede to it without a moment's hesitation.

A true translation.
(Signed) G. MERCER, Sec.
A true copy.
(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to government.

Appendix, No. 26.—(Copy.)

Translation of a paper from the Nawaub Vizier, dated and received the 2d of November, 1801.

I have agreed to this plan merely in obedience to the English gentlemen. It is well known to every person that these districts have for a long time been out of cultivation and depopulated, and there is no saying to what amount they will rise with a little culture and population. I have reckoned nothing on this, however, but have inserted them at the jumma payable to my government. Besides this, considerable advantages which the aumils derived from these districts, will accrue to the Company. The jumma of Bareilly, which was farmed by Mhendy Aly Khan, and with which Hossein Aly Khan had no connection, was settled with Mhendy Aly Khan. Any person who may have represented any thing to the disadvantage of my government, in this business, has done so falsely. I can aver, that the jumma which is inserted

serted was concluded upon, and any abatement of it to injure my government cannot be admitted.

As I in no manner wish that the smallest injury should be suffered by the Company, I have written and delivered the districts agreeably to the amount paid me by the aumils. You will insert them in the treaty.

In the treaty there are several alterations from the former draft; in some places, where I have thought it necessary, I have written. These alterations you will insert in the treaty. In others I have let them remain.

In regard to the articles of Maafay and Minhay (deductions) I have given orders to make out the jumma of the districts, after deducting them. If any doubts should remain on this head, Jysook Roy will attend to-morrow and clear them. In the Jumma of Bareilly, which is assuredly settled, no abatement can in any way be made.

Let a copy of the treaty be made out as speedily as possible, agreeably to the terms of this paper, and send it, signed and sealed, with another copy, to which the seal of this state shall be affixed, and it shall be returned.

It is my wish, that every discussion relative to the treaty should be concluded as speedily as possible, that after they are over, other matters, which suffer much from delay, may be brought forward and settled. I do not bring them forward at present, lest you should conceive that the treaty might be delayed from them, or that I brought them forward for that purpose.

A true translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

Appendix, No. 27.—(Copy.)

Translation of a letter from the Nawaub Vizier to the hon. Henry Wellesley, dated and received 4th Nov. 1801.

After compliments.

I have been in this business beyond measure compliant, and, paying no attention to the loss I suffer, have agreed to your wishes, and relinquishing the future profits to be derived, have truly and faithfully stated the jumma, as settled with the aumils.

It is a matter of grief and astonishment to me, that, even now, you seem to put no confidence in my declaration. I understand, from Jysook Roy, that you have sent for Myaram. Whatever Myaram has given in writing to my government, has already been stated, and he will state the same when he attends upon you.

In respect to the business of Bareilly, what has been already stated is the truth. In this business, besides the loss, I should be convicted of having stated a falsehood; to neither of which can I ever consent. I cannot bear more loss than I have already suffered. In the time of Sir John Shore, it was deemed adviseable that Bareilly should be taken from Almas Ally Khan, and delivered over, at four lacs of rupees less than his agreements. Almas would not have resigned it from himself, and was ready to have taken it at the reduction of four lacs of rupees with a future increase. If I had not been confident that the settlement of Bareilly had been made, how could I have allowed it to remain so long in doubt? Being in possession of the hand-writing of the Aumil is sufficient.

As I do not wish for delay, I write you thus early, lest, waiting to answer any letter from you, you may suppose that this is done to occasion delay; I, therefore, write you explicitly and candidly my sentiments, that I can in no measure agree to any deduction in Bareilly; nor can it take place.

A true translation.
(Signed) G. Mercer, Secretary.
A true copy. N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec. to Government.

Appendix, No. 28.—(Copy.)

Translation of a paper written by his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, on the 3d of Rejeb, 1206, Nov. 11th 1801.

The two copies of the treaty to which the seal of this government, and the seals and signatures of the hon. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, are affixed, were written only to satisfy these two gentlemen; and the foundation of the treaty rested upon this, that the conditions of the present treaty should, within thirty days, be ratified by the seal and signature of the most noble the Governor-general, Marquis Wellesley, and delivered to the Vizier; and the treaty, signed and sealed by these two gentlemen, should be returned. This is accordingly mentioned in the end of the tenth article. As this treaty, thus sealed, was intended to be returned, the effective one will be that which is to be signed and sealed by the Governor-general, and by this government. It is, therefore, necessary, that two treaties should be prepared, with nine articles, and the tenth entirely

entirely left out. In the latter part of the ninth article it should be written, that the present treaty, consisting of nine articles, was written in the city of Lucknow, on the 2d day of Rejeb, 1206 Hegira, corresponding with the 10th day of November, 1801, through the agency of the hon. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-colonel Scott, and in the presence of the Nawaub Vizier-ool-Mumaulick Bahadur.

In the preamble of the treaty, where it is written, the following treaty, consisting of ten articles, is concluded on the one part, by the hon. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-colonel Scott, &c. to the end, instead of this, let it be written, "Therefore the most noble Governor-general, &c. through the agency of the hon. Henry Wellesley and Lieutenant-colonel Scott, and the Nawaub Vizier-ool-Mumaulick, for himself, his heirs, &c.", to the end. The two treaties, thus prepared, let the seal and signature of the most noble the Governor-general, and the seal of this government, be affixed; one of them to remain with this government, and one to be delivered to his Lordship. In this manner the treaty will be full and complete. If the Governor-general's seal and signature is affixed to a copy of this treaty, the tenth article becomes unmeaning, and the sunnud is not complete. The treaty which was entered into in the time of Sir John Shore, was agreeable to this form; but as the treaty was concluded personally with Sir John Shore, and the present treaty is by deputy, the names of the above-mentioned gentlemen are inserted.

A true translation.

(Signed) G. MERCER, Secretary.

A true copy. N. B. EDMONSTONE.

Appendix, No 29.—(Copy.)

Report delivered to the hon. Henry Wellesley, by Mr. Grœme Mercer, Secretary to the Mission, dated 16th November, 1801.

1. I waited upon the Nawaub Vizier at noon, and immediately informed his excellency that I had been instructed by Mr. Wellesley to answer the queries which had been put to me yesterday by Molavy Suddun.

2. To the first, respecting the proposed alteration in the form of the treaty, I answered, that Mr. Wellesley had forwarded his excellency's paper to the most noble the Governor-general, which his excellency had already been advised of; that Mr. Wellesley had made a request to his Lordship to conform to it, if it could be done consistently with the established forms of his Lordship's government; that Mr. Wellesley hoped it might be deemed so; but that, at all events, his Lordship's answer on this point must be final.

3. To the second query, regarding the balances due from his excellency's aumils in the ceded country, that his excellency might rest assured, that no support would be given by the Company's government to any of the aumils against the just demands of his excellency; that those who might unjustly withhold the balances due to his excellency, should not be retained in the Company's service; but as the collections of the current fuslee year had been made over to the Company in lieu of money, no aumils could be permitted to appropriate any part of these collections to the payment of balances due from them to his excellency for former years.

4. His excellency's third query. I said, that Mr. Wellesley was under some difficulty of answering satisfactorily, from a hint which had been given by Molavy Suddun, that it was not his excellency's intention to place his eldest son on the musnud as his deputy; that it had been already clearly explained to his excellency, that when one of his sons was mentioned for the appointment of deputy, it was understood to be his eldest son, and that it was upon this belief, that the most noble the Governor-general had ratified the condition, under which his excellency had accepted the second proposition; that Mr. Wellesley wished to know why his excellency had thus deviated from the original condition, and had directed me to say, that he could not consent to this deviation, without the particular concurrence of his Lordship.

5. His excellency commenced his reply, by declaring himself satisfied with the answers I had given to the first two queries. He then repeated the words which had been used by Molavy Suddun, that his eldest son was deranged in his mind, and unequal to such a charge; and that this was the reason for his nominating the second as his deputy.

6. I replied, that a matter of this importance could not be determined upon such slight grounds as a mere belief of a derangement of mind. His excellency prevented me from proceeding, by saying, with signs of anger, that he conceived he had the positive right of appointing

ing as his nayeb, or deputy, any person he chose. I answered, that if his excellency conceived he had this right, why was he so anxious to make it a public act of the British government, by desiring the assistance of its representatives, Mr. Wellesley and Colonel Scott, at the ceremony? That, however, this was not the point in question. That his excellency must well recollect the terms in which the appointment of a deputy was mentioned in the paper, by which his excellency had consented to the second proposition, namely, that his son, who was to be appointed as his deputy, should, in the event of any accident befalling his excellency on his travels, be confirmed by the Company's government, in the musnud; that this included a proposition very different from a temporary charge, and that his excellency could hardly forget, that it was by an exercise of this right of interference of the Company's government, in the legal succession to the musnud, and which his excellency would now seem to deny that he himself was in the possession of it. His excellency acknowledged that these were the terms in which his deputy had been mentioned, and said they might be altered. This, I observed, would be a dangerous precedent; but that, at all events, nothing could be done in regard to it, without the positive sanction of the most noble the Governor-general; and that, as his lordship was proceeding to this quarter, his excellency would probably have an opportunity of discussing the point in person. That Mr. Wellesley, however, could not consent to any delay taking place in the delivery of the letters for the aumils of the ceded countries, in consequence of a discussion of this nature; and that I was directed to request his excellency would give orders for their being sent. His excellency assured me that he had given orders for that purpose. I then took my leave.

(Signed) G. Mercer, Sec.

A true copy. N. B. Edmonstone, Sec. to Government.

Copies of all correspondence between the hon. Henry Wellesley and the Governor-general, or the Governor-general in Council; and between the Adjutant-general of the Bengal army and the Governor-general, or the Governor-general in Council; together with the enclosures referred to in the said correspondence; from the month of October, 1802, to the month of March, 1803, inclusive; relative to the means taken for the reduction and expulsion of the Rajahs of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, and the Rajahs of Cutchura and Titteah;

AND

Copies of all communications made from the Bengal government to the Court of Directors, or to the Secret Committee, relative to the reduction and expulsion of the Rajahs of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, and that of the Rajahs of Cutchura and Titteah.

Extract, Bengal Political Consultations, 31st March, 1803.

No. 15.

Lieutenant-governor of the Ceded Provinces to his excellency the most noble Marquis Wellesley, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to enclose, for your excellency's information, a copy of a letter which I addressed to his excellency the Commander in Chief, on the 2d instant, with the enclosures and copy of the letters in reply from the Adjutant-general.

2. Bugwunt Sing, the Talookdar of Sasnee, from being the proprietor of a small zemindary on the frontiers of the Etawah district, has gradually raised himself to opulence and consideration, by the arbitrary exactions which the possession of two strong forts (which the weakness of the former government had allowed him to hold unmolested) has enabled him to levy on travellers and traders passing through his talook.

3. In forming the settlement for 1209, no engagements were concluded between the British government and Bugwunt Sing, because he did not hold his talook immediately from the Vizier's government, but from the Aumil of Khas Gunge, who was responsible to the Vizier, and subsequently to the British government for the revenues of it.

4. I was induced, from an anxiety to preserve the tranquillity of the country, at a time when the general settlement was incomplete, to authorize the collector to allow Bugwunt Sing to hold the sayer duties of his talook, under certain restrictions, for one year. His contumacy, however, appearing to increase in proportion to the lenity manifested by government, I deemed it necessary, in order to deter others from preferring the same unreasonable demands, to consult the Commander in Chief on the expediency of forming a detachment for the purpose of reducing

reducing him to a due obedience to the orders of government.

5. Should Bugwunt Sing continue to persist in rejecting the terms which have been offered to him, I have no doubt, that the force which the Commander in Chief has directed to assemble at Khas Gunge, will be fully equal to the reduction of his forts, and I am happy to inform your excellency that, with the exception of two or three inferior talookdars, in the district of Etawah, the plan for the new settlement appears to have afforded general satisfaction.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Camp Besulpore,
11th November, 1802.

No. 16.

To his excellency General G. Lake, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose two letters of the 27th and 28th ultimo from the collector of Etawah.

2. As the decision of government upon the measures to be pursued in regard to the persons mentioned in these letters, must in a great measure depend upon the immediate means which your excellency may possess of detaching a force to punish their contumacy, without detriment to the other branches of the public service, I am induced to lay these letters before your excellency for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in your excellency's judgment, any arrangement can be formed for the detaching a force sufficient to answer the object of reducing those refractory Zemindars to a due obedience to the orders of government, without materially interfering with the necessary duties of the troops stationed in their vicinity.

3. Should you excellency be enabled to detach a sufficient force for the purposes stated in the accompanying letters, I entertain a confident hope, that the speedy and effective measures used in this instance may obviate the necessity of employing them in others, while a submission, on the part of government, to the contumacious demands of those Zemindars, would, I fear, induce many others to prefer similar claims, which could not be granted without a dereliction of the authority and plans of the government. At the same time, I am not without apprehension, that the state of the detachments at Shakeabad and Khas Gunge may render it impracticable to furnish the force required.

4. When your excellency may have been enabled to form a judgment on the propriety of detaching the force required, may I request that you will direct information to be given to Mr. Cunyngham, the collector of Etawah, of your intentions, as the advanced period of the season requires that a speedy decision should be formed on the contents of his letters, and conditional orders will be in the mean time forwarded to that gentleman, to take such measures as may be deemed advisable in conformity to the tenor of the intimation he may receive from your excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WELLESLEY.

Camp, Pilebret,
2d November, 1802.

No. 17.

To the hon. Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-governor, and the commissioners of the Ceded Countries.

Hon. Sir, and Gentlemen,

In continuation of my report of the 9th instant, respecting Burjwan Sing, Zemindar of Phurra, in Shakeabad, I have the honour to submit copies of representations from Aga Ally Khan, Tehsildar of Shakeabad, whom I deputed to the Zemindar for the purpose of endeavouring to accommodate matters with him, and thereby avoiding the necessity of employing a military force against them. Upon deputing the Tehsildar, I instructed him to endeavour to obtain an increase upon the jumma of the mahal for the last year, and the separation of the sayer from it, but if he could not carry the latter point, to receive separate engagements for the sayer for one year, at such jumma as might appear to him fair and equitable.

3. The amount sayer, as stated by the Jemadar, is 18,000 per annum, of which he obliges 2,000 to be expended as sadaburt, to travellers, &c. and the following are the terms now offered by him: *viz.* 17,000 rupees for the mal, and 8,000 rupees for the sayer.

4. When this offer is contrasted with that made to me by Suddanund, for the mal, which amounted to 22,000 rupees, and with the amount which the Tehsildar is of opinion may be collected this year from the sayer, *viz.* 20,000 rupees, after allowing for the loss which may occur by some merchants having left the Gunge,

Gunge, the loss to government is so considerable, that I do not consider myself authorised to accept the Zemindar's offer, without the hon. board's sanction.

5. The chief arguments in favour of accepting the Zemindar's offer are, that it will be unnecessary to employ a military force against him, and that the peace and quiet of that part of the country will be secured, while on the other hand, a compliance with it is objectionable, as tending to induce other Zemindars to heighten their demands, and to require equal, if not greater, concession from government.

6. Although the Tehsildar insists that the Gunge is not of that strength as to require battering cannon, and that a detachment of two companies would be equal to the service to be performed, still, as Lieutenant Colonel Blair, of whose professional knowledge and ability I have the highest opinion, maintains that it would require the whole of the five companies stationed at Skekoabad, with battering cannon, which must be brought from Futteh Ghur, it therefore appears absolutely incumbent upon me to submit the Zemindar's offer to your consideration and decision, in place of wholly rejecting it, as such negotiation would render it immediately necessary to form a detachment of such strength as Colonel Blair deems adequate to the service, and to detach three or four companies from the 1st battalion 11th regiment, stationed at this place, for the purpose of occupying Shehebad, and protecting that frontier during Colonel Blair's absence.

7. Another objection which attaches to rejecting the present offer is, that Burdwan Sing, renting Cothta in the Mahratta government, where I am informed he has built a new gunge, it may be expected, in the event of being dispossessed, that he will succeed in carrying with him several of the merchants and traders, by which the sayer collections from Purrah will be materially diminished; I am the more apprehensive that this will be the case from knowing that the merchants, &c. are extremely well satisfied with his management, and they have every reason for being so, as their property is well protected and secured; and as he generally reimburses them for any losses which may occasionally occur by theft or robbery.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) R. Cunyngham, Col.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) Grœme Mercer, A. Sec.

Etawah, Oct. 27, 1802.

(Copy.)

To the honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Governor, and the commissioners of the ceded countries.

Bareilly.

Honourable Sir, and Gentlemen,

Having immediately upon the receipt of your orders of the 16th ultimo, granting me the conditionary power of concluding a settlement of Sayer with the Zemindars for one year, under separate engagements, communicated the purport of them to, Rajah Bugwunt Sing of Sasnee, I have now the honour to forward, for your consideration, a copy of his reply to my Perwannah.

2. From the terms of his reply you will be pleased to observe, that he pointedly resists the separation of the sayer from the land revenue, and declines the offer made to him to farm it under a separate engagement for the period of one year. His principal objections seem to be applied to the separation itself, a measure which, in my opinion, is in every point of view advisable, and which ought to be positively insisted upon.

3. After the difficulty I have experienced in endeavouring to carry your orders into execution, I do not expect to be able to induce this Zemindar to engage for the sayer separately, for one year, without having recourse to very serious measures against him; but I should hope he would be induced to engage for it, were the period extended to three years.

4. I am aware that a lease of the sayer, for such period, is in many points of view objectionable, especially as it leaves the measure in question to be insisted upon at a remote period, when probably the same compulsatory steps must be resorted to as may at present be pursued against him.

5. The military force in that part of the district being at present reduced in consequence of the relief of the troops not being completed, I think it necessary to state, that the present time does not appear by any means a favourable one for dispossessing him of the management of his lands, and for obtaining possession of his forts of Sasnee and Bidjeghur. The military force at present cantoned at Khas Gunge consists only of four companies of Sepoys (one company being detached at Anapshire); and, although I am but little versed in military matters, when I reflect that lieutenant-colonel Blair, commanding at Shekoabad, considers a detachment of five companies, with battering cannon

non, requisite for the expulsion of the petty Zemindar of Purrah (as stated in my address of yesterday), I must infer, that to dispossess so powerful a Zemindar as Rajah Bugwunt Sing must require at least a complete battalion of Sepoys.

6. If, therefore, the separation of the Sayer is at present to be insisted upon, and no greater concession granted to him by the British government than that already made him, of being allowed to farm it for one year. The troops at Khas Gunge must be reinforced from some other quarter, which arrangement can only be effected by a movement of those stationed at Shekoabad and this place.

7. It being materially necessary at this advanced season of the year that the point at issue should be decided as speedily as possible, I beg leave to request an early reply to his address, and have the honour to assure you that your orders shall be promptly carried into execution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. CUNYNGHAM, Col.

Etawah, 28th Oct. 1802.

(Copy)

To the Honourable HENRY WELLESLEY, Lieutenant-Governor of the ceded provinces.

SIR,—I have the honour, by direction of the commander in chief, to acknowledge his receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, with its enclosures, from the collector of Etawah: his excellency has ordered me to acquaint you in reply, that although it will not only be inconvenient, but attended with some risque to the internal peace of the country, to assemble a force sufficient to reduce the refractory Zemindars alluded to in Mr Cunyngham's letters, yet, under a thorough conviction of the necessity to adopt prompt and decisive measures to subdue the spirit of insubordination which has been manifested by Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Bidjeghur, his excellency has directed the under-mentioned detachment to be formed in the neighbourhood of Khas Gunge, and appointed lieutenant-colonel Blair to command the whole.

5 Companies	1st Bat.	2d Reg.
5 Companies	2d Bat.	2d Reg.
5 Companies	1st Bat.	8th Reg.
2d Battalion	12th Reg.	

Two battering eighteen-pounders, and two howitzers, with the necessary ammunition, stores, and intrenching tools, have been ordered out from Futteghur.

All accounts concur in stating the force which Bugwunt Sing is able to bring into the field to be very considerable; and his excellency conceiving it indispensably necessary to guard against the possibility of our troops receiving a check, has directed the commanding officers of Etawah, Ally Gunge, and Khas Gunge, to comply immediately with any requisition for military assistance, which shall be made to them by lieutenant-colonel Blair, to the full extent of their means.

The two troops of cavalry at Khas Gunge have been directed to join lieutenant-colonel Blair when called for; and major Middleton has been ordered to repair to Khas Gunge, with the two troops of cavalry of the third regiment, as soon as he shall be honoured with your permission to quit Bareilly.

The forts of Sasnee and Bidjeghur are represented to be of very considerable strength, and from their vicinity able to afford a ready support to each other, and at the same time to harass and impede the operations of a small body of troops.

These considerations would, in the present weak and dispersed state of the army in the ceded districts, have operated with his excellency to have recommended to postpone the engaging in any active military operations until a more considerable force could have been assembled, without hazarding the tranquillity of other parts of the country; but the force which has been allotted for the protection of Oude, and the ceded districts being scarcely sufficient for the common duties of peace, and at no time allowing of a disposable force being assembled of even two battalions, but withdrawing troops from situations whence they cannot well be spared; his excellency foreseeing no advantage to be looked for from delay, and apprehending if the conduct of Bugwunt Sing is permitted to pass unnoticed, this forbearance might produce the worst of consequences, and inspire other Zemindars with a similar spirit of resistance, he has judged it expedient to provide the means of bringing him to punishment, should he persist in refusing to accede to the just demands of government.

His Excellency regrets the delay in effecting the relief which must be caused by this business, and the danger to which the tranquillity of the districts of Etawah, Ally Gunge, and Shekoabad

abad may be exposed, for he is so convinced of the good policy to crush any spirit of resistance or insubordination, on its first appearance, that this last consideration supersedes, in his mind, others of a less important nature.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

Head-Quarters, Jusswuntnagur,
November 6, 1802.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) GRŒME MERCER,
Acting Secretary.

(Copy)

The Honourable HENRY WELLESLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

On the 6th instant I had the honour, by direction of the commander in chief, to address you on the subject of Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, and to state the measures which his excellency deemed it advisable to pursue in support of the authority of government.

Although the commander in chief had been given to understand the force which Bugwunt Sing might be able to collect upon an emergency was considerable, yet, by information obtained since his arrival at this place, it has been represented to be far greater than he had been led to suppose.

Various accounts agree in stating the probable number of men this zemindar can bring into the field at 20,000; and that the works of Bidjeghur are strong, well supplied with cannon, and the fort surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, faced with masonry, with a good glacis.

Notwithstanding the number of men, and strength of the fort, may be greatly exaggerated, the commander-in-chief deems it expedient to adopt every precautionary measure within his power, and, as far as possible, to guard against the probability of a repulse.

With this view, lieutenant-colonel Palmer has been ordered to proceed direct to Chindaussy, and to detach five companies of his own battalion, and the remaining five companies of major Ball's battalion to Khas Gunge.

Two additional eighteen-pounders, with an increased proportion of ammunition, have also been ordered for Futteh Ghur; and lieutenant-colonel Powell has been directed to stand fast till further orders.

The detachment, when formed, will consist of four troops of cavalry, four battalions of Sepoys, four 18 pounders, two howitzers, and, including the cavalry guns, ten 6 pounders.

His excellency has been strongly impressed with a sense of the propriety of dispossessing Bugwunt Sing of the strong holds of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, as from their situation, as long as they shall be allowed to remain in the hands of this or any other zemindar, they cannot but be dangerous to the peace and security of the country.

His excellency does not expect the detachment will be ready to advance from Khas Gunge before the commencement of next month; in the mean time, colonel Blair has been instructed to reduce the fort of Purna, in this district, should it be ultimately found necessary to do so.

Should subsequent advices point out the necessity of a larger detachment, it is his excellency's intention to call up a strong body of cavalry from Cannonge, &c.

(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant-General.

Shekoabad, 8th Nov. 1802.

No. 21.

Adjutant-general to J. Lumsden, Esq. chief secretary to the government.

Sir,—In the expectation of being enabled to afford some satisfactory information respecting the operations of the detachment employed against Rajah Bugwunt Sing, the commander-in-chief has deferred to communicate the few particulars worthy of notice which have as yet occurred; but as the siege of Sasnee is likely to be protracted beyond the time which was originally supposed, his excellency, has directed me to detail, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, the measures which have been taken towards the reduction of this place.

On the 12th December last, lieutenant-colonel Blair, with the force under his command, consisting of four troops of native cavalry, four battalions of native infantry, four 18-pounders, two 4 2-5th howitzers, and nine 6-pounders, took a position of about two miles distant from the fort of Sasnee.

Under the conviction of Rajah Bugwunt Sing refusing to accede to the terms intended to be offered on the part of government, which were the surrender

surrender of his forts, and the disbandment of his troops, Lieutenant-colonel Blair directed materials to be collected for making gabions and fascines, required for the construction of the batteries.

A sufficient number were not provided until the 27th ultimo, and, during the interval, no molestation was offered to the working parties by the enemy.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo, two posts were occupied, one on the south-east, and the other on the north-east faces of the fort, and the approaches were begun at the distance of 800 yards from the place.

In the course of that night the trenches were advanced 300 yards, and it was not until half-past nine o'clock in the morning of the 28th ultimo, that the enemy began to fire upon our troops, when they opened a severe cannonade from the first from eighteen, twelve, six, four, and three pounders, and a heavy fire of musketry and wall pieces from the courtway, which was continued throughout the day.

The only accident was that of a Seapoy having his arms shattered by a cannon shot.

During the nights of the 28th and 29th, the trenches were still further advanced, widened, and deepened, the fire from the fort in the night being inconsiderable, but heavy throughout the day, notwithstanding which, only one Seapoy has been slightly wounded.

Hitherto our troops has not returned the fire of the enemy, but his excellency expects our batteries would be ready to open by this day.

Rajah Diuram, of Hattross, who, from his family connection with Bugwunt Sing, is supposed inclined to assist him, having appeared in the vicinity of our camp with a considerable force, and the whole of that frontier being so weakly guarded, his excellency ordered the 6th regiment of native cavalry to proceed to Sasnee, and it in consequence marched from this on the 26th ultimo.

With a view to expedite the reduction of Bidjeghur, which is represented to be uncommonly strong, as well as to give protection to the country, the Commander in Chief has directed a company of artillery, and two companies of Lascars, from Cawnpore, with two 18-pounders, to join Lieutenant-colonel Blair, and it is his intention to order another regiment of cavalry to accompany it.

Lieutenant-colonel Gordon has been directed to assume the command of the artillery, and as the duty falls very severe upon Captain Wood, of the engineers, his excellency has ordered Ensign M'Dougal, of that corps, to repair to Sasnee without delay.

I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. Gerard, Act. Sec.

Head Quarters, Canonge,
2d *Jan.* 1803.

No. 22.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

On the 2d instant I had, by order of the Commander in Chief, the honour to detail to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, the operations of the detachment under Lieutenant-colonel Blair, employed in the reduction of Sasnee, and, by direction of his excellency, I now proceed to communicate such further particulars as have reached his knowledge.

During the forenoon of the 30th ult. the enemy fired but little from the fort; but, towards the evening, a sally was made from the place, directed against the post in the village opposite the S. E. angle and the head of the approaches, and supported by a strong body of infantry under the cover of the eastern face.

This attack was repulsed by the party in the village, assisted by a reinforcement ordered from the camp.

During the whole of the time a very heavy fire was kept up from the fort, and continued till the evening, when it slackened. Our loss was one Seapoy killed, two badly wounded. Throughout the whole of the 31st ultimo and the 1st and 2d instant, the enemy remained quiet, and the erection of the breaching battery was commenced upon in the night of the 2d. About seven o'clock, P. M. of the 3d instant, a vigorous sally was made on the trenches, and the post in the villages, by a large body of infantry, under cover of a heavy fire from the place, and, notwithstanding several of the enemy rushed impetuously into the trenches, the whole were speedily drawn back, with the loss of only one Sepoy on our side.

On the morning of the 4th, the date of the latest dispatches from Sasnee, the breaching and enfilading batteries were in a state of forwardness to afford a strong presumption

presumption of their being completed during that night, and in readiness to open in the course of the 5th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adjt. Gen.

Head Quarters, Canonge,
6th Jan. 1803.

No. 23.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In my letter of the 6th instant, I had the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to state the progress which had been made towards the reduction of Sasnee up to the 4th instant; and, in obedience to the orders of his excellency, I now proceed to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, of the occurrences which have taken place subsequent thereto.

The breaching and enfilading batteries were completed during the night of the 4th, and the guns opened on the fort in the morning of the 5th instant, and was continued with considerable effect throughout that day and the 6th.

The fire from the fort slackened greatly after our guns had opened, and was principally directed to the batteries with little effect, and without occasioning any loss or casualty on our side.

Early on the morning of the 7th instant, Lieutenant-colonel Blair, having been informed of a large body of the enemy's cavalry having taken post in front of the western face of the fort, detached Major Middleton with the sixth native regiment and four troops of the third regiment of cavalry against this party.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of Major Middleton's report, together with a list of killed, wounded, and missing.

His excellency is happy to find the spirited behaviour of the cavalry has been such as he was led to expect from the excellent state of discipline of these corps, and the zeal of their officers. The ground over which they charged is represented to have been very bad, interspersed with numerous wells, and to those latter are to be ascribed the number of missing. The loss of the enemy, although not officially mentioned, is stated in many private accounts to have been very great, and the fire from the gallopers is represented to have done much execution during the 7th instant; the curtains of the lower and upper forts, against which the fire of our batteries was directed, were much damaged, and had given way in several places, but not in that degree to ascertain when the breach would be practicable.

Serjeant Keyne, of the artillery, was killed on the evening of the 7th. Mr. Smith, Surgeon of the first regiment of cavalry, who was severely, and supposed to be mortally, wounded in the action of the 7th, is, by the last accounts, so much better as to afford hopes of recovery.

The fourth regiment of native cavalry, agreeable to the intimation conveyed in my former letter, leaves this to-morrow, on its route to Sasnee.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Canonge,
11th Jan. 1803.

No. 23.

Return of the killed and wounded of the sixth regiment.

Camp before Sasnee, 7th Jan. 1803.

Division under Major Middleton.

Killed, 2 Syces, 1 horse.

Wounded, 1 Havildar, 2 rank and file, 3 horses.

Missing, 3 rank and file, 4 horses.

Division under Major Nairne.

Killed, 1 rank and file, 2 Syces, 2 horses.

Wounded, 1 Havildar, 6 rank and file, 1 Syce, 8 horses.

Missing, 2 horses.

Total, 2 Havildars, 12 rank and file, 5 Syces, and 20 horses.

(Signed) R. Nairne, Major, Commanding 6th regt. Cav.

No. 24.

To Lieutenant-colonel Blair, commanding the detachment near Sasnee.

Sir,

Agreeable to your orders to reconnoitre round the fort, I proceeded with the cavalry, and finding, on my arrival near the Kuttra, that it had been abandoned by the enemy, I ordered Major Nairne, with two squadrons of the 6th regiment, and their gallopers, to proceed through it, at the same time gave directions for the place to be set on fire; shortly after, Major Nairne had got through the Kuttra, and proceeding round it to join me, a party of the enemy's cavalry came in sight, which I immediately proceeded to attack with the division then under me; and, although the cultivation on the ground was very high, and interspersed with

with old wells, I succeeded in cutting up some of the enemy, and putting the remainder to flight.

Major Nairne, with his division, was at the same time attacked by a large body of the enemy's cavalry from the fort, but after giving them a few rounds of round shot and grape, which Major Narine thinks must have done great execution, he charged and put them completely to the route.

Inclosed, I have the honour to send you a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and can only account for the latter but by the number of wells on the grounds we were obliged to charge over.

I am concerned to inform you, that Mr. Surgeon Smyth was very badly wounded.

Lieutenant Ryden, of the 3d regiment, and Colonel Thompson of the 6th regiment of cavalry, had each the misfortune to lose a horse on this service.

I have honour to be, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. MIDDLETON,
Major commanding the cavalry.

Camp near Sasnee,
7th Jan. 1803.

Return of the killed and wounded, third regiment of Native Cavalry.

Camp near Sasnee, 7th Jan. 1803.

Killed, none.
Wounded, 2 Syces, 1 horse.
Missing, 3 horses.
Total, 2 Syces, 4 horses.

(Signed) CHARLES MIDDLETON,
Major commanding 3d reg. Nat. Cav.

No. 25.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government.

SIR,

In my letter of the 11th instant, I had the honour, by the order of the Commander in Chief, to communicate to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, the operations of the detachment employed against Sasnee, up to the 8th instant.

Since that date to the 11th, the batteries have been constantly employed in breaching the outer and inner walls; and the effect caused by their fire affords a well-grounded hope that the breach would be practicable, and the assault given on the 13th and 14th instant.

It is with much concern I mention, that Lieutenant Bayle, of the artillery, was dangerously wounded by a cannon shot on the 8th instant.

The Commander in Chief has directed me to request you will acquaint his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, that the 4th regiment of native cavalry marched towards Sasnee on the 12th instant, and, as the resistance which has been made at this place, points out the necessity of employing more troops in the reduction of Bidjeghur, his excellency has directed the 2d battalion 17th regiment, and five companies of his majesty's 76th regiment, to proceed and join Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, and appointed the honourable Major-General St. John to the command of the troops employed against Rajah Bugwunt Sing.

His excellency has further directed me to say, the pressure of the moment has compelled him to authorize cattle to be hired for the conveyance of ammunition and stores, and people of different discriptions to be entertained, as necessary to carry on the public service.

His excellency has received the most satisfactory reports of the behaviour of the native infantry with Colonel Blair. The Sepoys have not only shown great steadiness and gallantry, but, with a chearfulness and patience highly to their credit, have undergone uncommon fatigue in carrying on approaches, and constructing the different works, a labour which the want of a corps of pioneers imposed upon them.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant-General.

Head Quarters, Canonge,
15th January, 1803

No. 26.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In my letter of the 15th instant, I had the honour to communicate to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, the progress of the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Blair, up to the 13th; and I am now directed, by the Commander in Chief, to request you will inform his Excellency in Council, that an express just arrived from Lieutenant Colonel Blair, brings the unwelcome intelligence of the failure of an attempt which was made to carry Sasnee by assault, on the morning of the 15th instant.

On the evening of the 14th instant, Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Blair, judging the breach to be practicable, ordered a party, consisting of nine grenadier companies, and six battalion companies, to storm a little before day break, and a false attack to be made at the same time on the right.

The storming party decended into the ditch, and had planted the ladders by which they were to ascend the opposite side, before they were discovered; but owing to the ditch being much deeper than was supposed, and the sinking of the ladders into the mud, they fell short many feet, and Major Ball, who commanded the party, after many ineffectual attempts to gain the opposite side, very judiciously drew off the party.

His excellency has to lament the loss of Captain John Morrison, of the 12th regiment, who was killed; our loss otherwise is stated to be inconsiderable, but at the dispatch of express, the returns of the killed and wounded had not been received.

His excellency, from the information which has yet reached him, has every reason to be satisfied with the behaviour of the troops, which appears to have been spirited and steady.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. Gerard,
Adjutant-General.

Head Quarters, Canonge,
17th January, 1803.

No. 27.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour, by order of the Commander in Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, a return of the killed and wounded in the assault of Sasnee, on the morning of the 15th instant.

His excellency is happy to be enabled to say, that the failure which unfortunately occurred, is in no measure to be ascribed to any want of gallantry or exertion in the troops, but solely to the shortness of the ladders, which, from the heavy pressure of the men in ascending, sunk many feet in the mud.

It appears, from the report of the leading officers, that the Sepoys were near fifteen minutes upon the ladders, struggling to gain the top of the wall, and all the time exposed to a heavy fire, which they bore with the greatest steadiness and resolution.

Lieutenant Colonel Blair, was endeavouring to collect materials for the construction of other ladders, but it would require some days before they could be completed.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. Gerard,
Adjutant-General.

Head Quarters, Canonge,
17th January, 1803.

Return of the killed and wounded of the detachment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Robert Blair.

Camp before Sasnee, 15th Jan. 1803.

1st battalion 2d regt. Native Infantry.
Killed, 1 Havildar, 7 Seapoys.
Wounded, 2 Havildars, 1 Naick, 12 Seapoys.

2d ditto, ditto.
Killed, 1 Seapoy.
Wounded, 2 Havildars, 7 Seapoys, 1 Bheastie.

1st battalion 8th regt. ditto.
Wounded, 2 Seapoys.

2d divis. 1st bat. 12th regt. ditto.
Wounded, 1 Seapoy.

2d bat. 12th ditto, ditto.
Killed, 1 Captain.
Wounded, 1 Lieutenant.

Total, killed, 1 Captain, 1 Havildar, 8 Seapoys. Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 4 Havildars, 1 Naick, 22 Seapoys, 1 Bheastie.

(Signed) N. Cumberlege,
Major of Brigade.
(Signed) Rob. Blair,
Lt. Col. Commanding Detacht.

N. B. Twenty men scorched by the pots filled with powder, which were thrown into the ditch by the enemy.

No. 28

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, that, with a view to expedite the reduction of the fort of Sasnee his excellency marched from Canonge with the 1st regiment of cavalry, and reached this place on the 31st ultimo.

Upon examining the fort, his excellency was sorry to observe there was little prospect of its being reduced until the arrival of a supply of ammunition, then on its way from Allahabad.

Owing to the battery having been established at such a distance as prevented it

it bearing on the fausse breys, the principal obstacle to the passage to the ditch, his excellency, in order to remedy this error, directed the approaches to be advanced two hundred yards towards the place, and materials to be collected for the construction of a new battery.

While this work was carrying on, the Commander in Chief judged it advisable to invest the place as close as possible, and, accordingly, on the morning of the 8th instant, the cavalry under Colonel Macan took up such positions round the place as seemed best calculated to prevent the escape of the Rajah, and the admission of succours, at the same time a detachment of infantry, composed of a company of the 76th regiment, and ten companies of Seapoys, under Major Ochterlony, was directed to attack the Gunge, or Cuttra, on the south-west side of the fort, and within three hundred yards of it, opposite the gate leading out from that quarter towards Mussawn, Coel, and Hattross.

The Gunge was carried without any loss on our side, the enemy offering but a feeble resistance: five of them were killed in the place.

In the course of that forenoon an attempt was made to recover the Cuttra; but the attack was repulsed without any other casualties on our part than two Seapoys being wounded. The loss of the enemy, by the best information, appears to have been about eighty killed, and nearly the same number wounded.

Last night, about eight o'clock, the Rajah, and greater part of the garrison, evacuated the fort, taking advantage of the uncommon darkness of the night, which enabled them to elude the videts, and push through between the parties which were posted round the place.

The fort was immediately taken possession of, and three regiments of cavalry were instantly pushed on to Bidjeghur, for the purpose of preventing any of the late garrison of Sasnee entering that place; and, during the night, fifteen companies of infantry were sent to support them.

After leaving a force equal to the retaining Sasnee, his excellency means to move the rest of the army to Bidjeghur to-morrow morning.

It appears, from reports just received, that no part of the garrison of Sasnee has entered Bidjeghur, the few that attempted it having been cut in pieces by the cavalry; and that the Rajah is in Mussawn, a fort of his in the Mahratta districts.

The Commander in Chief has directed me to say, that he has every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and desire to afford every assistance calculated to forward the public service, which have been evinced by the honourable Major-general St. John, and other officers of the detachment, and the troops have shown a patience and cheerfulness, under severe fatigue, which does them great credit.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GERARD, Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sasnee,
12th Feb. 1803.

No. 29.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government.

SIR,

In my letter of the 12th instant, I had the honour to communicate to you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, the Commander in Chief's intention to march to Bidjeghur on the 13th instant.

His excellency accordingly moved to this place, on the morning of that day, with the principal part of the army, and took up such position as appeared in his judgment best calculated to prevent any succours being thrown in. The Killedar, Rajah Ram Chobbie, was summoned to deliver up the place, under the promise of the lives of the garrison being spared, and he was given to understand an immediate compliance might entitle him to the favourable consideration of government.

To this an evasive reply was returned, requesting a delay of a few days, in order that he might be enabled to obtain the orders of Rajah Bugwunt Sing, whose servant he was, and without whose sanction he could not surrender the fort. As they kept up a heavy fire from the fort, from the first appearance of our troops before it, and people were observed busy in repairing the works and cutting out embrasures, his excellency concluded the request for a few days delay was merely a feint to gain time, and accordingly directed it to be notified to the Killedar, that no message would in future be received which was not accompanied by an offer of the immediate surrender of Bidjeghur.

In the mean time every exertion was used

used to collect materials for the construction of the batteries; but, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, they could not be commenced upon until the evening of the 19th instant.

Yesterday morning they opened, and, judging by the effect already produced, his excellency is hopeful the breach may be practicable in seven or eight days.

The troops, independent of the severe duty they are necessarily exposed to, have undergone, with the greatest cheerfulness, the labour of carrying on the approaches, and constructing the batteries, and his excellency, from considerations of justice and equity, has directed working-money to be paid to them, which he trusts will meet the approbation of his Excellency in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant-General.

Bidjeghur,
22d February, 1803.

No. 30.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour, by order of the Commander in Chief, to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, that the fort of Bidjeghur was evacuated last night; several of the garrison were killed in attempting to effect their escape, many are taken, but the principal leaders have escaped.

The flight of the enemy was early perceived by the advanced parties, and every exertion made to interrupt them, but, owing to the uncommon darkness of the night, assisted by heavy rain, the majority got off.

Ever since the arrival of the troops at this place, the weather has been very severe, attended with almost constant rain and storms of wind; notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the breach was made practicable yesterday evening, and was to have been stormed at a quarter past five o'clock this morning.

Our loss, during the siege, has only been four Sepoys; but it is with extreme sorrow I report to you, for the information of his Excellency in Council, the death of that meritorious officer, Lieutenant-Colonel James Gordon, of the artillery, who was killed this morning by the explosion of a magazine of powder in the fort, together with several Sepoys, gun Lascars, and other people.

It has not yet been ascertained if the explosion was in consequence of accident or design, although there are some grounds to ascribe it to the latter.

The fort of Bidjeghur is of uncommon strength, and, at no considerable expense, may, in his excellency's opinion, be rendered a valuable acquisition. His excellency feels it a justice incumbent on him to mention the zeal and alacrity which has been displayed throughout, by the honourable Major-General St. John, Colonel St. Ledger, Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner, and the whole of the officers of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry.

The troops have upon all occasions shown the greatest gallantry and steadiness, and submitted to extreme labour, under a severity of weather hitherto unknown at this season, without a murmur.

Captain Wood, of the engineers, is entitled to his excellency's fullest approbation for the ability he has shown, and unremitting fatigue he has undergone.

To the late Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, the Commander in Chief feels himself particularly indebted for his exertions, directed by uncommon zeal and ability.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GERARD, Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Bidjeghur,
28th Feb. 1803.

To Lieutenant-colonel John Gerard, Adjutant-general.

SIR,

I am directed, by his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters to the 28th ultimo, inclusive, reporting the progress and success of the measures adopted by his excellency the Commander in Chief, for the reduction of the forts of Sasnee and Bidjeghur.

His Excellency in Council entertains a just sense of the zeal and alacrity displayed throughout this service, by the honourable Major-general St. John, Colonel St. Leger, Lieutenant-colonel Gardiner, the late Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, Captain Wood, of the engineers, and in general by all the officers of the different corps employed against Rajah Bugwunt Sing; and he deeply regrets the

the severe loss which the public service has sustained by the death of Lieutenant-colonel Gordon.

His Lordship in Council accordingly requests, that his excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to communicate these sentiments to the officers employed under his excellency's command at Sasnee and Bidjeghur, and that he will notify, in public orders to the army, the high approbation of the Governor-general in Council of the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the troops, and of the readiness with which they submitted to extreme labour, under circumstances of peculiar hardship from the unusual severity of the weather.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. LUMSDEN, Chief Sec.

Fort William,
17th March, 1803.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, that, with a view to preserve the tranquillity of the country, and to repel any hostile movements which might be made by Rajah Bugwunt Sing, his excellency left the first battalion eighth regiment, and a squadron of the second regiment of cavalry, under Major Ball, in Sasnee, and the second battalion twelfth regiment, under Major Ochterlony, in Bidjeghur.

His excellency is desirous to have the benefit of Colonel Kyd's opinion respecting the alterations necessary to put the latter place in a proper state of defence, and of the expense which would attend it, previous to submitting any specific propositions on this point to his Excellency in Council.

In the mean time the Commander in Chief has authorized such slight repairs being made, as were requisite to the immediate security of the place.

On the 3d, the remainder of the infantry marched to Secundra, and on the 4th instant the cavalry, conformable to the wishes of the honourable the Lieutenant-governor. Previous to the fall of Bidjeghur, his excellency had apprized Mr. Guthrie, the acting magistrate of the district of Furruckabad, that, in the event of its being necessary to use coercive means, Addkerin, Zemindar of Catchoura, and Himmit Sing, Zemindar of Erah and Bajoura, a force would, in a few days, be in readiness to enforce the measures of government.

Early on the morning of the 3d, Mr. Guthrie advised his excellency of Addkerin and Himmit Sing having offered to acquiesce in any terms which might be proposed; and, during that night, a letter was received from Mr. Guthrie, stating a final agreement having been concluded, and requesting two companies of Seapoys might be sent to him, for the purpose of taking possession of the fort of Catchoura, which was to be evacuated at nine o'clock on the night of the 4th.

Two companies of Seapoys, under Captain Muller, were accordingly sent to Mr. Guthrie; and there appearing to his excellency to be no further occasion to keep the army assembled, the different corps were directed to march on the 5th instant towards their respective places of destination; but as his excellency intended to proceed towards Cawnpore on the evening of the 4th, and apprehending, from the known character of Addkerin, the possibility of his endeavouring to break the engagements he had entered into, instructions were left with General St. John to afford any additional assistance which Mr. Guthrie might call for.

Late in the evening of the 4th, the garrison of Cutchoura decidedly refused to send out the guns conformable to stipulation, and showed such strong symptoms of hostility, that, on being apprized of these circumstances, General St. John ordered the 1st and 4th regiments of cavalry to advance immediately to Cutchoura, and the rest of the army to follow in the morning.

The appearance of the cavalry seems to have operated on the fears of Addkerin, who immediately admitted Captain Muller and the Sepoys into the outer part of the fort; upon which, conceiving every thing to be settled, Colonel Macan directed the 1st regiment of cavalry to return to Secundra, and General St. John ordered the army to break up.

The part of the fort to which Captain Muller was admitted was surrounded by high walls; and, after being delayed there for several hours under various pretences, a gun was run out from the upper fort loaded with grape, which raked the passage in which the Seapoys were drawn up, and the parapets of the walls

on each side were immediately lined with about eight hundred well-armed men; when a message was received from Addkerin, that if the Seapoys did not immediately retire, the whole would be put to death.

Captain Muller, seeing no possibility of maintaining his position, hemmed in as he was by high walls, and so superior a force, prudently retreated, and with the Seapoys was allowed to pass unmolested.

A short time afterwards, however, a heavy fire was opened from the fort upon the fourth regiment of cavalry, which was encamped at a little distance.

The Commander in Chief, who was distant about six miles, upon learning the situation of affairs, immediately proceeded towards the fort, and, in the course of the 5th instant, the whole army was re-assembled, and took up its position before the place.

The conduct of Addkerin has been marked throughout by duplicity, and not without strong suspicions of intended treachery.

During the time our troops were in the outer part of the fort, he used every persuasion likely to induce Mr. Russell, Captain Muller, and Lieutenant Jones, to go to him in the inner fort, unattended by any Sepoys; but as from appearances, and his behaviour throughout, they saw good reasons to distrust his intention, they refused to enter the inner fort, unless accompanied by the troops.

At his request, however, a Soubadar was sent to him, who met with very unbecoming treatment, and upon his refusing to bring up the gentlemen, and to order the Sepoys to retire, he was threatened with the loss of life.

To day his excellency received a letter from Addkerin, a translation of which I have the honour to enclose, together with his excellency's reply; and, strict as the conditions proposed are, after what has passed, the Commander in Chief did not conceive it would have been compatible with the honour of government to have offered any terms short of unconditional surrender.

In conclusion, the Commander in Chief directs me to say, that the assertion in Addkerin's letter of having been treated with indignity by Mr. Russell, and of hostilities having been begun by our troops, have no foundation in truth.

The Commander in Chief considers the turning our troops out of the fort paramount to a declaration of war, but, independent of this circumstance, the fire commenced from the fort, and has continued unabating ever since.

The place is of considerable strength, with a numerous and well-appointed garrison, but his excellency is hopeful it will not out hold many days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. Gerard,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters, Catchoura,
7th March, 1803.

Translation of a letter received from Karoor Addkerin, Zemindar of Catchoura, dated 7th March, 1803.

After the usual compliments.

In consequence of a message received from Mr. Russell, I waited upon him at Mecitchy, and accompanied him from thence to Akserly, and accepted the terms of settlement which were proposed to me for the districts of Dihooliser, and Cutchoura, and obtained leave to proceed to Cutchoura for the purpose of sending out the guns and ammunition.

I admitted the company of Sepoys which came along with me into the fort, intending early in the morning to go to Mr. Russell with all the guns, &c.

Mr. Russell came to the fort very early in the morning, and, in terms of anger and reproach, ordered me to evacuate and deliver up the fort, desiring me to go immediately, and to take my people with me, and treated me with great disrespect.

Perceiving this, my soldiers conceived it improper to quit the fort under such circumstances of disgrace, and prepared to resist.

Just then the Sepoys went away. Soon afterwards the Dewan Sooka Loll and the Mulavi arrived from Aksooly, and having restored peace to my mind they departed. A short time had elapsed when four or five troopers galloped after two or three of my people, whom they wounded with their swords, and thus began hostilities.

My people, seeing no alternative, fired two or three matchlocks.

My evil destiny has created this misunderstanding. I never meant to wage war, nor do I now.

You are master and ruler of the country. If, out of your great bounty, you will cast a favourable eye on me, and allow me to reside in this place, it will be an act of mercy and great kindness.

I am ready to pay the stipulated revenue,

venue, to be perfectly obedient, and never to shelter myself behind any excuse, and whatever you shall order respecting me shall be fulfilled.

True translate,
(Signed) J. GERARD, P. T.
Camp before Catchoura,
7th March, 1803.

Reply of his excellency the Commander in Chief to Kakoor Addkerin, 7th March, 1803.

After having so wantonly broken your faith in refusing to evacuate and deliver up the fort of Catchoura, agreeably to the terms of your agreement with Mr. Russell, and treated the troops who went with you to receive possession of the place, with harshnesss and contempt, turning them out of the fort, and thereby proclaiming war, the only terms which can now be granted are, that you shall deliver up the fort, the garrison, your children and self, to the Commander in Chief, to be disposed of as he shall judge proper. No promise of future favour to you or your people is to be understood to be granted.

If these terms are accepted, they must be fulfilled by sun-rise to-morrow morning, and the garrison are to leave their arms in the fort, and march out unarmed.

(Signed) J. GERARD, P. Trans.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In my letter of the 7th instant, I had the honour, by order of the Commander in Chief, to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council, of the measures his excellency had felt it necessary to pursue in regard to Addkerrin, Zemindar of Catchoura.

The trenches were commenced upon on the night of the 8th instant, but owing to the hardness of the soil and the distance it was found requisite to carry them, it was impossible to commence upon the breaching battery until the night of the 11th. The battery was, however, finished in the course of that night, and opened a little after sun-rise of the morning of the 12th instant.

Before evening the outer wall was completely breached, and the rampart of the inner fort so much damaged, that two hours more day light would have effected a practicable breach.

Between seven and eight o'clock at night, the enemy rushed out of the fort with the intention to force their way through the chain of post by which they were surrounded. They were immediately attacked by the advanced parties, and pursued for four miles with great slaughter. Among the killed are Hunserage Sing, second son to Add Kerin, the Rajah's Dewan, and four of his principal commanders; the number of private men who fell is very great.

It is with extreme concern his excellency has to report the death of that able and gallant officer, Major Nairne, of the 6th regiment of cavalry, who was killed by a matchlock ball at the head of his corps, when leading it on to the charge. This much-lamented officer had, on every occasion, distinguished himself by the greatest bravery, judgment, and skill, and his professional merits were so eminent, that his excellency cannot but consider his loss as a public misfortune.

Cornet Pollock, of the 1st regiment of native cavalry, died this morning of the wounds which he received last night.

Lieutenant Cornish, of the 1st, and Cornet Ralph, of the 6th regiment of cavalry were also wounded, but it is hoped not dangerously; Cornet Dickson, of the 6th regiment, was wounded on the 8th, but is now doing well. Our loss, otherwise, has not been considerable.

His excellency feels greatly indebted to the zealous exertions of the honourable Major-general St. John, Colonels St. Leger and Macan, of the cavalry; Captains Green, of the artillery, and Wood, of the engineers; and to the commanding officers of the different corps of cavalry, artillery, and infantry; and to the whole of the officers and troops.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. GERARD,
Persian Translator.

Head Quarters, Catchoura,
13th March, 1803.

Extract

Extract BENGAL JUDICIAL *Consultations in the Department of Ceded Provinces, the 7th October,* 1803.

No. 18.

To John Fombelle, Esq. Secretary to the Government for the Affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier.

SIR, *Fort William.*

Annexed I beg leave to transmit copies of letters on the subject of the refractory conduct of Rajah Chuttersaul and Chutter Sing, of Tutteah, and of Oody Chund Chowdry, of Bimollah, which I request you will lay before his excellency the most noble the Governor-general in Council.

Respecting the disposition of Oody Chund towards this government, I beg leave to refer to my addresses of the 31st May, 30th July, and 9th August last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RYLEY,
Judge and Magistrate.

Zillah Etawah,
September 20th, 1803.

(Copies.)

To his Excellency General Gerard Lake, Commander in Chief.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters this day received from the Magistrate of Cawnpoor, and Captain White, commanding the Sebundy corps stationed in the district of Etawah.

I have sent copies of the above to Colonel Vandubur; a copy of my letter to that gentleman I have also the honour to annex, for your excellency's information.

By a Persian paper, enclosed in Mr. Stracey's letter, it appears that Rajah Chutter Sall and Chutter Sing, with four or five thousand men and two guns, a few nights ago, plundered an indigo manufactory, and murdered the person in charge of it, and on the 8th instant, a salt golah belonging to the honourable Company at Meagung, the contents of which they sent on carts in the middle of the day to their fort of Tutteah, in the districts of Etawah; by the same account it appears, that they have stationed people at the ferries of the river Ganges, and plundered every boat and passenger they meet with.

I shall of course, require him and Chutter Sing to attend to answer the charge lodged against them, which, if they refuse to do, their disaffection being so very apparent, I hope your excellency will be pleased to order their fort to be immediately destroyed, or garrisoned by our troops, and the proprietors, if not apprehended, declared rebels against the state; for but little peace and tranquillity can be expected in that part of the country while they are permitted, in open defiance to all authority, to ravage and plunder the country around them.

Respecting the conduct of Oody Chund, I had the honour of addressing your excellency before, and I have little more to add upon the subject, than to suggest for your consideration the propriety of his fort of Birseeah being immediately destroyed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RYLEY,
Judge and Magistrate.

Zillah Etawah,
17th September, 1803.

To John Ryley, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Etawah.

Sir,

On the 10th instant, I transmitted three representations respecting the depredations of Rajah Chutter Saul, and his nephew, Chutter Sing, with a copy of my letter to Colonel Coningham, and now transmit copies of two more papers of information on the same subject.

The officers and men under the command of Colonel Coningham being extremely harassed and fatigued, it was, I understand, impossible for them to execute the duty I requested. They have, consequently, continued their march, and arrived here this morning; I have applied to the commanding officer here, to supply such force as he may think the nature of the service may require, and which I hope will leave this to-morrow morning at furthest.

As Rajah Chutter Saul and his nephew, Rajah Chutter Sing, will probably fly from this district on the appear-

ance of the force proceeding against them and enter your's, I have to request that you will use every exertion in your power to cause their apprehension; but as I understand they have been repairing the fort which was lately dismantled, a military force from your quarter may be necessary, either of infantry or cavalry, I therefore, beg leave to intimate the propriety of your being prepared, and for you to apply to Colonel Macan, or the commanding officer within your neighbourhood.

Since writing the above, Colonel Voke (the officer in command here) has informed me, that the whole force he can possibly spare, consists of two subaltern officers and about 240 men, including the native officers, and two guns complete; the officers who may have the command of this party, I shall direct to acquaint you with every circumstance, but, as the party is extremely small, the necessity of your making the applications intimated in the preceding para. becomes indispensably necessary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN STRACEY, Mag.
Cawnpore,
12th September, 1803.

To John Ryley, Esq. Magistrate of Zillah Etawah.

Sir,

Accompanying I transmit an extract of my letter of the 12th instant, to Lieut. Baldock, commanding the detachment proceeding against the Tetteah Rajah, and his nephew, for your information.

Lieutenant Baldock will arrive at Bellore this day, and I think it is most probable that the Rajah will immediately fly from the districts, I have, therefore, to hope you have made the application to the commanding officer in your neighbourhood, recommended in my letter of the 12th instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN STRACEY, Mag.
Cawnpore,
15th September, 1803.

Extract from a letter to Lieutenant Baldock, commanding a detachment proceeding on service, dated 12th September, 1803.

As Rajah Chutter Saul and his nephew may, probably, on the appearance of the force under your command, fly into the Etawah district to their fort at Tetteah, I have written to the magistrate (Mr. Ryley) to apply for a force in that quarter to assist you, and I have to request, that you will acquaint that gentlemen with every occurrence that you may deem of importance, and, that you keep me well informed of your proceedings, to enable you to do which with greater celerity, I send with you ten of my sowars and ten peons, who have directions to obey your orders on all occasions.

Should Rajah Chutter Saul and his nephew fly into the Etawah district, you will of course follow them, acquainting Mr. Ryley therewith, as well as with every other circumstance, as stated in the preceding pergunnah, and obey Mr. Ryley's directions while in that district.

A true extract,
(Signed) JOHN STRACEY, Mag.

To John Ryley, Esq. Magistrate of Zillah Etawah.

Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I have just now apprehended a spy amongst the Sepoys of the guard at your bungalore.

He confesses that he was sent along with an agent, or Mootsudi, of Ody Chund from Binseah, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of troops at Mynporee and Shekoabad. The Mootsudi, after dispatching a man (a shepherd) from this with intelligence that there is one company of Sepoys at this place, proceeded this morning towards Shekoabad. He is mounted on a small white tattoo, and unattended. I have sent six horsemen in pursuit of him to endeavour to apprehend him.

The spy further states that Ody Chund has repaired the fort of Bensiah, deepened the ditch, and mounted six pieces of cannon upon it.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) M. WHITE,
Cap. com. Etawah, S. C.
Meenparee, Sept. 12th, 1803.

P. S. From the general spirit of revolt which the zemindars of this country exhibited on the small check which our troops received at Shekoabad, and particulary the delinquency of Ody Chund, I take the liberty of saying, that until his fort is reduced, and himself expelled the country, we cannot, without extreme vigilance, remain in safety in this district. I would recommend Binseah being reduced as soon as possible,

possible, and garrisoned by two companies of Sepoys, or more if they can be spared.

(Signed) M. White.

To colonel Vandeleur, commanding a detachment, &c. Jelassor.

Sir,—I lose not a moment in forwarding, for your information, a copy of a letter from the magistrate of Cawnpore. Rajah Chutter Saul is the proprietor of Tetteah, which fort was dismantled by a detachment from our army at the termination of the last campaign; and as, from private intelligence from the collector, I understand he is in open rebellion, and that he has placed horse and foot, with some small guns, on the banks of the river, to cut off communication, and as it appears by the enclosed that Rajah Chutter Saul has been repairing his fort in the district under my jurisdiction, I consider it my duty to acquaint you with the circumstance, that a sufficient detachment may be ordered to co-operate with that mentioned to have been sent from colonel Nokes's battalion for the purpose of reducing the Rajah to obedience, and levelling or garrisoning his fort, which ever may hereafter be deemed most advisable.

By the enclosed copies of letters from captain White, it appears Ody Chund, whole disaffection to our government I have long suspected, has been acting in a manner which presumptively proves my suspicions were not erroneously founded.

This man's fort is in the vicinity of Tetteah; and on adverting to the whole of his conduct, I am of opinion, that his fort should be reduced with as little delay as possible, and I shall address his excellency the commander-in-chief upon the subject.

It is my intention to join your detachment to-morrow morning, should this intelligence not induce you to move towards Shekoabad, or order a detachment that way, in which case I think my services may be necessary with the detachment wherever it may proceed to in the district.

I hope you will be able to relieve the party I brought to this place, as their services are particularly required at Meenpoory.

I am, &c.

(Signed) John Ryley, Magis.

Ferozabad, 15th Sept. 1803.

No. 19.

To Robert Cunyngham, Esq. or the magistrate for the time being of Zillah Etawah.

Sir,——I am directed, by his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Ryley's letter of the 20th ultimo, and its several enclosures.

2. His excellency in council approves of Mr. Ryley's conduct, as mentioned in that gentleman's letter to his excellency the commander-in-chief of the 17th ultimo.

3. His excellency in council entirely approves of Mr Ryley's suggestion to reduce the forts of Tetteah and Benseah, and trusts that, under the orders of his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, proper measures have been already adopted for effecting that purpose.

4. The magistrate of Cawnpore has been already authorized to issue a proclamation, offering rewards for the apprehension of Rajah Chuttersal, and his adherents. Should the person above-mentioned, or any of his adherents, be taken alive, and delivered over to the Civil power, they must be committed to take their trial for treason and rebellion at Etawah or Cawnpore, as circumstances of the case shall render necessary.

5. His excellency in Council, adverting to the several representations which have been made by Mr. Ryley on the subject of Oudy Chund's supposed disaffection, at the same time observes, that the magistrate of Cawnpore has made the following favourable report to that zemindar's apparent allegiance to government, to so late a date as the 19th ultimo. The magistrate of the above district writes on the 5th ultimo: I have written to Ody Chund Coudry, and the zemindars of Suragepore, commending them for his conduct in sending people to assist the police officers at Canonge; the other for not allowing the Rajah (of Futteah) to have any intercourse with his zemindarry; and again on the 19th ultimo I have written to Ody Chund, and the zemindar of Suragepore, suitable letters for their apparent allegiance to government. Should you have sufficient grounds for believing that Ody Chund has been guilty of any offence or offences against the state, in violation of his allegiance

allegiance to the British government, you will adopt proper measures for causing him to appear before you, and answer to the charge. In the event of his appearance, you will act on the occasion as the nature of the case shall appear to require; should Oudy Chund, however, abscond, or resist the authority of government, you will issue a publication, offering such reward for the apprehending him, and his principal adherents, as you shall consider to be adequate to the purpose; and you will commit such of the persons abovementioned as may be taken alive, and delivered over to the Civil power, to take their trial for treason and rebellion

6. Whenever you shall issue a publication offering rewards for the apprehension of persons charged with crimes of a heinous nature, you will make it a rule to transmit copies of the publication to the magistrates of the adjacent districts, in order that the same may be generally promulgated.

7. A copy of the present letter has been transmitted to the magistrate of Cawnpore for his information.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. Fombelle,

Sec. to gov. dep. ced. Prov.

Fort William, the 3d October, 1803.

Extract Bengal Judicial Consultations, in the Department of the Ceded provinces, the 13th October, 1803.

The secretary reports, that the following three letters from the Judge and Magistrate of Etawah were answered on the 10th instant, by the letter which will be entered after them.

No. 3.

To John Fombelle, Esq. secretary to the government for the affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier.

Sir, *Fort William.*

I lose no time in submitting, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, a copy of a letter received from his excellency the commander-in-chief, in consequence of which I immediately issued the necessary instructions to the collector, to hold the lands of Chuttersaul and Heera Sing in attachment, until the commands of his excellency in council should be received regarding the future disposal of them.

As colonel Vandeleur is directed to join the grand army, I shall immediately, in obedience to his excellency's instructions, entertain such a number of Burkandowzes as, upon further inquiry, may be found absolutely necessary, and station them at Shekoabad, Etawah, Lukna, Balah, and on different Ghauts on the banks of the river Jumna; the particulars of which shall be submitted for the approval of his excellency in council. I request you will acquaint the governor-general, that he may rely on as much economy as existing circumstances may admit of, in entertaining the men alluded to, and that a greater number will not be hired than may be considered absolutely sufficient to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and to protect them from plunder.

During the continuance of this force I conceive some deduction might be, with justice, made from the allowance of eleven and half per cent. to Tesseldars in their capacity of police officers.

A copy of my letter to his excellency the commander-in-chief was enclosed in my address of the 14th instant.

I am, sir &c.

(Signed) John Ryley,

Judge and Magistrate.

Zillah Etawah, Meenpoory, Sept. 23d, 1803.

(Copy)

To J. Ryley, Esq. Judge and Magistrate.

Sir, *Zillah Etawah,*

I have had the honour to receive your's of the 13th instant from Ferozabad, and highly approve of the measures you have adopted to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and I trust it will have the desired effect.

Colonel Parke is to relieve the party of your Sebundy corps stationed in the fort.

Heera Sing, the proprietor of the fort of Kheir Ghur, whose refractory conduct appear to be well ascertained in assisting Mr. Fleury's force in their depredation at Shekoabad, should certainly be considered as an outlawed rebel, and as such you will proclaim him, offering a reward for his apprehension.

The presence of the force under colonel Vandeleur will be required with the main army, it therefore becomes necessary

necessery that you should adopt measures to ensure, as far as possible, the tranquillity of the territories, and for so doing. I authorize you to hire any number of men you may conceive sufficient to preserve tranquillity, and prevent plunder.

A force has already been sent from Cawnpore, to prevent the further ravages of the Tetteah Rajah, but I trust you will offer a reward for the apprehension of the person of this refractory chief, *either dead or alive*, which I conceive will effectually secure the tranquillity of that neighbourhood.

I have the honour to be &c. &c

(Signed) G. LAKE

Head Quarters, Camp Dhily, Sept. 19th, 180 .

P S. Major Frith with his corps of irregular country,* has been sent into the provinces for their security.

A true Copy.

(Signed) JOHN RYLEY,
Judge and Magistrate.

No. 4.

To John Fombelle, Esq secretary to the government for the affairs of the Provinces ceded by Nawaub Vizier.

Sir, *Fort William.*

I beg leave to enclose, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, a copy of a letter this day addressed by me to his excellency the commander-in-chief.

Accounts just received state Rajah Chuttersaul to be in his fort of Tetteah, that he has a number of people employed in deepening the ditch, and strengthening the place. A copy of my letter to his excellency the commander-in-chief, on this subject, shall be submitted for the information of the governor general in council.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RYLEY, Magis.

Zillah Etawah Meenpoory, Sept. 24th, 1803.

No. 5.

(Copy.)

To his excellency general G. Lake, Commander-in-Chief, &c

Sir, *Camp Dhely*,

I feel highly gratified that my proceeding to Ferozabad with a party of the Sebundy corps, and issuing the advertisement mentioned in my address of this instant, has met your excellency's approbation.

In consequence of your excellency's letter of the 19th instant I have instructed the collector to hold the estates of Heera Sing, of Kheerghur, and Chuttersaul, and Chutter Sing, of Tetteah in attachment, which I have proclaimed forfeited to government, and have requested the orders of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council re[illegible] ing the future disposal of their lands.

As merely the expulsion of Rajah Chuttersaul and Chutter Sing will be productive of continual disturbances in that part of the country, by their revengefully destroying the crops, burning the villages on the estates, and harassing the inhabitants, and future possessors in every possible manner, I conceived it advisable to withhold issuing the proclamation offering a reward for their apprehension, until the arrival of the detachment before their forts of Tetteah, into which I understand they have retreated; and I am the more induced to adopt this measure, as it could not be expected that they would be apprehended previously to the arrival of the detachment, to which the knowledge of a reward having been offered for their persons dead or alive, would urge them to make a more obstinate resistance, and in the event of their escaping from the fort, the same probability of their apprehension will still exist. This measure will, I trust, meet your excellency's approbation.

I request also to be favoured with your excellency's orders with respect to the amount of reward that may be deemed expedient to offer for their apprehension, but take the liberty to suggest, as they are people of such consequence and influence in that part of the country, and their apprehension an object of such importance to government in every point of view, that the reward be not less than 5,000 for each of them.

I have proclaimed a reward of 4,000 for the apprehension of Heera Sing, of which I hope your excellency will approve.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RYLEY, Magis.

Zillah Etawah, 24th September, 1803.

Extract

* Sic Orig.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to government to the Judge and magistrate of Etawah.

Dated 10th October, 1803.

2. His excellency in council approves of your having issued instructions to the collector of the district to hold the lands of Rajahs Chutter Sal and Chutter Sing, Zemindars of Tetteah, and of Heera Sing, Zemindar of Kheirghur, under attachment till further orders. The rebellious conduct of the Zemindars above-mentioned, in opposing and resisting the authority of government, and in assisting the enemies of the state, appearing to have been fully ascertained and established, the governor-general in council approves of your having declared the estate of the said Zemindars to be forfeited to government. His excellency in council is also pleased to approve of your having caused it to be proclaimed throughout the district under your charge, that the estates of the Zemindars in question, within the limits of the company's territories, have been held forfeited to the state, in consequence of the proprietors thereof having been guilty of an open and flagrant breach of the allegiance which was due from them to the British government.

3. Orders will be transmitted to the collector of Etawah with regard to the management of the forfeited estates of Chuttersal, Chutter Sing, and Heera Sing; should either of these persons possess personal property within the district under your charge, you will adopt the proper measures for attaching the same, and will continue such property under attachment, until you shall obtain the orders of his excellency in council relative to the disposal thereof.

4. In attaching the property of persons guilty of a breach of their allegiance to the British government, whether real or personal, you will be extremely careful to confine the attachment to the sole and exclusive property of such persons, and not to extend it to the property of persons possessing distinct and separate rights, who may have been in the habit of paying their revenue through the channel of such attainted persons.

5. His excellency in council approves of your entertaining a temporary additional establishment of Burkundauzes for the better ensuring the peace and tranquillity of the district under your charge. You will submit to his excellency in council a statement of the establishment which may be consequently entertained by you, and will discontinue the same when its services can be safely dispensed with.

6. His excellency in council does not deem it expedient to adopt your proposition for making a deduction from the commission allowed to the Tassildars, for the purpose of defraying the expence of the temporary police establishment mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

7. His excellency in council approves of the reasons assigned in your letter to the commander in chief of the 24th ultimo, for withholding for a time the publication of the proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of Chuttersal and Chutter Sing.

8. His excellency in council approves of your having offered a reward of rupees 4,000, for the apprehension of Heera Sing, and authorizes you to increase the same to such reasonable amount as you may judge proper, in the event of the reward already offered failing of success.

Extract of Bengal Judicial Consultations, in the Department of Ceded Provinces, dated October 20, 1803.

Collector of ETAWAH to J. FOMBELLE, Esq. Secretary to Government for the Affairs of the Ceded Provinces.

Sir, *Fort William.*

Para. 1. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council, that the fort of Tetteah was evacuated on the 30th ultimo, and is now in the possession of our troops. It appears, colonel Guthrie's battalion had a very smart engagement with the enemy on the morning of the 30th, which lasted some hours, and in which, I am sorry to add, the colonel and three other officers were wounded. About ninety-five Sepoys are stated to be killed and wounded.

2. The arrival of a reinforcement under captain Dalston, and the expectation of colonel Powell's detachment joining colonel Guthrie's battalion, induced the enemy to evacuate the fort in the evening. The Rajah Chutter Sal is said to have fled across the Jumna,

3. Officers on the part of government

ment have been deputed to hold the lands under attachment, until I am furnished, through the magistrate, with his excellency's final orders regarding the disposal of them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. CUNYNGHAM,
Collector.

Mainpory,
October 3, 1803.

The Secretary reports, that the following Letter was written to the Magistrate of Etawah, on the 17th instant:

To the Magistrate of Zillah
Etawah.

1. Advice was received by the governor-general in council, on the 14th instant, from the collector of Etawah, that the fort of Tetteah had been evacuated on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and was in the possession of our troops; and that it was supposed that Rajah Chuttersal had fled across the Jumna. His excellency the most noble the governor-general in council commands me to observe to you, on the occasion, that no intimation of the event above-mentioned has been yet received from the magistrates of the district, and to call upon you to explain the cause of the delay.

2. His excellency in council has further directed me to acquaint you, that he relies on your making the greatest exertions to seize the persons of Chuttersal and his principal adherents; and on your requiring the aid and co-operation of the magistrates of the adjacent districts, in the event of any of the persons above mentioned taking refuge within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. FOMBELLE,
Sec. to Gov.
D. C. P.

Fort William,
17th October, 1803.

Extract of a Letter from the magistrate of Cawnpore, to the Secretary to Government.

Dated 5th October. 1803.

3. In an unfortunate attack made by lieutenant-colonel Guthrie, with his battalion on the 30th ultimo, on the fort of Tetteah, in the Etawah district, I have the strongest reasons for believing that Chuttersing, the promoter, and indeed the active man in the disturbances, was killed, with some other leaders, and several of their people; but colonel Guthrie failed in his attempt to take the fort (which was at night evacuated), and had not the arrival of captain Dalston most fortunately occurred, colonel Guthrie, and the whole of the force with him, must have been totally destroyed.

The real and personal property of those Zemindars in this district who were concerned with Chuttersal and Chuttersing, and who have fled, I some days since directed the Collector to keep under attachment, and have offered rewards for their apprehension; but, I am sorry to say, hitherto without effect, and I believe, excepting Chumput Sing, who crossed the Ganges, and respecting whom I addressed colonel Scott on the 23d ultimo, they have all gone over the Jumna into the Mahratta territory.

(No. 4.)

Extract of Letter from the Secretary to Government to the Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Dated October 17, 1803.

2. His excellency in council, adverting to the third paragraph of your letter above-mentioned, observes, that it is therein stated, on the occasion of the attack made by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Guthrie, on the fort of Tetteah, on the 30th ultimo, that "had not the arrival of captain Dalstone most fortunately occurred, colonel Guthrie, and the whole of the force with him, must have been totally destroyed." It appearing to his excellency in council, that an assertion of this nature would be extremely improper, unless positively ascertained by a full knowledge of facts, I am directed to require from you an explanation of the grounds on which that assertion was founded, for the information of his excellency in council.

Extract of Bengal Military Consultations, the 27th of October, 1803.

No. 4 & 5.

The secretary reports that captain Robert Campbell has already been furnished with a certificate of his length of service.

Adjutant General.

Cap-

Captain L. Hook, Secretary to the Government. —— Military Department.

Sir,—I have the honour, by order of the commander in chief, to forward for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor General in Council, a return of the killed and wounded at the assault of Tetteah, on the 30th ultimo.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adjt. Genl.

Head quarters, camp at Agra, 11th October, 1803.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Guthrie in the Assault of the Fort of Tetteah, the 30th September, 803.

Killed 2 Soubadars, 2 Havildars, 1 Naik, 18 Sepoys, 1 Artilleryman, 2 Lascars, 1 Bhestie.

Wounded, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Soubadars, 2 Jemadars 5 Havildars, 7 Naiks, 1 Drummer, 49 Sepoys, 1 Artilleryman.

Total, Killed and Wounded 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 1 Lieutenant, 5 Soubadars, 2 Jemadars, 7 Havildars, 8 Naiks, 1 Drummer, 67 Sepoys, 2 Artillerymen, 2 Lascars, 1 Bhestie

List of Europen Commissioned Officers wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Guthrie, severely wounded through the right arm and shoulder blade.

Captain Henry, wounded in the head

Captain Lieutenant Delamain, severely wounded in both thighs.

Lieutenant Craig, wounded in the neck.

(Signed) J. Gerard, Adjt. General.

Extract Bengal Judicial Consultations in the Department of the Ceded Provinces, November 10, 1803.

No. 23.

Magistrate of Cawnpore to John Fombelle, Esq. Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and request you will acquaint his excellency the most noble the governor-general in council that the circumstances respecting the attack made by lieutenant-colonel Guthrie, on the fort of Teteah and which occasioned the expression contained in the third paragraph of my letter of the 5th instant are represented as follows:

Early in the morning of the 30th ultimo, lieutenant-colonel Guthrie marche from Makunpore towards Teteah, about three coss distant, and a little before 11 A. M. a trooper arrived at Makunpore from lieutenant-colonel Guthrie, with a verbal message to captain Dalston to march to his assistance with the force under his command, which, with the greatest alacrity, was complied with. On captain Dalston's arrival at Teteah, he found colonel Guthrie's force completely broke, and almost the whole of them sheltering themselves in the ditch immediately under the walls of the fort, from whence those within the fort were flinging powder pots upon them, as they could not fire at them with their matchlocks The villagers, on the outside of the fort, were also assembling to aid those within in destroying the party, captain Dalston, seeing the situation of lieutenant-colonel Guthrie, and his party, immediately opened the two six-pounders which he brought with him on the fort, which so cleared the tops of the walls as to enable colonel Guthrie and his troops to get out of the ditch and retire with the loss however of their gun, which was spiked, their tumbril, which was blown up, lieutenant-colonel Guthrie, with a severe wound in his shoulder (which has since proved mortal,) captains Delamain and Henry, with ensign Craig also wounded, and nearly one-third of the native officers killed or wounded

The above are the circumstances which occasioned the expression in my letter of the 5th instant, and which I hope will appear a sufficient explanation, though the insertion of it, in a public address to government, may be considered an inadvertency.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. Stracey, Mag.

Cawnpore. October 26, 1803.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have shewn it to Mr. Salmon, who was at the

the fort of Teteah, a few hours after the arrival of captain Dalston on the evening of the 30th ultimo; Mr. Salmon considers the expression as correct, as to fact, and that the foregoing is a correct and succinct account of the circumstances.

Ordered, that the magistrate of Cawnpore be informed, in reply to the above letter, that his excellency in council is satisfied with the explanation therein given of the assertion contained in the third paragraph of his letter of the 5th ultimo.

Extract Revenue Letter from Bengal, in the Department of the Ceded Provinces, dated October 20, 1803.

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13 The proceedings which will be transmitted to your honourable court will apprize you of the rebellious conduct of Rajah Bugwunt Sing, Zemindar of Sasnee and Bidjeghur, in the district of Etawah, and of the causes which led to his expulsion from the honourable company's territories, and to the forfeiture of his estate. The amount of the land revenue, payable by the Rajah, on account of the year 1209, was rupees 30 823 8 9.

14 The abstract account of the settlement of the land revenue for the year 1210, referred to in the eighth paragraph of this letter, does not include the assessment on the estate lately possessed by Rajah Bugwunt Sing, at Sasnee and Bidjeghur, as an adjustment of the assessment could not be made in time to be inserted in that account, in consequence of the resistance of the late proprietor.

15. His excellency in council has now the satisfaction of acquainting your honourable court, that a settlement has been concluded by the collector of Etawah for the forfeited estate of Bugwunt Sing, for the years 1210, 1211, 1212, at an annual jumma of rupees 1,00,967. In consequence, however, of the late disturbances in the Pergunnahs of Sasnee Bidjeghur, the next revenue demandable on account of the year 1210, will be only rupees 45,159 9 6; the remaining sum of rupees 55,807 6 6 being the amount of the collections made by Bugwunt Sing, and of the damage done to the crops by the troops employed against that rebellious Zemindar. The jumma of this estate, on account of 1210, will still exceed that of 1209, in the sum of rupees 14,336 9; and in the years 1211 and 1212, the jumma of this estate will annually exceed the amount paid by the late Zemindar in the sum of rupees 70,143. If this sum be deducted from the sum of 1 62,016 5 11, the amount of the difference between Mr. Wellesley's estimate of the amount of the land revenue of the ceded provinces and the actual assessment on those provinces, the actual difference will be reduced to the sum of rupees 91,873 5 11.

Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, in the Department of Ceded Provinces, dated October 20, 1803.

Para 5. The satisfaction generally manifested by all descriptions of persons in the ceded provinces, at the transfer of those provinces to the authority of the British government, and the uninterrupted success which attended the measures adopted under the sanction of the governor-general in council, by the late lieutenant-governor and the board of commissioners, for the complete establishment of the authority of the British government in those provinces, appeared to his excellency in council to leave no room to doubt of the expediency of immediately introducing, into the ceded provinces, the system of internal government established in Bengal. It is with the highest degree of satisfaction that his excellency in council is enabled to add, that the tranquillity which has, in general, prevailed throughout the country, and the submission and obedience manifested by all classes of people to the authority of the laws, afford abundant proof, both of the beneficial operation of the new form of government, and of the expediency of its introduction.

6 The instances in which the public tranquillity has been disturbed, in a degree deserving notice, are chiefly to be ascribed to an incursion of a body of the enemy's horse, assembled near Agra, into the frontier Pergunnah of Shekoabad on the 4th September last. This inroad occasioned a temporary alarm, and induced several of the landholders in the vicinity to throw off their allegiance to the British government. The Zemindar, or Rajah of Tetteah, the principal of these

these disaffected persons, was in possession of a fort of considerable strength, and for a long course of years, under the government of the Nawaub Vizier, had resisted the authority of his government, and committed the most flagrant outrages in the adjacent country. The enemy were immediately compelled to retire within their own frontier, and the disturbances occasioned by their incursion were soon quelled by the adoption of prompt and efficacious measures, since when, the authority of the law has been completely re-established. The details of these disturbances, and the measures which the governor-general in council directed to be adopted for their suppression, are recorded in the proceedings which will be forwarded to you by the next dispatch.

7. The principal offenders have hitherto succeeded in eluding the measures which have been adopted for seizing their persons; rewards have been offered for their apprehension, and there is no reason to suppose that they will again attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the country. The property of the offenders has been declared to be forfeited to government.

Extract Judicial Letter from Bengal, in the Department of the Ceded Provinces, dated the 15th March, 1804.

Par. 5. The instances in which the public tranquillity was disturbed, subsequently to the commencement of hostilities with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and the French officers of the former, were noticed to your honourable court in the address from the governor-general in council, in this department, dated the 20th of October last. The details of those disturbances (which were of short duration, and limited in their extent) are recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin.

6. With a view to the most prompt suppression of those disturbances, and in order to prevent their extention, his excellency in council (as stated in his letter to your honourable court, dated 20th of October last) deemed it expedient to establish martial law in the districts of Cawnpore and Etawah, where the disturbances chiefly prevailed.

7. These measures, and the active exertions of the magistrates, were productive of the desired effect.

8. As early as the 11th of November last, the magistrate of Cawnpore represented that tranquillity and good order had been restored in his district. The magistrate at the same time offered it as his opinion that martial law might with safety be discontinued within the limits of his jurisdiction. Martial law was accordingly ordered to cease in the Zillah of Cawnpore, on the 24th November.

9. By a subsequent order of the 19th of January, martial law was likewise discontinued in the Zillah of Etawah.

10. It is with the greatest satisfaction the governor-general in council acquaints your honourable court, that in consequence of the early suppression of the disturbances which occasioned the proclamation of martial law in the Zillahs of Cawnpore and Etawah, no person suffered punishment under that proclamation.

11. Your honourable court will have observed, from the 12th paragraph of the letter from the governor-general in council in this department, dated the 20th of October, that his excellency in council had deemed it expedient, under the provisions contained in regulation XX, 1803, to appoint a special court for the trial of persons charged with the commission of crimes against the state. The second and third Judges of the court of circuit for the division of the ceded provinces accordingly assembled, early in December last, at Meenpoory in the Zillah of Etawah, for the purpose of forming the special court for the trial of ten prisoners who had been committed by the magistrate, on a charge of having assisted Rajah Chuttersal, the Zemindar of Tetteah, in his rebellion and opposition to the troops of the government.

12. The proceedings held on the trial of the prisoners referred to in the foregoing paragraph having been submitted to the governor-general in council by the Nizamut Adawlut, it appeared, that six of the prisoners were acquitted of the charge, and that the evidence adduced against three of the prisoners was not sufficient to substantiate the charge against them. The Nizamut Adawlut was accordingly authorized

to

to order the release of the nine prisoners above-mentioned.

13. The trial of the remaining prisoner is not completed; several witnesses, whom the prisoner has summoned to give evidence in his defence remaining to be examined.

No. 1.—(Private.)

This letter should follow the letter ending on page 62 of No. 3.

Calcutta, 16th Dec. 1799.

My dear Scott,

Lord Mornington's object in the last paragraph of my accompanying official letter, is to elicit, more clearly than is done in your public letter of the 22d November, the fact that the late resolution of the vizier has not been occasioned in any degree by any of his lordship's public measures relative to Oude. In your first private communication of the 12th November on the subject, you carefully marked the important circumstances that his excellency's determation was made known to you before you yourself were apprized of his lordship's intention relative to the military movements, and consequently before his excellency could have had the smallest suspicion of them: it is true, that all this would abundantly appear from a reference to your correspondence, but it is a point of so much moment as to require being rendered as perspicuous as possible, and that in a letter expressly designed for record.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRKPATRICK.

A true Copy:

(Signed) E. GOLDING, head assist.

No. 2.—(Private.)

This Paper should follow the letter of 2d Jan. page 71 of No. 3.

Extract of letter from colonel Scott to colonel Kirkpatrick, dated 3d January, 1800.

I this morning received your letter of the 27th December, by express, and have great satisfaction in finding that I acted in conformity to lord Mornington's wishes, in urging the reform of the military establishments, and in presenting the Nawaub Vizier his lordship's letter, intimating the intention of introducing, without delay, into Oude, a part of the proposed augmentation. It escaped me to notice, in my address to lord Mornington of the 25th, that on the 23d I delivered to his excellency a Persian paper containing a statement of the addition which his lordship had determined immediately to make to the force already stationed within his excellency's dominions, and of the proposed future additions.

It is my intention instantly to concert with sir James Craig an arrangement for the troops at our immediate disposal. We have concurred in the measure of ordering a detachment into Rohilcund, still making the feigned Gobaum Kader as a pretext for the movement, as on this ground I some time ago obtained his excellency's ready acquiescence to the measure.

Limiting our view to the reform of the military establishments, and looking to Rohilcund as a position for a permanent detachment, I have suggested to sir James Craig's consideration, whether it may not be advisable, at once to constitute that detachment of such descriptions of troops as shall in his judgment be best calculated for the purpose; his idea having been to send a regiment from Puttah Ghur, and a battalion of grenadiers formed from the two regiments.

He (the Nawaub Vizier) had promised to return home with me, but having excused himself, I fixed on tomorrow morning for a visit to him. It shall be my endeavour to make the conference interesting, by drawing from him a disclosure of his sentiments on the paper prepared by lord Mornington in answer to the Persian paper; the result shall be commuuicated to his lordship as early as possible.

No. 3.

Extract of a Private letter from lieutenant colonel Scott to lieutenant-colonel Kirkpatrick, dated the 12th January, 1800.

I have some how or other got into such a confused state of public and private correspondence that I am at a loss to extricate myself from it, and should be extremely glad of your advice upon the subject.

There is also another point on which I feel some doubt, under the impression that the state of corps which can be immediately furnished on requisition, in addition to those now serving at the stations in the field, which came inclosed in your letter of the 27th of December, was prepared under expectations very different from those now

now existing. I am not certain as to the extent of the additional troops which lord Mornington wishes to be immediately introduced into Oude, the statements detailed in your official letter of the 5th November, give five battalions of native infantry and a regiment of cavalry; and I observe that, with a view of providing for our wants as far as possible, in the event of the full accomplishment of his lordship's views, the district of Benares would, were all the troops to be called for, be left with a single battalion, a state of weakness which probably may not be thought advisable under a less pressing occasion than that which suggested it.

The regiment of cavalry, and four battalions of infantry, are by this time on their march into the Vizier's dominions; another battalion will be called for before the 26th January, and I am extremely anxious to be informed whether we are for the present to limit our demands to that number.

No 4.—(Private.)

To follow the letter of 19th Jan. on page 89 of No 3.

Calcutta, 19th January, 1800.

My dear Scott,

I have received your letter of the 12th instant; with respect to the manner of conducting your correspondence, it is sufficient to say that you cannot do better than by adhering to the mode which you have hitherto pursued. Lord Mornington will in due time record such of your letters as shall appear to him proper to be recorded. His lordship has not yet done more than communicate all your letters, public and private, to the members of council; he will probably soon record the whole of both.

The statement of corps, enclosed in my letter of the 27th December, was not prepared, as you imagine, under expectations different from those now existing, for in that date, lord Mornington being apprized that the vizier had rejected the treaty, looked of course to no other objects than those he had in view when he wrote to yourself and his excellency on the 6th November. To those objects his lordship had reverted, when I wrote to you by his direction on the 27th December, and for their accomplishment it is as necessary now, as it was in the beginning, that the disposition of troops formed in November should be carried into effect as soon as possible. The necessity, however, of pushing forward the second division of the additional force for Oude is not at present so pressing but that it may be postponed, his lordship thinks, until the Bengal corps in the Carnatic, and at Hydrabad, have made some progress in their return to these provinces.

In the event to which you allude in the 4th paragraph of your letter, your business will be to assemble, as soon as possible, a strong force at Lucknow, and to keep every thing perfectly open until you receive the governor-general's orders for the regulation of your conduct.

Your's, &c.

(Signed) W KIRKPATRICK.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. GOLDING, Head assist.

No. 5.

This Extract to follow the letter of 25th Feb. on page 111 *of No.* 3.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow, to marquis Wellesley, dated 13th March, 1800.

"It is reported to me that, when alone, the Nabob Vizier appears to labour under an unusual depresson of spirits, and agitation of mind, and the disuse of a regular turban is remarked, and said to be confessed by himself as a sign of excessive grief."

"However much the various considerations of prudence, propriety, and respect call for an answer to your lordship's letter of the 9th of February, the delay and question put to me yesterday, indicates, in my judgment, the unreasonable hope that some favourable sentiments from your lordship will render it unnecessary for his excellency to enter into a justification or apology for his conduct."

No. 6.

This Extract should come in against the Memorandum on page 248 *of No.* 3.

Extract of a letter form Lieutenant Colonel Scott, resident at Lucknow, to Mr. Edmonstone, dated 2d July, 1801.

The Vizier still perseveres in the line of conduct which he has laid down, of refraining from all participation in the territorial arrangement; and, for some days after my conversation with him on the 26th June, it was his excellency's

endeavour

endeavour to disguise his real feelings, under the shew of unusual gaiety.

On the following morning I waited upon his excellency, to introduce the commanding officer, and some of the other officers of the regiment.—Previous to sitting down to breakfast, I informed his excellency of my intention to detain both regiments, assigning the true reason which had determined me to do so, an apprehension least the thoughtless and licentious inhabitants of the city, from a knowledge that steps were taking contrary to his excellency's inclinations, might be prompted to excess, dangerous to his excellency's safety, and to the peace of the town. He was observed to shed tears at breakfast.

No 7.

No. 3, *printed Papers before page* 1.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, 12th June, 1800.

Governor-general,

Fort William, 12th June, 1800.

The governor-general now thinks it proper to record the whole of his correspondence with the resident at Lucknow, including his correspondence with his excellency the Nabob Vizier, on the subject of the reform of his excellency's military establishments, and the augmentations of the company's forces in Oude. These documents have been already from time to time communicated to the members of the council, and as they sufficiently mark the course of the governor-general's sentiments during the progress of the interesting and important transactions to which they relate, he does not think it necessary, at present, to offer any further observations on the subject. The consideration of the condition of Oude will be resumed, when the reform of the Vizier's army shall have been completed, and the augmentation of our own troops shall have been effected to the extent proposed.

The governor-general has already transmitted to the secret committee of the court of directors, a general view of the late occurrences in Oude. He proposes that the subject should be laid before the committee in detail by the governor-general in council, whenever the Mornington packet shall be dispatched.

(Signed) W.

No. 8.

No. 3, *printed papers. page* 29, *between* 10*r and* his *lin.* 41.

Part of colonel Scott's letter to lord Mornington, 14th November, 1799.

——— "In a man whose avarice and suspicions are the rooted and actuating principles."———

No 9.

No. 3, *printed papers, page* 66, *part of para.* 11.

Part of the 11th paragraph of colonel Scott's letter to lord Mornington, of the 25th December, 1799.

"In my address to your lordship of the 19th instant, I noticed the agitation and uneasiness of mind which his excellency had betrayed; with a view probably of removing the impression such a conduct had made on the minds of his dependants and the inhabitants of the city, he has now assumed an unusual air of gaiety."

Copy of applications made to the Nabob Vizier, by the Marquis Wellesley, for a loan of ten lacs of rupees, through the Resident of Lucknow, from June to August, 1805; with the answer from the Vizier to such applications.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 5th September, 1805.

To N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Persian Secretary to government, &c. &c.

Sir, *Fort William.*

Par. 1. I did not receive your dispatch,* under date the 17th instant, until yesterday afternoon.

2. After perusing its contents, I immediately sent to apprize the Nabob Vizier that I had a letter to his address, from his excellency the most noble the governor-general; at the same time requesting, that his highness would permit me the honour of presenting it as this morning. The Nabob Vizier, who has been indisposed for some days past, desired I would postpone my visit until to-morrow morning; when I purpose waiting upon his highness.

3. In the mean while, I have taken the liberty to state the foregoing particulars, in order that the most noble the Governor-

* Not transmitted from Bengal.

Governor-General may be informed of the cause of the delay which has occurred in the execution of his excellency's commands on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
29th July, 1805.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations, 10th August, 1805.

Resident at Lucknow,
To John Lumsden, Esq. Chief Secretary to government.

Sir, *Fort William.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of you letter * of the 17th instant, directing me, by order of his excellency the Governor-general, to endeavour to obtain the Nabob Vizier's consent to lend to the honourable Company, for the immediate service of the army, as large a sum of money as can be spared from his highness's immediate wants; also to explain to his highness the circumstances which have occasioned the present pressure on the public finances of the British government.

2. Yesterday afternoon I received a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Edmonstone, containing a letter, † addressed to the Nabob Vizier, on the foregoing subject, by his excellency the most noble the Governor-general; of which circumstance I immediately informed his highness; at the same time requesting, that he would permit me the honour of presenting his Lordship's letter this morning. The Nabob, who has been indisposed for some days past, desired I would postpone my visit until to-morrow morning; when I purposed waiting upon his highness.

3. I shall not fail to apprize you, as early as possible, of the result of my application to the Nabob Vizier for pecuniary assistance.

4. Should I succeed in obtaining the loan of a sum of money from the Nabob Vizier, I shall lose no time in requesting the instructions of the right honourable the Commander in Chief, whether to remit the amount by bills or specie.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. COLLINS,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
29th July, 1805.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, 15th August, 1805.

Resident at Lucknow.

To J. Lumsden, Esq. Secretary.

Sir,

In my address of the 29th ultimo, I did myself the honour to apprize you of my intention to present the letter, directed to the nabob Vizier by his excellency the most noble the Governor-general, on the following morning.

2. Accordingly I did so; but his highness begged leave to decline giving an immediate answer to his Lordship's requisition, observing, that it was of importance, and required some consideration.

3. The Nabob Vizier had been previously informed, by me, of the circumstances which occasioned the present pressure on the public finances; at the same time I solicited his highness, in the most urgent, but respectful terms, to accommodate the honourable Company with the loan of as large a sum of money as could be spared from his own wants.

4. Yesterday I took the liberty of reminding the Nabob Vizier, that the letter from his excellency the most noble the Governor-general was still unanswered; when the Nabob again required further time for consideration.

5. I should suppose that this procrastination, on the part of his highness, can only be ascribed to his not having made up his mind as to the amount of the sum which he means to supply; since, were his highness altogether averse from granting pecuniary assistance on this occasion, it is reasonable to conclude that his determination on the subject would have been more prompt.

6. At all events, I deem it my duty to state the foregoing facts, for the information of his excellency the most noble the Governor-general, in order to account for the delay which has occurred in the execution of his excellency's commands.

I have the honour, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. COLLINS.

Lucknow,
3d August, 1805.

No. 4.—

* Not received. † Not received.

No. 4.—Copy of the Correspondence between the Governor-general, Marquis Wellesley, and John Lumsden, Esq. and Colonel William Scott, the British Resident in Oude; as far as relates to the new arrangements proposed for that kingdom by Lord Wellesley, until the conclusion of the treaty of Lucknow in 1801.

—

To the Vizier.

Written 25th July, 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your excellency's letter, recapitulate that received 13th instant.

I cannot adequately express my satisfaction at the very friendly sentiments conveyed in it, so consonant with my own, and I am particularly flattered by the desire your excellency has expressed to see me, and by the proof your excellency gives of your confidence in my good disposition towards you, and my solicitude for the prosperity of your country and of your affairs.

I have already given your excellency every assurance of my friendship, and my regard for the welfare and credit of your government, and I trust your excellency will at all times find ample reason to confide in their sincerity.

It has for some time past been my intention to make an excursion upon the river for the benefit of my health, and I shall shortly set out for that purpose; the extent of my journey must principally be guided by the state of public affairs, but it is my intention to proceed as far as Monghir, and after my arrival there, should nothing occur to render my immediate return necessary, I shall be happy to indulge my own anxiety to see your excellency, by proceeding for that purpose to Lucknow. I shall not fail to give your excellency the earliest notice of my being able to fulfil my wishes in this respect.

Permit me to take this opportunity of mentioning to your excellency the concern I have felt at the tardiness that has of late occurred in the payment of the subsidy under the exigency of time, a failure in this expected branch of supply is attended with very serious inconvenience. I trust your excellency will be sensible of this, as well of the strong obligations upon your excellency to be punctual in your payments; that you will think it incumbent on you in future to employ every means that you have at command to pay up the subsidy, rather than suffer it to fall into arrears under any circumstances whatever.

A true copy.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE.

—

From the Vizier.

Received 18th August, 1791.

I am gratified by the receipt of your lordship's obliging letter in reply to mine; and in its very kind contents I trace your lordship's sincere disposition to improve mutual friendship and union, and promote the welfare and reputation of my government, which, while it inspires me with the utmost confidence, excites in me the feelings of extreme pleasure, and the truest sentiments of gratitude; such is my anxiety for the pleasure of a personal meeting with your lordship, that not an hour passes in which it is not the subject of my thoughts; but I soothe the solicitude of my heart by the expectation of so soon enjoying that satisfaction.

From the impulse of those ties of union and regard that inseparably connect me with the company, to them I look with perfect confidence and certainty for the prosperity of all my affairs, and consequently am led to lay all my concerns before you, and to expect assistance in them from your lordship's kindness.

I am confident that when your lordship shall have absolutely determined upon proceeding hither, you will not fail to inform me.

With regard to what your lordship intimates upon the subject of the delay in the payment of the subsidy, and the very friendly concern which your lordship expresses to have felt on that account; it is true that of late, owing to various circumstances, some little delay has unavoidable taken place; one reason was this—that the arrears of my late brother's time, and the present increased subsidy, became payable at one and the same time; again, unusual additions had been made in the articles of pensions and jaghirs, and remissions granted to some of the aumils by the former ministers, and in many districts such aumils had been sent, that

that to this day heavy balances remain due by them. Further, my being seated on the musnud has occasioned demands and gratuities beyond the customary amount, and this, in particular, has been the cause of my pecuniary embarrassments. Another, and second, cause is, that the organization of this sirkar, which has for a long period of time been very loose and confused, is now in the last degree ineffective and irregular; and as yet my authority and control have not been properly established, else I consider the payment of the Company's subsidy as an object of more urgency and incumbency than any other. Thirdly, the retrenchment of expenses has not yet taken place. For these reasons this delay, on my part, has been unavoidable. Of my own accord, I would not postpone the payment of the Company's subsidy a moment; I therefore recommend it to your lordship to instruct Mr. Lumsden to afford me his effectual aid in establishing my authority upon a new basis, so that, with his knowledge and advice, the retrenchments which I have in view may be effected; and that, God willing, in future no delay may ever occur in the realization of the stipend. The sooner this is done the better; I beg your lordship to set your mind perfectly at ease on my account. You my be assured, that I will never deviate a hair's breadth from the engagements that have been contracted between us; and, out of my friendship and attachment, I will on no account withhold from the Company, nor consider as a sacrifice, any thing that belongs to me, but will act in this respect entirely as your lordship has intimated in your letter.

I hope that until I have the satisfaction of a personal meeting, your lordship will have the goodness to gratify me by accounts of your welfare.

A true translation.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone, P. T.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Golding, H. A.

(Private.)

Fort William, 23d Dec. 1798.

Sir,

The extraordinary pressure of public business, in a conjuncture which demanded the most unremitted exertions almost from the moment of my arrival in Bengal, must plead my excuse for having so long delayed to acknowledge your private letter. I now request you to believe, that I entertain a very high sense of your talents and integrity, as well as of your diligence, and that I am perfectly satisfied with your conduct in your office as far as it has come under my observation. The necessity of providing for the defence of the Carnatic, and for the early revival of our alliance in the peninsula, as well as for the seasonable reduction of the growing influence of France in India, has not admitted either my visiting Oude, or of my turning my undivided attention to the reform of the Vizier's affairs There are, however, two or three leading considerations in the state of Oude, to which I wish to direct your particular notice, intending, at an early period, to enter fully into the arrangement in which they must terminate.

Whenever the death of Almas shall happen, an opportunity will offer of securing the benefits of Lord Teignmouth's treaty, by provisions which seem necessary for the purpose of realizing the subsidy under all contingencies. The Company ought to succeed to the power of Almas; and the management, if not the sovereignty, of that part of the Doab, which he now rents, ought to be placed in our hands, a proportionate reduction being made from the subsidy. The effect of such an arrangement would not be confined to the improvement of our security for the subsidy; the strength of our north-western frontier would also be greatly increased. On the other hand, in the event of Almas's death, we shall have to apprehend, either the dangerous power of a successor, equal to him in talents and activity, or the weakness of one inferior in both, or, the division of the country among a variety of renters; in the first case, we should risk internal commotion; in the two latter, the frontier of Oude would be considerably weakened against the attacks, either of the Abdalli or of any other invader. The only remedy for these evils, will be the possession of the Doab fixed in the hand of our government. The state of the Vizier's own troops is another most pressing evil. To you I need not enlarge on their inefficiency and insubordination. My intention is to persuade his excellency, at a proper season,

season, to disband the whole of his own army, with the exception of such part of it as may not be necessary for the purposes of state, or of collection of revenue. Some expedient must be devised for a maintenance for such leaders and officers, as from their birth or habits cannot easily be divested of their military pretensions; I do not say military character, for I do not believe that any such description of men exist at Lucknow. In the place of the armed rabble, which now alarms the Vizier, and invites his enemies, I propose to substitute an increased number of the Company's regiments of infantry and cavalry, to be relieved from time to time, and to be paid by his excellency. I have already increased our establishment to the extent of seventeen regiments of infantry, with the view of transferring three regiments to the service of his excellency. I imagine, that under this plan, his force might be rendered much more efficient, at a reduced expense, objects which would probably meet the two prominent features of his character,—timidity and parsimony. I have not yet fixed the amount of the force which it might be deemed necessary for his excellency to maintain, with a view to the two objects of increased security and diminished expense; but I request you to take these suggestions into your consideration, and to state your opinion to me in a private letter; you will also point out the time when you think this reform of the Vizier's army might be attempted with the best prospect of success; and, in the mean while, you will constantly encourage all such partial reductions of the present military establishment as may facilitate the final and total reduction of this useless charge.

With respect to the Vizier's civil establishments, and to his abusive systems for the extortion of revenue, and for the violation of every principle of justice, little can be done before I can be enabled to visit Lucknow. I am now under the necessity of proceeding to Fort St. George, whence, I trust, I shall be at liberty to return to Fort William in the month of March; and I propose to set out for Lucknow at the conclusion of the month of June. I must call your attention to another important subject.—The number of Europeans, particularly of British subjects, established in Oude, is a mischief which requires no comment. My resolution is fixed to dislodge every European, excepting the Company's servants, from Oude; it is my intention to allow to those Europeans, now established in Oude, a reasonable time for the settlement of their affairs, limiting the period to twelve or eighteen months at farthest. You will transmit to me, privately, a list of all the Europeans now in Oude, as complete as you can make it, with a state of their several occupations, and of the period which might reasonably be required by each for settling their affairs. My wish is to occasion as little private distress as possible; but the public service must take its course, and it is not to be expected that some cases of hardship will not be found in the extent of so great a measure. In the mean time, I have refused permission to every European who have applied for leave to visit Oude, with the exception of a single case now under my consideration; that of Mr. Prendergast, to whom I think it is possible, on a reversion of his claims, that I may extend the indulgence of visiting Oude (but not Lucknow) for the arrangement of his affairs. If I should permit this gentleman to return to Oude, he must not continue there beyond the period assigned for the general recal of all Europeans. You will understand it to be a fixed determination in my mind never to lend the assistance of government to any European, residing in Oude, for the recovery of any private claims upon the Nabob or any of the natives.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

I wish the Nabob could see that it would be a more dignified course to pay his subsidy without giving me the trouble of importuning him. He regularly falls into arrear, and as regularly pays up the arrears; however, he learns from me that it has attracted my notice. Would it not be more for his honour and for my ease, if he would not wait for my application, but pay punctually as the subsidy becomes due?

A true Copy.

J. LUMSDEN, ESQ.

(Signed) E. GOLDING, H. A.

To his excellency Sir Alured Clarke, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 25th Jan. 1799.

MY DEAR SIR,

I inclose letters to the Resident at Lucknow, and to the Nabob Vizier, to which I request your early attention. The subject of these letters has already been

been matter of conversation between you and me, and I have also mentioned it to Lieutenant Colonel Scott. I do not know that it will be necessary at present to trouble you with any details beyond the contents of the enclosed letter; I have not stated the amount of the force which I wish to be substituted in place of that part of the Vizier's army which will be disbanded under the new arrangement; you can more properly decide that question. My idea is, that it should not be less than five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry; it does not occur to me, that it will be necessary to raise any new regiments of infantry for this purpose. The two regiments raised by Lord Teignmouth, in consequence of the apprehension of Zemaun Shah's approach, together with the three regiments which I have ordered to be raised since my arrival in Bengal, will furnish the force of infantry required; the Vizier ought to pay the expense of raising the three last regiments of infantry, as well as that of raising the proposed regiments of cavalry. I am extremely anxious that Lieutenant Colonel Scott should be sent to Lucknow for the purpose of assisting the resident in the execution of this most important measure. I trust, that the present state of affairs in Bengal will admit of your dispensing with his services for some time. I request, that you will fix Colonel Scott's salary, during the continuance of this extraordinary service, upon such a scale as shall appear to you reasonable. I am persuaded, that you will feel with me the indispensable necessity of strengthening the Vizier's military force during the approaching season of tranquillity; and under these circumstances you will not suffer yourself to be deterred, by any common difficulty, from urging an arrangement which promises such advantages both to the Company and the Vizier. Jofussil Khan is acquainted with my sentiments on this subject, and will, I believe, afford every assistance in carrying my ideas into effect; you will have the goodness to forward a report to me of the principle on which you think this arrangement should be forwarded, as speedily as possible, and Mr. Lumsden and Colonel Scott will communicate with me before they conclude any arrangement at Lucknow.

I have the honour to be,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

P. S. I have forwarded the originals of my letters to the Nabob Vizier, and the Resident at Lucknow, leaving them open for your perusal; you will be so good to dispatch them to Lucknow as early as you may judge convenient.

A true Copy.

E. GOLDING, H. A.

Secret Department.

To John Lumsden, Esq. Resident at Lucknow.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the date and number annexed in the margin. If your intelligence from Chandealah should prove correct, it appears probable that the retrograde movement of Zemaun Shah is the first step towards his return to his own dominions. This event may, I trust, be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the British interests, and no time should be lost in endeavouring to avail ourselves of the favourable opportunity which it presents for the improvement of our security on the frontier of Oude.

If the Shah should now return within the limits of his own territories, a period of at least nine months must elapse before he can resume a position to menace the territories of the Nabob Vizier.

The alarm which has been occasioned by the approach of the Shah, should operate as a lessen to the Vizier to employ the ensuing season in providing such effectual means of resistance as may exempt his excellency from all future apprehension of the same danger; I therefore desire that you will, without delay, recall to his excellency's recollection the nature and causes of his recent apprehension; and that you will propose to him, in my name, the immediate adoption of that seasonable system of precaution and defence which alone appears to me to be calculated to remove the evils of which he has himself repeatedly complained during the existence of the late crisis.

You will remind his excellency, that his military establishment was represented, by himself, to be not only inadequate to contribute any assistance towards the defence of his dominions; but that, at the moment when the services of the British army were most urgently demanded on the frontier, he required the presence of a part of that force in his capital, for the express purpose of protecting his person and authority against the excesses of his own disaffected and disorderly troops. The inference to be drawn from these events is obviously, that

that the defence of his Excellency's dominions against foreign attack, as well as their internal tranquillity, can only be secured by a reduction of his own useless, if not dangerous troops, and by a proportionate augmentation of the British force in his pay. I am convinced this measure might be effected with a degree of advantage to his Excellency's finances little inferior to that which it promises to his military establishments; and that his Excellency might obtain from the Company a force of real efficiency at an expense far below that which he now incurs in maintaining his own army in its present defective condition.

At this distance I do not possess the means of entering into the details of this most important question, I must therefore content myself with stating the general principles of the arrangement, which I wish you to carry into effect without loss of time, under the orders of Sir Alured Clarke.

My object is, that the Vizier should disband, as speedily as possible, the whole of his military force, with the exception of that part of it which he may deem necessary to maintain for the purposes of state, or for the collection of his revenues.

I am aware of the difficulties which may occur in accomplishing this object, to the full extent of my wishes, within a short space of time; but the necessity of strengthening the Vizier's military force before the return of a crisis similar to that which has just now past away, requires that we should determine to encounter every obstacle which it may be possible to surmount.

The principal difficulty in disbanding the Vizier's force will arise from the necessity of making a provision for such chieftains or officers of his army as have been accustomed to the profession of arms; and danger might possibly result from depriving a considerable number of persons of this description of their occupation, without furnishing them with any other means of subsistence. I am desirous that you should recommend to the Vizier to take the cases of all such persons into his consideration: and I trust that you may be able to suggest to his Excellency some means of satisfying their claims. During the apprehension of Zemaun Shah's approach it would have been imprudent to have attempted any reform in the Vizier's army, which might have hazarded a temporary commotion in his dominions; but the return of the Shah, and the presence of so large a British force in Oude, render the present moment peculiarly favourable to such an attempt, while, on the other hand, a variety of considerations concur to urge the necessity of every practicable degree of dispatch in this most essential improvement of our defences in the frontier of Oude.

It is not my intention that the British force to be furnished to his excellency, under the new arrangement, should become a part of his own army; but it will be reasonable that his excellency should pay the expense of raising any new regiments which may be, or which have been, formed with a view to this particular object. The British force to be substituted in place of that part of his excellency's army which shall be reduced, will be in every respect the same as the remainder of the company's troops, and will be relieved from time to time according to the orders of the governor-general in council.

I have transmitted a copy of this letter to his excellency sir A. Clarke, who will enter more fully into the details of this most desirable reform. As I am aware that you will require the assistance of some able military officer in the execution of the arrangement proposed, I have requested sir A. Clarke to dispense with the services of lieutenant-colonel Scott, the adjutant-general, who will be directed to proceed to Lucknow immediately, and to remain there for as long a period as may appear necessary to the accomplishment of the objects which I have in view. I inclose a letter for his excellency the Nabob Vizier, for the purpose of recommending the subject of this dispatch to his early and attentive consideration.

You will report to sir A. Clarke, and to me, the progress which you shall make in the execution of these instructions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
January 25th, 1799.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel Scott to the Governor-general, dated Calcutta, 13th May, 1799.

The primary object of your Lordship's concern will engage my early and deliberate consideration; and it shall be my study to obtain, by the most circumspect manage-

management, such full and accurate information on the various points connected with the object in view, as may enable your Lordship to determine upon the principle of the final reform of the Nawaub Vizier's army, and the time for carrying it into effect.

I shall most carefully observe your Lordship's injunctions, not to take one step towards the accomplishment of any arrangement without your Lordship's previous instructions: at the same time I presume to suggest, that possibly a favourable opportunity may present itself for reducing some of the battalions of infantry, not as a part of the general plan of reform, but as an act of just authority and merited punishment, if it should be discovered that any of them have been accessary to the escape of Vizier Ally, either by a treacherous connivance, or a criminal negligence.

A true extract.
(Signed) E. Golding,
Head Assistant.

Extract of a private letter from Lord Mornington, to the Resident at Lucknow, dated Fort St. George, June 18th, 1799.

You are already apprised that my principal object is to effect a reform of the Nabob Vizier's army, and it would be a happy circumstance if any steps towards that most desirable end could be made during the present season, before the alarm of Zemaun Shah's return to the frontier of Hindûstan can be renewed. I have therefore thought it advisable to relax my injunction to you, not to take any step towards the accomplishment of the proposed military arrangements before you shall have received further instructions from me. I leave it to your discretion to act in this matter as you shall deem most expedient.

I entirely approve your suggestion of the advantages to be derived from availing ourselves of any instances of mutiny, treachery, or criminal neglect, in any branches of the Vizier's army, to reduce such divisions of the army as shall be convicted of these crimes.

The extreme unpopularity of the Nabob Vizier has been an object of serious regret to me; I understand that it arises from his excessive parsimony, and his ungracious conduct towards the principal personage of his court. It will be a matter of considerable delicacy to attempt to correct these defects; however, I request that you will direct your constant attention to them, and if any favourable opportunity should occur, that you will apprize the Nabob, in an amicable manner, of the concern with which I have learnt that he does not pursue a course likely to conciliate the affection of his subjects; and you will signify to him, that the deep interest which I take in the stability, ease, and honour of his government, renders me particularly anxious to hear that his excellency has found means of removing the unfavourable impressions which have been conceived of his disposition.

At the same time you will express to his excellency, in the strongest terms, my cordial approbation of the regularity which has marked his payment of the military subsidy, since my arrival in Bengal. I have already written a letter to the Nabob on this subject, and it is scarcely necessary to point out to you the importance of taking every step to encourage and improve the Nabob's disposition to the punctual discharge of his pecuniary engagements to the Company, forming, as they now do, the source of so considerable a branch of our revenue.

A true extract.
(Signed) E. Golding,
Head Assistant.

Extract of a letter from the Resident at Lucknow to the Governor-general, dated Calcutta, 7th June, 1799.

Recent communications from the upper provinces, though of a private nature, represent Almas Alli Khan's health as in so declining a state as to furnish the strongest presumption of his approaching end.

Whatever reluctance I feel in obtruding on your Lordship's time, and however premature it may seem to solicit instructions on points connected with a situation to which your Lordship has been pleased to nominate me, before taking charge, yet as the demise of Almas Ali Khan, if not provided for by some previous arrangement, might be productive of the most serious embarassments to the government of the Nawaub Vizier, I cannot but be uncommonly anxious to be honoured with your Lordship's sentiments and wishes on such an event.

Amongst the papers from Lucknow, which Mr. Barlow has favoured me with the perusal of, I find the following passage

passage in a letter from Mr. Lumsden, dated the 23d August last.

"Almas Alli Khan has been severely "indisposed for some time, and although "he is now better, yet considering his "age, and the effect produced by the "violent medicines which have been "administered to him, in reducing his "strength, his life is not yet thought to "be entirely out of danger. Should his "illness prove fatal, there is some reason "to apprehend that the turbulent Ze-"mindars on the borders, who are kept "in awe chiefly by the energy of his "character, may take that opportunity "of withholding the dues of govern-"ment, and, perhaps, excite com-"motion in the country under his "management.

"It appears to me that the means best "calculated to prevent this evil will be "by the continuance of his Naibs in "office, for the present, in the several "situations which they hold under him, "making them responsible immediately "to the state for their conduct, and for "the amount of their collections; and "hereafter an arrangement may be made "at leisure for the regulation of the "different Mehals, in such manner as "shall be thought most advisable for en-"couraging the realization of the reve-"nues, the due subordination of the "Zemindars, and the protection of the "borders, without entrusting to any in-"dividual such an overgrown portion of "authority and influence as has been "acquired by Almas Ali Khan. This I "have suggested in conversation to the "Nawaub, and it met his approval."

This passage briefly states the evils which would probably ensue upon the death of Almas, and proposes a temporary expedient for preventing them until a permanent arrangement could be matured by reflection, and at leisure. The known turbulent dispositions of the Zemindars in the Doab, and the readiness with which they resort to every subterfuge, and even to arms, to avoid the payment of their rents; together with their means of protracting their resistance by the possession of innumerable forts, suggest to my mind the more than probable occurrences of the mischiefs predicted by Mr. Lumsden. The temporary expedient proposed, if at all effectual to the object, could be so but for a short period, and must be very precarious in its operation.

The control established by Almas Ali Khan over those refractory Zemindars would be feebly maintained by the Naibs, unsupported by the vigour and energy of their master; and the spirit of insubordination which formerly prevailed in the Doab, curbed, but not destroyed, would, it is much to be apprehended, break out in the interval of a pending arrangement; and the British troops might be employed in compelling them to return to allegiance, and in the tedious operation of reducing mud forts, when their services might be required in a different quarter.

By another paper I find that the gross Jumma of the Mehals situated in the Doab is estimated at something more than 75 lacks of rupees annually; within this division of the Nawaub's territories are several ancient cities going to decay; the country, however, is populous, and in general well cultivated, and the inhabitants are a race of men bold and hardy beyond any in that part of Hindûstan. To which I need not add, that it is the frontier through which the danger of an invasion is almost exclusively to be apprehended, and that the protection of it is in fact the protection of the Vizier's dominions against foreign enemies of almost every description, and from almost every quarter.

I am too sensible, my lord, of the imperfect information I at present possess to offer for your lordship's consideration any specific proposition on the above subject, but it would be a peculiar relief to my mind, and materially aid my judgment, were I possessed of the knowledge of the principles upon which your Lordship would think the Doab might be managed to the best advantage, and with the fairest prospect of tranquillity.

Secret Department.

To the Vizier.—From his Excellency Sir ALURED CLARKE.

Written June 21, 1799.

I have before had the pleasure of acquainting you, that the right honourable the governor-general had appointed colonel Scott to represent him with your excellency, and that gentleman will have the honour of delivering this letter to you in person.

The governor-general has already expressed to your excellency his sense of the cordiality and zeal manifested by you, on the late approach of Zemaun Shah, in

in contributing your aid towards the common objects of the alliance so happily established between you and the company. It cannot be doubted, that if the Shah had attempted to molest your excellency's dominions, he would have been repulsed in a manner highly honourable to the British arms.

His lordship has now requested me further to intimate to your excellency, his confident hope, that the alarm which was occasioned by the late approach of Zemaun Shah, will induce you to lose no time in providing such effectual means of resistance as may exempt your excellency from all further apprehension of the same danger.

The nature and causes of that apprehension must be fresh in the memory of your excellency; and recollection of the past will no doubt incline your excellency to the immediate adoption of that seasonable system of precaution and defence, which alone appears to his lordship to be calculated to remove the evils of which your excellency has so recently and so repeatedly had occasion to complain.

His lordship has observed, that your excellency need only be reminded that during the late crisis your military establishment was represented by yourself to be not only inadequate to contribute any assistance towards the defence of your dominions, but that, at the moment when the services of the British army were most urgently demanded at your frontier, your excellency found yourself under the necessity of requiring the presence of a part of that force in your capital, for the express purpose of protecting your person and authority against the excesses of your own disaffected and disorderly troops.

If any further proofs were wanting of the serious dangers to be apprehended to your interests from the present constitution of your army, the conduct of your troops employed to assist in seizing the person of the rebel and assassin, Vizier Ally, must have satisfied you that the blackest treachery towards your person and government is at all times to be apprehended from them.

It is by the desire of the governor-general I add, that the inference to be drawn from these events is obviously that the defence of your excellency's dominions against foreign attack, as well as their internal tranquillity, can only be succeeded by an effectual reform of your excellency's military establishments.

There can be no doubt that this measure might be effected with a degree of advantage to your excellency's finances, little inferior to that which it promises to your military establishments.

For the particulars of the plan, which appears to the governor-general and myself calculated to produce those beneficial effects, I must refer your excellency to colonel Scott, to whose representations I am persuaded your excellency will give all the attention which the importance of the subject demands.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Golding,
Head Asst.

Extract of Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott to the Governor General.

Dated Calcutta, July 3, 1799.

I have been honoured with your lordship's letter of the 17th June, and am extremely flattered by the condescending reception of my address of the 13th of May.

Whatever may be my present ideas on some of the points to which your lordship has commanded my attention, I will not presume to intrude upon your lordship speculative opinions, which more minute observations and better information on the spot may correct or prove to be erroneous, and shall content myself with assuring your lordship, that those points shall be the early objects of consideration, and of execution to the utmost degree practicable.

The review which your lordship has taken of the general state of Oude, in a private letter to Mr. Lumsden, to which your lordship has had the goodness to refer me, will be of the most beneficial use towards enlightening and aiding my judgment in cases which may eventually occur; and it shall be my peculiar study to draw every possible advantage from the sentiments therein delivered.

From the Vizier.—Received July 9, 1799.

Some time ago, when a variety of embarrassments occasioned a delay in the payment of the subsidy, your lordship, in reply to a letter of mine, desired that, without depending wholly upon the receipts from the country, I would employ every resource which I possessed to pay up the arrears, then amounting to near fifteen lacks and a half of rupees; as I am

desirous

desirous of cultivating your lordship's satisfaction by every means conformable to my engagements, agreeably to your lordship's desire, I took such measures as were possible, and occurred to me, for the liquidation of those arrears. Of late what exertions have I not made, which have enabled me to pay the subsidy the very day it became due, nay, even a day before; and what Mr. Lumsden has applied to me for, exclusive of the subsidy, has been provided without any hesitation on my part. By the favour of God I am able, in my own person, to arrange, conduct, and settle the concerns of my country in all respects; but owing to those embarassments, and that want of activity in the people of this place, arising from ignorance, about remedying which I addressed a letter to your lordship under date 25th Saffer, 1213 (answering to August 1798), I have endured a variety of vexations; and nothing has been done for my son and my particular adherents, suitable to their condition. It is obvious, that to bear with temporary vexations, where it is a matter of necessity, is of no consequence, and may be done, but for ever it is impossible.—Please God, your lordship is fully acquainted with what belongs to a government, namely, that the settlement and conduct of the affairs of government absolutely depend upon the issuing of orders, and the obedience of the people. No particular answer, however, was given to that letter; and as your lordship was then engaged in concerns of great importance I did not think it proper to trouble your lordship again upon the subject.—Now, however, that your lordship has concluded the affairs of that quarter in the most satisfactory manner, and your mind is at ease on that score, I again intrude it upon you, and beg to observe, that until I shall have carried into effect the retrenchment of superfluous expenses here, and shall have established such a systematic settlement of the country, and military, (which is indispensable) in a manner to promote the security and ease of the Ryot, the prosperity of the country, and the tranquillity of the people, it is impossible to remove my embarrassments. Although I was informed, by Mr. Lumsden, that your lordship had written to him upon this subject, yet nothing regarding it was written by your lordship to me; and therefore I now hope, from your lordship's kindness, that you will repeat your orders to the resident to be aiding and assisting to me in all matters; and that you will be pleased to favour me with an answer to this letter explicitly in those terms, so that I may concert with the resident the means of removing those embarrassments, and with his assistance carry on the affairs of this place in a manner to produce ease and satisfaction to my mind; and grateful for your lordship's kindness, may punctually, and without trouble, fulfil all my obligations in a manner conformable to your lordship's wishes, and agreeably to my engagements. For both at first and last I rely for support and assistance in every thing upon your lordship's goodness.

Believing me always, &c.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone, P. T.

(Signed)

E. Golding, Head Asst.

A true Copy.

My Lord,

From the contents of the official letter which I have done myself the honour of addressing to your lordship under this date, your lordship will be able to form a judgment of the total want of arrangement and order which pervades every department of this government, and of the embarrassments under which I labour, in obtaining any correct and impartial accounts of the general administration of affairs.

The persons mentioned in that letter as the confidential advisers of his excellency, are prohibited from making any communications to me, and as they hold no ostensible public situation, I do not feel myself at liberty to require their attendance; the information which I receive from the Nawaub is purposely imperfect, or defective for want of his own better knowledge, and what I obtain through other channels must be received under the doubts attendant upon prejudice and discontent.

The functions of Hussein Reza Khan, as Minister, have been so long suspended, either by his voluntary secession, as the Nawaub asserts, or by a contemptuous disregard of his opinions, as Hussein Reza affirms, that I cannot attempt to force a resumption of them without an open breach with the Nawaub; added to which, the incapacity of Hussein Reza is too obvious, and too well acknowledged, to allow of any strong argument being built on the ad-

advantage which would result to his excellency's affairs, by the superintendence of Hussein Reza Khan, excepting what would arise out of the respectability of his character.

In addition to the causes of the present want of concord between the Nawaub and Hussein Reza Khan, which I have enumerated in my official letter, I discover that his excellency, having in a great degree divested himself of the apprehensions which oppressed his mind on his accession, has taken a retrospective view of the transactions which occurred upon the demise of Nawaub Asoph ul Dowlah, and with a want of candour and liberality regards every person about the court as his personal enemy, who could be supposed to have concurred in the elevation of Vizier Ally; nor does he appear ignorant that a preference would, on his deposition, have been given to some of his brothers, could the late governor-general have been prevailed on to supersede his excellency's pretensions.

The conduct of Hussein Reza Khan is not calculated to remove these impressions; every act of his has a direct tendency to acquire popularity among the English gentlemen, and every progress which he makes in that object, is an increase of suspicion and jealousy to the Nawaub; nor does Hussein Reza conceal his confidence of support from the English government, though he has had no encouragement from me to expect it beyond the usual marks of attention and respect due to his character and situation.

The information which your lordship has received of the unpopularity of his excellency is probably far short of the real state, as confined to the court, the only persons who attend the Durbar, excepting the Nawaub's own sons, and occasionally Almas Ally Khan, are a few pensioners of whom his excellency, from their known character, entertains no suspicion of engaging in politics; and it has not been without some difficulty that I have prevailed on native gentlemen of respectable connections to shew themselves at the Durbar.

The present state of things, so degrading to the character of the Nawaub, so prejudicial to his own real interests, and to the welfare of his country, and, I may add, so discreditable to the English name, obviously calls for a radical reform, which, according to my judgment, can only be introduced by the establishment of an open, efficient, and respectable administration. I must at the same time confess myself incapable of effecting this without the personal interference of your lordship or positive instructions in regard to the minister; and I feel it my duty to add, that whilst the Nawaub has an expectation of your lordship's presence at Lucknow, I cannot hope for much useful progress by remonstrance, proceeding immediately from myself. His evident design is to temporize and delay, that he may enjoy, as long as possible, the fruits of the present system of secret agency and intrigue. Neither difficulties, however, want of success, nor disregard of my opinions, shall discourage me from delivering my sentiments to his excellency with freedom and firmness, though with a respect due to his situation.

Your lordship having done me the honour to call for my unreserved opinion respecting the desire which your lordship entertains of visiting Lucknow, in addition to what I have presumed to say on that subject, I must express my confidence, that the present state of this government is worthy of your lordship's personal interference, and that the exertion of your lordship's wisdom and energy on the spot, for a few weeks, would produce the most substantial benefits, by placing before the Nawaub his true interests, and by shewing to him the genuine nature of his connection with the British government; but should circumstances render it inconvenient for your lordship to leave Calcutta, the communication of your lordship's sentiments and instructions on the case of the minister will enable me to act with more efficacy, and to stand forward with a consequence more suited to the character of your representative at this court, than I am at present able to do.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Lucknow, 7th Sept. 1799.

Right honourable Earl Mornington, K. P.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, the 1st October, 1799.

Resident at Lucknow.

No. 1.

To the Right honourable Richard, earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-general, &c.

My Lord,—Since taking charge of the

the residency at Lucknow on the 5th of August, it has been the object of my assiduous endeavours to acquire, by observation and information, such a knowledge of the state of this Durbar, and the general affairs of government, as should enable me to exhibit to your lordship a comprehensive view of the administration of his excellency the Nawaub Vizier.

Several obstacles have opposed this design, and continue to obstruct the completion of it, the chief of which are the want of any acting or responsible ministers, and the extreme reserve which his excellency discovers in conversation upon matters connected with his government.

On this occasion of his excellency, Hussein Reza Khan and Rajah Tickait Roy, were invested in the presence of the late governor-general with khelats of office, the former as minister, and the latter as dewan. The administration of affairs was for some time conducted under this guidance and advice; but, unfortunately not possessing, or not practising, the art of gaining the confidence of their master, their influence and interference gradually diminished until at length their functions are totally suspended. The impaired state of health, and, seemingly, of intellectual capacity, under which rajah Tickait Roy has for some time laboured, totally disqualifies him at present for the transaction of public business.

The Nawaub has now taken the whole management of affairs into his own hands, and is aided in this laborious employment by Bijenaut Dinaput Ally Roy, Mehuddee Khan, Molavi Sudden, and Rutten Chund.

The two former were confidential assistants under Rajah Tickait Roy, and Bijenaut is esteemed a man of business and talents; Mehuddee Ally Khan is the aumil of Bareilly, and of some other extensive districts, and is supposed to be conversant in the system of collections; Molavee Sudden was the preceptor of his excellency; and Rutten Chund is a man who held some inconsiderable employment about the Nawaub when residing at Benares.

These men, bearing no public characters, nor charged with any responsibility of situation, can only be regarded as the private agents and confidential advisers of his excellency; and as the Nawaub is not all times accessible to his subjects, nor can he be supposed competent, from experience or application, to conduct the various and complicated details of an extensive government, it follows that there is neither energy of administration, nor order and arrangement in the different parts of it.

Although his excellency complains of the labour which is imposed upon him from the want of able and zealous assistance in the administration of the affairs of his government, I am afraid that the secluded system now practised is congenial to his temper, by gratifying two of his strongest propensities,—avarice and jealousy.

However obvious it was to me, that in such a state of things the dignity of his excellency's government must decline, and the welfare of his subjects be neglected, it was my wish to have deferred entering with the Nawaub into a discussion of the present situation of his ministers, lest by agitating a point wherein his passions are interested, I might throw embarrassments in the way of the primary objects enjoined by your lordship, the reform of his military establishment; the natural jealousy of his disposition, however, aided by reports to which he had too readily listened, would not admit of delay.

At an early visit after my arrival, in company with Mr. Lumsden, the Nawaub recited reports which had been carried to him of certain measures being in contemplation, and in which principal personages about his court had concurred, the grand object of which was, to place Hussein Reza Khan in the uncontrolled administration of affairs, independent of his excellency's authority or superintendence; I expressed to the Nawaub my concern that he should give ear to such fabrications, and suffer them to make an impression on his mind; I assured him that it would be equally incompatible with your lordship's orders as with my own disposition to create parties, or foment dissensions at his court; and that he might rest fully satisfied that whatever points of arrangements were recommended by your lordship would be communicated direct, and in the first instance, to his excellency.

Notwithstanding these explicit assurances, his excellency renewed the subject, at another conference, and in so pressing a manner, that I found myself unable to evade a discussion.

The displeasure into which the minister had fallen, and the suspension of his

his functions, were, I observed, a source of extreme concern and perplexity to me, as in that situation he would afford me no information on the affairs of his excellency's government, whilst I was bound to regard him as the person who had, with his excellency's own concurrence, and even by his choice, been invested with the powers of minister, in the presence of, and by the advice of, the late governor-general, nor could I withhold from him those marks of respect and attention which are due to his situation and character; I expatiated on the impossibility of an efficient or creditable administration without the intervention of some respectable and responsible minister; and offered my assistance and mediation to adjust any differences which existed between his excellency and Hussein Reza Khan.

The Nawaub, in reply, declared, that though Hussein Reza Khan had discovered neither abilities nor zeal in his service, it did not arise from any fault of his that the arrangement of affairs was not continued in his hands, subject to his excellency's own superintendence, and that the secession was voluntary on the part of Hussein Reza Khan.

I then took occasion to state, that I did not perceive in his excellency's government any constituted office for the administration of affairs, or to give currency to public business; and that although Hussein Reza Khan might not, from habits or qualifications, be equal to the execution of the various details of government, yet, if his excellency would be pleased to appoint distinct officers for the dispatch of business in the different departments, the character of Hussein Reza Khan, and the estimation in which he is held, would, in the capacity of general superintendence and control, give respectability to such an arrangement.

To an observation made by his excellency, that there were no persons about his court equal to such offices as I alluded to, I could not avoid expressing my belief, that, by an encouraging and conciliatory conduct on his own part, persons, respectable from family and character, might be found, who would readily engage in his service, and bring with them zeal and abilities for the support of his excellency's dignity, and the prosperity of his government.

The Nawaub then declared himself at all times desirous of attending to the advice of your lordship; and added, that he had, with the strictest fidelity, adhered to every part of his engagement with the company. After adverting to the cordial satisfaction which your lordship had expressed to his excellency, by letter, and to the repetition of that satisfaction which I was strictly enjoined by your lordship to make at the regularity which has marked his payments of the military subsidy ever since your lordship's arrival in Bengal, I took the liberty of observing, that the English government, through whose justice and power his excellency was placed and supported in the sovereignty of these dominions, as he himself had candidly acknowledged, must naturally look with peculiar solicitude for such an administration, founded on wisdom and equity, and conducted with energy, as would secure the ability and prosperity of his excellency's government and promote the general welfare and happiness of his subjects, and that it appeared to my judgment that the attainment of these desirable objects must depend upon the characters and abilities of his ministers and confidential counsellors.

In conclusion, I intreated that his excellency would prepare such a plan of government as might embrace these important points; and offered every assistance that my abilities and earnest desire to promote his ease, and the credit of his government, could afford for perfecting the arrangement.

I cannot, however, entertain any sanguine hopes, that his excellency will seriously and voluntarily engage in such an undertaking; and I am extremely apprehensive, that no considerations, unless it be the positive desire of your lordship, will ever prevail on his excellency to re-admit Hussein Reza Khan to a participation of the affairs of government.— The origin of the present want of concord is distrust and jealousy on the part of the Nabob, and pride and petulance on the part of the minister, that will not submit to the subordinate control which his sovereign has a right to claim from him; nor can he, I am afraid, be vindicated, from the charges of want of capacity and of zeal, though possibly the latter might have been animated to greater exertions, by greater marks of confidence and attachment on the part of his master.

His excellency has withheld from Hussein Reza Khan, for several months, the allowances which, by the advice of the late Governor-general, were fixed for his support;

support; and as the character of Hussein Reza Khan has ever been marked for profusion and imprudence, he would have been under the greatest pecuniary embarrassments, had he not been aided by Almas with the loan of a considerable sum of money.

The state of parties at this court having so manifest, so strong, and so prejudicial an influence in the administration, I have thought it my duty to be explicit on the subject; and I should regard it equally my duty to suggest, with deference for your lordship's consideration, measures for correcting the evils, did, after much reflection, and duly studying the disposition of the Nawaub, any occur to me of practicable execution under the present circumstances of the minister.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

My Lord, your's, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT,

Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,

7th September, 1799.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, 1st October, 1799.

The Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

MY LORD,

1. As soon as practicable, after my arrival at Lucknow, I presented to the Nawaub Vizier the letter with which I had been intrusted by the honourable the Vice-president, on the subject of the reform of the military establishment in Oude.

2. The representations which his excellency the Nawaub Vizier had more than once made, in the short space of five days, of the turbulent and disordered state of some of its battalions, furnished me not only with fresh arguments on which to ground the expediency of a reform, but with the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction I felt at having the honour to present a letter to his excellency, which would relieve his mind from considerable anxiety, as it proposed a remedy for a very serious evil, of which he had frequently complained in terms that fully manifested a just sense of its magnitude.

3. His excellency perused the letter with apparent satisfaction, and declared his thorough concurrence on the sentiments therein delivered.

4. Having in a brief manner given the outline of a plan on which your lordship proposed to effect the reform, I adverted to the favourable opportunity which now presented itself in this season of quiet, and intreated, that his excellency would give an early consideration to the subject, and favour me with his answer as soon as he had deliberated upon the proposition, and that, in the mean time, he would order an exact statement of the number of troops of every description to be prepared, together with their monthly and annual expense.

5. Upwards of twenty days having elapsed without obtaining from his excellency any satisfactory answer, or even engaging him in a discussion of the subject, I addressed a letter to him, stating that, aware of the proposition requiring mature deliberation, I had refrained from discovering any impatience in pressing for an answer; but as your lordship would be anxiously expecting his excellency's sentiments, I intreated that he would fix a day for delivering them, and promised, that I would attentively listen to, and cordially discuss, the objections and obstacles which had occurred to his mind, and that I entertained a confident hope of being able to remove them.

6. His excellency fixed on the 5th instant for the discussion. He opened the conversation by saying, that the measure proposed was not impracticable, but such as he hoped might be accomplished; he had, however, a proposition to offer to your lordship which concerned himself personally, and which connected with his own ease the prosperity of his government, and the happiness of his subjects, and which, in its operation, could be prejudicial to no person; that he would submit the proposition to your lordship when you should honour Lucknow with your presence; or, if your lordship should be pleased to commit to me the execution of the measure, he would explain himself fully.

7. I observed, that a proposition fraught with such comprehensive advantages, would be sure of meeting the most favourable consideration of your lordship; that if, however, it had no connection with, or dependence upon the arrangement of the army, it was advisable, in my opinion, which I delivered to him as a friend, to keep the propositions distinct, and let them stand upon their respective merits. That your lordship's recommendation for the reform of his military establishment, was with the sole view of

of defending his excellency's dominions against foreign attacks, and securing their internal tranquillity; and that, in treating the proposition as a point of concession, upon terms wholly unconnected with it in nature or execution, his excellency did not appear to have deliberately weighed the importance of the object, or the principles upon which your lordship had recommended it to his consideration; I added that, exclusive of this view of the subject, much valuable time would be lost, and occurrences, similar to those which had passed, might return, in the course of which it was impossible to foresee the dangerous consequences that might arise out of delay.

8. These arguments making no impression on his excellency, I pressed him to explain the nature of the proposition which he had in contemplation, that I might submit it to your lordship; even this he declined, and promised to call upon me on the 7th to dictate a memorandum.

9. His excellency came according to appointment, and dictated the substance of the 6th paragraph. After going over the same grounds of argument which I had taken up the first day, and enforcing them as strongly as I could, without any avail, I observed, that though I placed a firm reliance in his declaration, that the proposition was not impracticable of execution, yet, that if he persisted in declining to reveal to me his request, the commencement of the great and indispensable arrangement must be considerably protracted, since your lordship's presence at Lucknow could not be immediate; and it could not possibly be expected that your lordship would delegate powers for the conclusion of a project with the nature and object of which you were totally unapprized.

10. As no arguments could prevail upon his excellency either to keep the propositions distinct, or to disclose his own, I am compelled to the mortifying necessity of submitting to your lordship, a recital of these very unsatisfactory conversations.

11. Notwithstanding the reserve of his excellency, and the guarded terms in which he delivered himself, the single expression which dropt from him, that it was not his wish to expel any person from his dominions, leads me to suspect, that the drift of his proposition is to the removal of Hussein Reza Khan from the office of minister.

12. Should such be his aim, what arrangements he would suggest in consequence, or whom he would wish to substitute in his place, it is not possible to conceive. His confidential advisers are too obscure to admit of his selecting either of them for the situation of minister, and there is no person about his court for whom he has any attachment, or in whom he places any confidence, unless it may be his own sons, of whom the second is in the greatest favour. The eldest son was recently in disgrace, and though now admitted to his father's presence, is not treated by him with either affection or attention; they are both of the age of manhood, but their characters, talents, and tempers, little known; the eldest appears of a mild, and really heavy disposition; the second more forward in his manner, and more intelligent and acute.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
8th September, 1799.

Private.

MY LORD,

Fully sensible that the information which I have been able to convey to your lordship respecting the disposition, the views, and the administration, of the Nawaub Vizier has been very circumscribed and imperfect, I feel an earnest desire to supply the defects by such occasional communications as arise from observation and reflection.

After attentively studying the character of his excellency, and acquainting myself, as far as circumstances will allow, with the general tenor of his proceedings, I am led to conclude, that whilst he is determined to fulfil, with minute regularity, the peculiar engagements with the company, his views are directed to the enjoyment of a full authority over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, and subjects, according to the most strict interpretation of the clause of the 17th article of the treaty executed at Lucknow.

I have no conception that he aspires either now or in prospect to political independence; what he aims at is the independent management of the interior concerns of his dominions, to the exclusion of all interference and inspection on the part of the English government, and to the gradual diminution of its in-

fluence

fluence over the internal administration of his country.

In furtherance of this design, according to my judgment, is the suppression of the functions of the ministers, who were the channels of communications to the Resident, and through whom he maintained, if not an efficient control, at least an useful interposition in the details of Government, which it is not very easy, if possible, to exercise, when every arrangement is concluded under the eye of the Vizier, and discussed only amongst his private agents, and confidential advisers.

If I discovered any attempts or disposition to introduce a system of order, justice, and energy, in the state; if I saw the Nabob Vizier's exertions directed to the prosperity of his dominions, and to the happiness of his subjects, I should feel no uneasiness at the decline of the Resident's interference in the ordinary internal transactions of government, since the exercise of it does not seem to have been intended by the late treaty, and is unequivocally disavowed by several declarations to his predecessor, and since an effectual control over the dominions and the political concerns of the Sovereign is formally established by our military force, and will become more vigilant and extensive in proportion as that force shall be augmented and diffused.

But when I see a perseverance in the same abuse and mismanagement in the Revenue Collections, which prevailed under the former Government, with the only difference, that the fruits of them go into the private treasury of the Sovereign, and are carefully hoarded by him; when I hear of the same oppressions and extortions, and observe the same imbecility in respect to impunity of crimes, I cannot but feel that the uncontrolled authority is not exercised to the purposes expected; and that the ruin of the country, commenced in a reign of profusion and indolence, will progressively proceed in a reign of parsimony and diligence.

Although I beg leave to assure your Lordship that the grand object of the Reform of the Military Establishment constantly occupies my thoughts, yet it has not occurred to me, since the last conversation I had with the Vizier on the subject, that there would be any use in reviving it, excepting casually in the instances of some irregularities in his battalions, when I have taken occasion to observe, that these evils would cease with the adoption of your Lordship's plan; and in cases of intended changes and promotions of native officers, from which I have endeavoured, and generally with success, to dissuade his Excellency, on the grounds of their having a tendency to increase the difficulties regarding any provision which he may be pleased to make for persons of that description, who, from good conduct and fidelity, have a claim to his bounty.

Trusting that your Lordship is now in Calcutta, I presume to offer my most cordial and respectful congratulations on your Lordship's return to this Presidency, after having accomplished, by wisdom, perseverance, and vigour, the overthrow of the most formidable foe to the British power in India, and erected upon her empire, genuine security to ourselves, and exhibited to the world a most surprising example of moderation, liberality, and justice.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow,
September 20th, 1799.
The Right Honourable Earl of Mornington, K. P.

Secret Department.

To Lieutenant Colonel W. Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Para. 1. Since my return to this Presidency, I have received your public letters, of the numbers and dates noted in the margin, and also your private letter dated the 7th instant.*

2. I have read with concern your unfavourable report of the present state of the Vizier's Government, and observe with equal uneasiness your just complaints of his Excellency's jealousy and reserve, on all subjects connected with the administration of his government and with the conduct of his affairs.

3. Although it is extremely desirable that an ostensible and respectable ministry should be formed with a view to the dispatch and order of public business, I apprehended that in the actual state of his Excellency's Court it would be nearly impracticable to find persons qualified to compose such an administration, and therefore I cannot expect any advantage from the immediate agitation of a measure to which his Excellency seems so adverse.

The present condition of this government, however, appears to preclude you

you from the information necessary to your first steps in the proposed reforms; I shall hope that my applications to the Vizier would remove every difficulty of this nature, and establish you in a proper degree of influence and consideration; but if I should be disappointed in this expectation, it will then become necessary for you, in my name, to insist that the vizier shall place his government in such a state as shall afford you the requisite means of information, as well as of carrying the intended regulations into complete and speedy effect.

5. With respect to Hussein Reza Khan, I perceive in the continuance of so inefficient a person in the ministry no public benefit to compensate for the perpetual discontent and discord which must be the consequence of our maintaining him in power in opposition to the inclination of the vizier.

6. If, therefore, the removal of Hussein Reza Khan, from the nominal situation of minister should prove to have been the secret object of the memorandum dictated to you by the vizier, at his conference with you on 7th instant, I shall not be inclined to resist his excellency's wishes; stipulating only that a liberal provision shall be made for Hussein Reza Khan; that his personal safety and honour shall be duly secured; and that his successor shall be a person unequivocally well disposed to cultivate and improve the existing connection between his excellency and the company.

7. The great and immediate object of my solicitude is to accomplish the reform of his excellency's military establishment; and accordingly this point must be pressed upon him with unremitted earnestness; his acquiescence in the measures must however be totally unqualified by any conditions not necessarily connected with it.

8. You will receive from the Persian translator a letter which I have thought proper to write to the vizier, in consequence of your late communications; the tenor of that letter will, I trust, enable you to resume the discussion of the important question, to which it principally relates, with considerable advantage.

9. You will observe, in my letter to the Vizier, a reference to the extraordinary expense incurred in consequence of the augmentation of the military force in Oude during the last year, and which, agreeably to the treaty, is chargeable to his excellency. I expect that the arguments deducible from this heavy, but just demand, will have great weight with his excellency, and conduce powerfully to convince him of the absolute necessity of an early and radical reform of his army.—It will be some time before it will be in my power to furnish you with a detailed statement of the exact amount of this charge, but I hope to be soon enabled, by the military auditor-general, to transmit you an abstract of it sufficiently accurate for my immediate purpose.

I shall expect with anxiety your report of the effect of my communication with his excellency.

I am, &c.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. GOLDING, Hd. Asst.

Fort William, 26th Sept. 1799.

To the Vizier.

Written the 26th September, 1799.

I was favoured with your excellency's letter at Madras. (Vide that received 9th July, 1799.) The great extent and variety of the business in which I was engaged, and my great distance, prevented me from giving to the subject of that letter, and to the points connected with it, that degree of consideration which they required; I have now, however, entered into a particular consideration of the situation of affairs at Lucknow, and I have communicated to lieutenant-colonel Scott my sentiments, not only upon the subject of that letter, but also upon other points, to which I now beg leave to call your excellency's most serious attention.

Since my return to Calcutta, I have learnt from lieutenant-colonel Scott the particulars of different conferences which he has had with your excellency on the subject of the letter addressed to you, under date the 21st of June last, from the vice president in council, in conformity to instructions transmitted by me from Fort St. George.

It affords me the most sincere pleasure to know that your excellency received that letter with satisfaction, and declared your entire concurrence in the sentiments which it contained; your excellency's conduct on this occasion furnished a proof of your penetration and wisdom,

wisdom, which promises the happiest consequences to the interests of your excellency's government.

The conviction acknowledged by your excellency of the eminent advantages of the arrangement suggested in the letter which sir Alured Clarke wrote to you at my desire, and which has been fully explained to you by lieutenant-colonel Scott, leaves me no room to doubt that your excellency feels the same anxiety which I have expressed to carry that arrangement into full effect with the least possible delay.

It is among the most fervent wishes of my heart to have the pleasure of an early personal interview with your excellency, but it is also a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to reflect that the great prudence and discretion of your excellency, aided by the extensive experience, talents, integrity, and knowledge of lieutenant-colonel Scott, and by his zeal for the mutual prosperity of your excellency's and the company's affairs, entirely preclude the necessity of my immediate presence, either for the purpose of accomplishing the proposed reform in the military establishments of your excellency, or of any other objects essential to the interests of your excellency's government, or to the happiness of your people; under these circumstances, it is not my present intention to leave the principal seat of my government, although I still retain the hope of being able, at no remote period of time, to gratify my earnest wish of paying my personal respects to your excellency.—In the mean while I must intreat your excellency to consider lieutenant-colonel Scott in the same light as myself, to regard all his representations as proceeding immediately from me, and to communicate to him all your wishes and sentiments, in the fullest confidence, and without reserve. Lieutenant-colonel Scott is a person in whose honour and prudence I repose implicit reliance, and any reserve towards him on the part of your excellency will prove a serious embarrassment to the course of public affairs, and a great obstacle to the freedom of intercourse which I trust will always subsist between your excellency and me. Your excellency may rely on my uniform disposition to meet, with cordiality and friendship, every wish which you may signify to lieutenant-colonel Scott; his powers from me are of the most ample extent; and he will act on every occasion in exact conformity to my sentiments, with which he is intimately acquainted. I cannot conclude without expressing my anxious hope that your excellency will not suffer any consideration to delay, for a moment, the necessary alterations in your military establishment; on the early completion of the improvement of your army the safety and prosperity of your dominions essentially depend, and the present is the most favourable season for the accomplishment of this great and salutary work. Past dangers may return in a more formidable shape, if the present opportunity be neglected, and your excellency be exposed to a renewal of the former alarm, with the aggravated misfortunes of an increase of your expenses, a failure of your revenue, and a diminution of your financial resources; lieutenant colonel Scott will have the honour to submit to your excellency a statement of your stipulated share of the expense of protecting your dominions during the late arduous crisis of affairs, when the menaced invasion of Zemaun Shah, and the revolt of the assassin, Vizier Alli, rendered it necessary to augment the British force in Oude.

It will not escape your excellency's wisdom to reflect, that as long as your military establishments shall remain in their present inefficient state, you must perpetually be subject to the double charge of an useless army, and of the occasional additions which the safety of your dominions may require to be made to the British troops.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. Golding, H. Asst.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-general, &c. &c.

My lord,—One of the Nawaub Vizier's battalions, stationed at Lucknow, having refused to march into a part of the country where its services were required, until a portion of the arrears of pay due to it should be disbursed, his excellency declared his intention of clearing off its arrears, and disbanding it.

The following considerations readily prevailed with me to confirm the Nawaub in this determination,

It is one of the Huzzoorer, or household battalions, formerly under the

command of Beriar Sing; and though absent at the same time, the other battalions, under the same commander, engaged in the wild schemes of resistance me[illegible]ated by Vizier Ally, when on the mu[illegible]ud, had, since his Excellency's accession, shown symptoms of disaffection.

The gradual dismission of the Nawaub's battalions, whenever suitable occasions presented themselves, appeared a most desirable mode of preparing for the introduction of a general reform of the military establishments under your lordship's propositions and instructions.

The disobedience of orders in this instance, notwithstanding the plea of arrears was not unfounded, furnished a fair opportunity for discharging the battalion from the service, although the distress to which the men would have been exposed for subsistence, on quitting Lucknow, extenuated the criminality of a demand, unaccompanied by other acts of irregularity and violence, and, together with the circumstance of the frequency of these disputes, and the little guilt attached to them, allowed of a forbearance from more exemplary punishment, that would not have been admissible under a better regulated system of military discipline, which, while it exacts obedience from the soldier, implies justice on the part of the government.

The settlement of the account of arrears was of some difficulty; the Nawaub Vizier admitted only three months, whilst the battalion claimed five; this point being, as the Vizier informed me, adjusted to the satisfaction of the battalion, another difficulty arose, respecting the place of payment, his Excellency insisting on each Company proceeding for that purpose to the Treasury at the Palace, and there delivering up their arms and accoutrements, whilst the Sepoys, under the apprehension of deception, or at least of insult, required that the money should be sent to their encampment, or that Abdul Rhemaun Khan, the Commandant of the Khundaharey cavalry, should remain with the battalion as an hostage.

In this dilemma, his Excellency having applied for my advice, I recommended to him to resist the insolent demand of security, and to persevere in the place he had fixed upon for the payment of their arrears, and, in the event of an ultimate refusal to these terms, I offered the services of the regiment on duty at Lucknow, to compel them to deliver up their arms and disperse.

Having previously satisfied myself by an inspection of the accounts of an intended equitable adjustment of arrears, as also of the refusal of the men to comply with the conditions proposed, which I considered indispensable to justify the use of one of the Company's regiments on such an occasion of extremity, I apprized Colonel Clerk of the probability of the detachment under his command being required to coerce the mutinous battalion.

On my return from the Palace the day before yesterday morning, a deputation from the malecontent battalion, waited upon me. They stated that the representations of the distresses of the battalion for want of pay, was not fictitious; that there was no Commandant, or head of the battalion, through whom they could apply to the Nawaub; and that distrust alone of the sincerity of his Excellency's servants, originating in a departure from promises on a former occasion, deterred them from going to the palace in conformity to the orders of their Prince.

Upon explaining to their conviction, that in the mode proposed by the Nawaub, of going in companies, or even smaller bodies, no possible deception could be intended or practised, they declared, on the part of the battalion, an immediate acquiescence in the Nawaub's commands.

This disposition of the battalion, being communicated to his Excellency, he replied, that if the battalion had returned to its obedience, the necessity for dismissing it ceased, particularly as troops were required in the country.

After some hesitation amongst the malecontents, a supplicating petition addressed to the Nawaub, and professing implicit obedience to the orders he had given, was sent to me.

Persuaded that the reluctance of the battalion to trust themselves in the Palace arose from that want of confidence in the Nawaub's servants, which universally pervades every rank and order of men, and entertaining from the beginning a suspicion, confirmed by subsequent events, that the first object of his Excellency was to evade the payment of arrears, I felt the strongest aversion, after the thorough submission of the battalion, to bring the Company's regiment in aid of a measure of useless severity, and the exaction of which was only desired by the Nawaub from motives unworthy the dignity of a Sovereign, and therefore recommended to his Excellency to accept the submission, and order the arrears of pay

to be settled, and the battalion to be dismissed in the manner originally proposed.

In this measure the Nawaub acquiesced, and promised that the necessary arrangements should be made for carrying it into effect yesterday morning.

Though sensible that the turn the business thus took was unsatisfactory to the Nawaub, I had no apprehension that he would depart from his engagements, or that any obstruction on his side would be thrown in the way of a final conclusion. How great then was my astonishment to find, that the persons employed to adjust the accounts, had commanded the attendance, at the Palace, of four of the Native Officers by name, for the purpose of setling a demand of several thousand Rupees, which they said had been brought forward by the former Commandant of the battalion, who has been ten months in cofinement, which sum was to be deducted from the aggregate amount of pay due to the battalion. I sent a message to the Nawaub, remonstrating against this new and unseasonable demand, which, if justly founded, ought to have been included in the account originally furnished for my inspection. The Nawaub, under the most solemn assurances, and with many solid arguments on the policy of good faith, declared his firm resolution of adhering to the settlement; but his Excellency went out this morning to a garden of Almas, about eight miles from the City, without leaving any instructions for the adjustment of accounts, or payment of arrears.

In this unpleasant predicament I have thought it indispensable to state to his Excellency, by letter, that the injustice or dilatoriness of his servants would arouse a spirit of discontent which had been allayed; and that, though the Company's troops would be at all times ready to support his just authority, and punish the crimes of mutiny and sedition, when well established, I could not, under all the circumstances of the case, take upon myself the weighty responsibility of making it the instrument of destroying men, who had unequivocally submitted to his authority.

If, in the course of this transaction, any part of the conduct pursued by me should appear to your Lordship exceptionable, I trust to your Lordship's liberal consideration of the embarassments a man must labour under, where artifice is opposed to plain dealing; where the crimes of the accused originate in the faults of the government; and where, under the mask of vigour, attempts are made to draw me into participation of a measure of cruel and unjust severity for the gratification of avarice.

It was my intention to have made a communication of the circumstances of this mutiny yesterday, but I was in hopes that it would have been in my power to have acquainted your Lordship this day of the termination of it, and I should now wait the result of his Excellency's answer, were I not apprehensive that the affair would come to your Lordship's knowledge through some other channel.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
4th October, 1799.

Extract of Private Letter from Colonel Scott, to Mr. Barlow, dated Lucknow, 5th October, 1799.

I had this morning a conversation with the Nawaub on the grand subject, but it was far from full or satisfactory on his part. His Exellency is to breakfast with me to-morrow, when the discussion of the point is to be renewed, the result of which I shall immediately communicate. After allowing him a reasonable time for deliberation, I asked for an answer, which he put off more than once; at length I pressed him, by letter, to fix a time for the discussion of the subject, and the interview to-day was in consequence.

I gathered from him, that he had a proposition of great importance, and very near his heart, to offer to the consideration of my Lord Mornington, and he hinted, that a compliance with it would facilitate his consent to the desired measure. I observed, if connected with it, it would, of course, have a claim to consideration as part of the question, but if distinct from it I was apprehensive that my Lord Mornington would, with great justice, observe, that the two questions must stand upon their respective merits; that the expediency of one was too apparent to be controverted; and that until he should be pleased to disclose the other, it was impossible for me to offer an opinion; but I earnestly recommended to him to keep the two points separate, unless they had an absolute and positive connection.

The Right honourable Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General in Council, &c.

MY LORD,

I have great satisfaction in acquainting your

your lordship that the unpleasant circumstance recited in my address of the 4th instant, is terminated according to the original declared intentions of his excellency the Nawaub Vizier; the refractory battalion having, in the course of yesterday and this morning, proceeded by companies to the treasury at the palace, received their pay, deposited their arms, and dispersed without any tumult or disorder.

With great deference I presume to draw the following satisfactory reflections from the issue; the Nawaub's authority has been vindicated to a degree not seen on similar occasions; the awe of the company's troops exacted obedience; and that effected, they were withheld from being instruments of useless severity, or meditated oppression; and the vizer will perceive that in the ensuing reform of his military establishment, on the principles of permanent security, your lordship's love of justice will not countenance the sacrifice of the equitable pecuniary claims of that portion of his troops which may fail to be disbanded.

To my letter of the 4th instant his excellency returned a verbal message, through Tesbein Ally Khan, that it being Friday, none of the assistants in the offices where in attendance, but that the adjustment of accounts, and payment of arrears, should take place the day following.

I am this instant honoured with your lordship's commands of the 26th September, and shall lose no time in presenting your lordship's letter to the Vizier, and in reporting the effect of your lordship's communication with his excell ncy.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 6th October, 1799.

The Right Honourable Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.

My Lord,—In the letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your lordship on the 6th instant, I intimated the receipt of your lordship's commands of the 26th September, that instant arrived.

The unreserved confidence which your lordship, in your letter to the Nawaub Vizier, was pleased to declare your repose in the resident at his court, and the full powers which you had intrusted to him, whilst they animate me to the utmost exertion of every faculty I can call forth, I sanguinely expected would impress his excellency with a conviction of the necessity of abandoning all reserve, and encourage him to open himself freely on the affairs of his government, as well as on points which he might have in contemplation of a personal or family consideration.

In repeated conferences, however, which I have sought for and obtained from his excellency, from the express purpose of receiving his sentiments, I have not been able to draw from him, in explicit terms, the disclosure of a single wish, or the exposition of a single object; but as his excellency, in his letter to your lordship, transmitted by this express to the Persian translator, holds out a promise of immediately consulting with me on such arrangements as are necessary, and of practicable execution, I forbear at present to trouble your lordship with speculations on the latent causes of my disappointment.

To frequent avowals of the impossibility of his condu ting the affairs of government under existing circumstances, I have invariable and strenuously urged him to reveal the obstacles which oppose i, that measures, matured by reflection, and executed with vigour, be applied to remove them; and to insinuations of disobedience and discontent, I have ventured so far to encourage him to a disregard of them as to assure him, hat if in a comprehensive and well-digested arrangement for the better government of his dominions, the views and interests of a few individuals must be sacrificed, I was ready to bear a portion of the invidiousness, trusting that the expediency of the reform, for the general advantage of his subjects, would justify the act in the eyes of the thinking and impart al part of the world, more especially as his excellency's justice would confine the operations to indispensable cases, and his liberality would be extended to alleviate the inconveniencies where they unavoidably fell.

The complaint of want of currency to his authority, which his excellency more than insinuates in his letter to your lordship, and the necessity hinted at of removing the sources of disorder, are evidently directed against the overgrown

overgrown power of Almas Alli Khan, and perhaps one or two other persons, who as Aumils engross the greatest part of the collection of the revenues, and who, under the imprudent and feeble system which formerly prevailed, attached to their persons a military force that rendered them formidable to their sovereign. The reform of a system of revenue which thus places the greatest part of the military force, maintained at the expense of the state, at the uncontrolled disposal of the Aumil, it must be confessed, is connected with the reform of the military establishment; but it is equally obvious that the adoption of your lordship's propositions, for substituting regular troops, subordinate only to the authority of government, would introduce a gradual remedy, and ultimately effect a radical cure of the evil complained of.

The lease, however, under which Almas holds the management of the Doab, and other districts, having another year to run, and the season being far advanced for entering into engagements with the Aumils, without any previous provisions having been made for the division of the districts under their charge, no immediate charges can be made without the hazard of very considerable losses of revenue.

I have the honour, &c.

W. Scott,

Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 18*th Oct*. 1799.

From the Vizier.

Received 24th October 1799.

I have had the pleasure to receive your lordship's kind letter, purporting that your lordship had learned from lieutenant-colonel Scott that I had received the letter from Sir Alured Clarke with satisfaction, and declared my entire concurrence in the sentiments which it contained. The case is this, that on being informed of the point, committed to lieutenant-colonel Scott's verbal communication, I said this much, that I wished myself to communicate several points to the governor-general, through him (colonel Scott) in the first place, and after they should be agreed to by his lordship, these other points might take place. At that time no one point had been adjusted between me and the colonel; accordingly, from your lordship's writing with such urgency to desire that I would communicate all my wishes and sentiments, without reserve, through colonel Scott, viz.—"that any reserve towards him, on my "part, will prove a serious embarrass- "ment to the course of public affairs, "and a great obstacle of the freedom "of intercourse, which, please God, "will always subsist between your lord- "ship and me," I am confident that my intention of communicating my sentiments to your lordship through colonel Scott, which is hinted at, was made known to your lordship by the colonel's letters.—These marks of your lordship's kind solicitude for the reform and prosperity of the concerns of my government, and your lordship's disposition to acquiesce in my wishes, as you were kindly pleased to write "that I might "rely on your lordship's uniform dis- "position to meet, with cordiality and "friendship, every wish which I may "signify to colonel Scott," lay me under the greatest degree of obligation to your lordship's goodness, and the expectation and hope which I entertained of your lordship's favourable attention on every occasion are confirmed an hundred fold. Your lordship's kindness has inspired me with the utmost confidence. Your lordship desires, "that I will not delay for a moment the necessary alterations in my military establishment." The fact is, that the benefits both immediate and future, of such reform, are even more strongly impressed upon my mind than they are described by your lordship; and, accordingly, a year ago, from a sense of these benefits, and of the evils arising from the failure of my resources, and the increase of my expenses, I, of my own accord, planned in my own mind, a reform of the system, and was the first to propose it. Your lordship's reply, that pressing avocations obliged you to postpone the question, rendered it a case of necessity. It must be well known to your lordship, that for these four and twenty years past, the administration of affairs in this country has been in a state of disorder. Sensible of all the embarrassments attending this situation of affairs, I availed myself of the opportunity which presented itself, and addressed your lordship. Finding now that my opinion is strengthened and supported by the concurrence of your lordship's sentiments, and that, agreeably to my wish, permission has

 been

been given to colonel Scott to unite and consult with me, to aid and assist me, I shall, without a moment's delay, consult with the colonel upon what is practicable, and what occurs to my mind, and communicate to your lordship what may conjointly be determined upon as advisable.

With respect to what your lordship wrote of the return of past dangers in a more formidable shape, and the possibility of a renewal of the former alarm; perceiving in this your lordship's kind solicitude and benevolent attention to the support and prosperity of my government, I am proportionably impressed with the sentiments of gratitude and obligation. Please God, by introducing a reform in the military system, all danger, and all apprehension of disturbance, will be removed. And whereas perfect security, I conceive, can only be obtained by removing the primary source of disorder (for while the people have no instigator among them, nothing will be undertaken by them); therefore, in order to obtain full security, it will be necessary to remove the primary source of disorder.

I beg your lordship to believe that I am never careless or negligent in reflecting and deliberating upon the affairs of my government, and, accordingly, after weighing and deliberately reflecting upon all these circumstances, and after comprehending the good and evil which they involved, I wrote to your lordship for the purpose of arranging these two points, which, however, was suspended by the pressure of other important occupations; yet, notwithstanding the want of stability in the system of my government, as conformable to precedent, as far as my own power and judgment extended, I endeavoured to arrange my affairs, and hitherto I have not failed, in any instance, in conducting matters agreeably to your lordship's wishes. Your lordship, who has all your life been at the head of affairs, well knows what belongs to government; knows that while the general arrangement of affairs is not subject to the authority and command of the ruling power, a government can never be conducted with splendour and success; and to this hour my authority and command, in this government, have absolutely no prevalence; I therefore again trouble your lordship to repeat, that so long as, conformably to the laws and principles of government, the conduct of affairs is not subject to my authority, they never can be successfully arranged and carried on, nor can they be conducted in the manner your lordship wishes. Moreover, many other evils and embarrassments are involved; for while the ruling power is restrained, and wants authority to enforce his commands, he can do nothing.

As I have every hope of aid and assistance from your lordship, and your friendship and regard have attained to the degree of union and brotherhood, I do not conceive that any difference and disunion can subsist between us, and therefore I have unreservedly communicated the sentiments of my heart, with a confidence that they will meet your lordship's concurrence.

Mr. Lumsden was employed here on the part of your lordship; he is now absent from me, and present with your lordship. Be pleased to make minute enquiries from him as to the state of affairs in this quarter, and he will, without diminution or addition, communicate to you their real state.

With respect to what your lordship kindly writes, regarding the increase of my expenses, I am not negligent in any respect in acting with strict conformity to the obligations of the treaty.

The desire that I have for a personal meeting with your lordship is beyond the power of writing or of language to express—May the Almighty speedily render it attainable! Until that time let your lordship gratify me by letters, notifying your welfare, as (according to the proverb) letters are half a meeting. Be the days of happiness, joy, and success, ever at your desire!

A true Copy.

E. Golding.

Extract of a Letter from the Resident at Lucknow, to the Governor-General.

Dated 1st November, 1799.

His excellency the Nawaub Vizier having submitted to a course of medicine, more, I believe, from custom than from any real necessity, my personal intercourse with him suffered a temporary suspension; I expect, however, to be able to renew it in a day or two, when I shall urge him, with the full weight of your lordship's authority, to engage in the reform of his military establishment

establishment with a will and spirit suited to the importance of the object, and to the incalculable advantages to be derived from the accomplishment of it.

The confidence which your Lordship is pleased to repose in me, whilst highly gratifying to my feelings, and animating to my zeal, oppresses me with chagrin and mortification at the little good which has yet resulted from my utmost efforts. His excellency is a man inconceivably difficult to deal with under an observance of the common forms due to respect and decorum. His ready and thorough acquiescence in the propriety of almost every measure proposed to him, precludes discussion; but the execution is neglected by a total disregard of promise, or evaded by a flimsy subterfuge.

I am not, however, now without hopes that his excellency begins to be convinced of the necessity of adopting a more plain line of conduct in his transactions, arising from that degree of consideration in which your lordship's sentiments must have established me, and which it is my constant endeavour to maintain unimpaired, by showing that neither artifice nor ill-humour can divert me from a purpose grounded on the principles of propriety and justice.

To the Vizier.
Written 5th Nov. 1799.

Some days have elapsed since I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter, wherein your excellency, after observing, "that the benefits, both "immediate and future, of a reform of "your military establishments, are even "more strongly impressed on your excelleney's mind, than they were "described by me," assures me "that "you would, without a moment's delay, "consult with colonel Scott upon what "was practicable, and what occurred to "your excellency's mind, and communicate to me what should be conjointly determined upon as advisable."

From the period of my receiving this letter I have anxiously expected to learn, from lieutenant-colonel Scott, that your excellency, in conformity to your promise, and in pursuance of the suggestions of your own discernment, had entered fully and unreservedly with that gentleman upon the discussion of this urgent and important business. But, although this expectation has been hitherto disappointed, such is my confidence in the punctuality and prudence of your excellency, that I continue to be firmly persuaded that I shall soon have the satisfaction of learning from lieutenant-colonel Scott, that considerable progress has been made in the new arrangement.

The general considerations which render it extremely necessary and desirable that this arrangement should be carried into execution without delay, have already been fully explained to your excellency, and you have concurred with me in my view of the subject. One argument in favour of a speedy determination on this subject possibly may not have occurred to your mind, and I therefore take this occasion explicitly to state it to your excellency.

The company are bound, by existing treaties, "to defend the dominions of "your excellency against all enemies;" but the number of the British troops ordinarily stationed in your excellency's dominions not exceeding 13,000 men, would not, it is obvious, be adequate to that purpose, in the event of an invasion of those dominions, while, on the other hand, it must be evident to your excellency that various circumstances, in such an event, might render it impossible for the company's government to augment the ordinary force either to the extent or within the time required by the emergency. The probable result of such a situation of things requires no explanation to a person of your excellency's penetration.

If this danger were even remote and doubtful, it would behove a prudent government to guard against it by seasonable precautions. What then must be your excellency's duty and mine, when that danger constantly menaces your dominions? Of the hostile intentions of Zemaun Shah against your excellency's possessions no doubt can be entertained, since the discoveries made at Seringapatam; whether those intentions will be carried into effect at a more early or more distant day may be a question, but it is the part of wisdom to preclude the possibility of their success. But Zemaun Shah is not, perhaps, the only power against whose restless and unprincipled ambition your excellency should be protected, other enemies may arise in other quar-

quarters, and it becomes you to provide against every contingency.

It might not be in the power of the British government, on a sudden emergency, to reinforce the troops in your excellency's country with sufficient expedition; my firm opinion therefore is, that the company can in no other manner fulfil effectually their engagement to "defend the dominions of your excellency against all enemies," than by maintaining constantly in those dominions such a force as shall at all times be adequate to your effectual protection, independently of any reinforcement which the exigency might otherwise require, but which might not be disposable in proper season.

The seventh article of the treaty, concluded with your excellency by sir John Shore, provides for the occasional augmentation of the company's troops in your excellency's dominions, in terms which evidently, render the company's government competent to decide, at all times, on the requisite amount of such augmentation. The same article binds your excellency to defray the expense of any force which shall be deemed necessary by the company for your defence.

The precise number of the additional force which I judge necessary for the effectual protection of your excellency's dominions will be stated to you, in my name, by lieutenant-colonel Scott.

To enable your excellency to defray the expense of the additional British force which is now become indispensably necessary to the security of your excellency's dominions without any new charge upon the finances of your excellency, nothing further is requisite than that you should disband the numerous disorderly battalions at present in your service, which, instead of contributing in any degree to the defence of your country, or to the support of your government, have long proved injurious to the prosperity and strength of both.

For the details of the plan by which the dismission of these troops may be most easily and speedily effected, I beg leave to refer your excellency to lieutenant-colonel Scott, who is in full possession of my sentiments on this subject, and on whose prudence, judgment, and experience, I rely with the utmost confidence.

The advanced period of the season absolutely requires that the British troops in Oude should immediately be augmented to the amount which will be stated to your excellency by lieutenant-colonel Scott; and I earnestly recommend to your excellency the early adoption of those measures which will be pointed out to you by colonel Scott, for the purpose of relieving your excellency from the heavy expense at present incurred by maintaining that force, whose numbers are dangerous only to your excellency and your subjects; by such a reform your excellency will be fully enabled to defray the charge of the additional British force.

It will not be in my power to furnish your excellency immediately with the full number of additional troops which are necessary to the effectual security of your excellency's dominions, but I am so deeply impressed with the necessity of carrying the measure into effect, as speedily as possible, that your excellency may rely on my making every practicable exertion to complete the proposed force at so early a period of time, as shall place your excellency's country beyond the reach of any surprize, either from foreign or domestic enemies.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Golding.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Kirpatrick, to the Resident at Lucknow; dated Fort William, 6th November, 1799.

Para. 5. The tenor of your letter of the 18th October, combined with the manner in which his excellency has replied to the governor general's letter to him of the 26th of September, has suggested to his lordship the necessity of addressing his excellency in the terms of the accompanying letter, copies of which in English and Persian, are inclosed for your information.

6. The fundamental principle upon which his lordship proceeds in this letter results from the right which the company's government possesses to determine the amount of the force necessary to the effectual and permanent defence of the Vizier's dominions, whether in a view of immediate and obvious, or of remote and contingent, danger, and from the obligation which his excellency is under to defray the expense of such force, both of them clearly established, in his lordship's opinion, by the stipulations of the treaty concluded between his excellency and the late go-

governor general. For although it is not expressly provided by the treaty, that the right of determining the number of troops requisite for the protection of his excellency's country shall rest exclusively with the company, neither is it declared that the decision of this question shall depend on the judgment of the Vizier; but the company are absolutely bound to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies, an engagement which would be nugatory if they could not decide when, and to what amount, it was necessary to augment the forces ordinarily employed for that purpose.

7. There can be no doubt of its being extremely desirable to obtain the full and cordial concurrence of the Vizier in every measure of this nature; but if its expediency should not be equally evident to his excellency, and the company's government, it is obvious, his lordship directs me to observe, that either his excellency must submit to the judgment of the company in this case, or formally exonerate them from the obligations which they have contracted to defend his dominions "against all enemies," which he could only do by renouncing altogether the connection subsisting between the two states, or, in other words, by an open violation of the treaty.

8. It is the wish of his lordship that the proposed reform in the military establishments of the Vizier should be accomplished without any aid to be drawn from a reference to the treaty, or from a discussion of its principles, in as much as it is desirable that the measure should be adopted by the Vizier, solely from a conviction of the justness of the grounds upon which it was originally recommended to him; his excellency's late letter, however, joined to the tenor of your communications on the subject, leading the governor-general on the one hand to apprehend much procrastination on the part of his excellency, while on the other, the extreme uncertainty which exists with respect, not to the views or designs of Zemaun Shah against Hindustan, but to the probable period of their execution, renders it indispensably necessary to provide against the danger as speedily and as effectually as possible, his lordship has judged it expedient to treat the question in the manner which appears in the accompanying letter to his excellency's address; but if you should be well satisfied of the sincerity of his excellency's disposition to carry the proposed reform of his military establishment into effect, without any unnecessary or unavoidable delay, his lordship authorizes you to suppress the enclosed letter, and in its room to represent, verbally, to his excellency, in the name of the governor-general, as follows:

9. That with a view at once to facilitate the execution of the intended reform in his excellency's troops, and to provide, as far as is immediately possible, for the defence of his excellency's country against any foreign attack, the governor-general has determined to make, without delay, the following addition to the force already stationed within his excellency's dominions, viz. —one regiment of native cavalry; two and a half ditto, or 5000 native infantry: with the usual poportion of guns, European artillery, and Lascars.

10. That the governor-general proposes making a further addition to this force of three regiments of native cavalry; three regiments and a half, or 7000 native infantry, and the necessary number of European artillery and Lascars to complete the artillery, stated in the preceding paragraphs to one battalion, as soon as circumstances shall admit of the necessary troops being drawn together for the purpose, and as soon as such a reduction of his excellency's present military establishment shall have taken place, as may enable his excellency to defray the expence of the further proposed augmentation.

11. That his lordship requests his excellency will make the necessary provision for the regular payment of the additional force from this period, at the rate to be adjusted between you and his excellency.

12. You will explain to the Vizier, that the present is the only period of the year when an augmentation of the force stationed in his dominions can be made without serious inconvenience to the troops, without materially disturbing the general distribution of the army, and without considerable hazard of prejudicial delay, and of final disappointed in the operation.

13. The other arguments which it may be necessary for you to employ on this occasion, will be suggested to you

you by the general train of reasoning in the preceding paragraphs, and by the terms of the enclosed letter to the Vizier.

14. It is not his lordship's intention either that his letter to the Vizier, should you judge it necessary to deliver it, or the message which you have been directed to communicate to him in the event of your suppressing that letter, should produce the effect of accelerating the proposed reform of his excellency's Military establishment in any degree beyond what may appear to you to be prudent or expedient. As his lordship considers it, however, to be of the utmost consequence to profit, as much as possible, by the interval of security which seems afforded at present, by the occupation given to Zemaun Shah on the side of Persia, it is his wish that the dismission of the disorderly troops, composing his excellency's present military establishment, and the substitution in their place of the company's troops to the full extent proposed, should be completed with as little delay as may be practicable, consistently with a due regard to the tranquillity of the country.

A true Extract.

(Signed) E. GOLDING.

My Lord,

In consequence of reiterated avowals, by the Nawaub Vizier of the impossibility of his conducting the affairs of the country, and from occasioned loose hints, a conjecture has, for some time past, been floating in my mind, that his excellency had it in contemplation to retire from the cares and fatigues of government; the idea was, however, so apparently preposterous, supported on such slender foundations, and, at times, so utterly effaced by meditated state regulations, projected buildings, and other household arrangements, implying a permanent residence at Lucknow, that I was restrained from obtruding it on your lordship. His excellency, however, in a conference this morning, appointed, as I understood, for the express purpose of consulting with me on the subject of his last address to your lordship, made a formal declaration of his invincible desire, and fixed resolution, to relinquish a government which he felt himself unable to manage, either with satisfaction to himself, or with advantage to his subjects.

Whatever pleasure this exposure of his intentions afforded to myself, and whatever eventual benefits I foresaw to the interests of the two states, and to the happiness of the inhabitants of this country at large, from the execution of them, I thought it my duty to expostulate with his excellency on so extraordinary a resolution, by such arguments as occurred to me on the occasion, and which will be detailed to your lordship officially, should his excellency after further consideration, not recede from his purpose.

In so momentous a step as the abdication of an empire, I was anxious to be possessed of a formal document under his excellency's own hand, and recommended that he should address himself immediately to your lordship; his excellency declined the proposition, on the ground that there was no person about him in whom he could confide in an affair of so much delicacy and secrecy, and desired that I would prepare the draft of a letter, in English, to your lordship, and translate the substance of it into Persian for his inspection, which shall be immediately executed, and, if possible, his excellency's seal annexed to it.

The Vizier expressed a conviction, that if his proposition were acceded to by your lordship, one of his sons would be exalted to the Musnud in his room, and that a suitable provision would be established for the other branches of his family, whom he wished to leave at Lucknow. His excellency unequivocally declared that he totally abandoned the desire or expectation of remaining within these dominions, or of interfering with the administration of affairs, and that the money he was possessed of was abundant for his support, and for the procurement of all gratification.

To remove every hope and expectation on which a condition might subsequently be grounded of the selection of a successor, I called to his excellency's recollection the right attached by our government to primogeniture, so strongly exemplified in his own person, with which remark he fully accorded.

The eldest son of the Nawaub appears of a quiet and rather heavy disposition, and a young man who would readily submit to be regulated in all affairs by the advice and instruction of the British government.

There

There are numerous considerations, and those of the greatest importance, connected with this proposed measure of his excellency; such as immediately occur to me I shall take the liberty of detailing, and shall occasionally communicate to your lordship such others, as further reflection may suggest.

The first natural question is, whether it would be most advisable, if the Nawaub's consent can be procured, that the abdication, instead of being confined to his own person, should include not only himself, but his posterity also. The dislike he entertains for his eldest son would facilitate the acquisition of such a proposal.

Another question would regard the disposal of the wealth of the state, or in other words the treasure and jewels left by the late Nawaub Asoph ul Dowla, and which, probably, in secret contemplation of the design now divulged, his excellency some time ago removed from the public treasury to the women's apartments. The debts of the state to natives on the demise of his excellency's brother, were very considerable, not a rupee of which has been yet paid off; salaries are due to public servants, and several months allowances to pensioners. The revenues of the current year have, in some instances, been anticipated by the common practice of Peishcu, part of which may possibly have been added to the private accumulations.

It would, I am confident, have been more consonant to his excellency's secret disposition to have been enabled to ground the desired relinquishment of the Musnud on some strong measure of the British government, or some innovation of the treaty. To this cause may be assigned his procrastination in your lordship's recommendations, and with this view he has more than once tried the extent of my patience; but I am happy in the reflection, that though my conduct has been firm on measures where firmness was requisite, it can in no instance afford a reasonable cause for complaint or accusation.

Whilst at breakfast with the Nawaub, your lordship's commands of the 5th instant, through colonel Kirkpatrick, arrived by express, and of course were not perused prior to the above-recited interesting conference with his excellency; and as your lordship will readily suppose that the momentous measure now on foot must give rise to a variety of ideas not promptly arranged or digested, I am not prepared to acquaint your lordship with the steps I mean to pursue in consequence of those orders; but the consideration which I have bestowed on the subject suggests the propriety of suppressing your lordship's letter to his excellency; and it may possibly be prudent, and even indispensably necessary, to defer all attempts for the reform of the military establishment during his excellency's administration; after which it may be introduced without difficulty, with other comprehensive regulations for the better government of these provinces. I am the more inclined to this opinion from his excellency having, to a question proposed to him on the subject of the reform of the army declared, that under his determination of resigning the government, it was entirely unnecessary for him to discuss the point.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) WM. SCOTT.

Lucknow,
12th Nov. 1799.
Right honourable Earl Mornington, K. P.

Secret.

My Lord,

After the communication which I did myself the honour of making to your lordship on the 12th instant, I have been looking with no common anxiety to the time when it would be in my power to acquaint your lordship with the result of any further conference which I might hold with the Nawaub Vizier on the extraordinary and interesting step meditated by his excellency.

Having waited upon his excellency this morning, he declared his perseverance in the determination he had revealed two days before, but I think more faintly than at first, and accompanied by some explanations of the motives which influenced his resolution; these, however, not being new in substance, called from me only a repetition of that advice, and those assurances, which I had frequently offered for his consideration. They consisted in general accusations against the refractory and perverse disposition of the people at large; of complaints of the want of fidelity and zeal in the men immediately about his person; of the arrogance of some of the Aumils, and of the open disobedience of others—to which I replied, that the remedy to this aggregate of evils was easy, and within his

ex-

excellency's own power; that a strong and just administration would ensure the obedience of the bulk of his subjects on the firm principle of attachment to his person and government; that a conciliatory and encouraging conduct on his part would secure fidelity and enliven zeal; and, that the reform of the military establishment, so forcibly and reiteratedly urged by your lordship, was the specific measure that would curb the arrogance of the aumils, and enforce a prompt execution, and implicit observance, of any revenue regulations which his excellency's wisdom might establish; and in conclusion I pledged myself, if his excellency would reject the advice of interested favourites, and be guided by the impartial and friendly counsel which your lordship would convey to him through me, that the affairs of his government could be conducted with ease to himself, to the acquisition of a high reputation, and to the prosperity and happiness of his subjects.

The foregoing being the substance of the reasoning employed by me on the first declaration of his Excellency's design, I shall have occasion to introduce it into my official correspondence, should his Excellency ultimately authorize me to communicate his desires and intentions to your Lordship.

Having presented, for his Excellency's perusal, a Persian paper containing the substance of the first conversation, his Excellency retained it, and professed his intention of addressing your Lordship direct.

Naturally attentive to every expression that drops from his Excellency on this momentous subject, I noticed, that to-day he omitted a part of the reasoning which he had used on the first occasion, and on which he dwelt with considerable energy, namely, that his mind was not disposed to the cares of government.

In the midst of my solicitude on this pending concern, I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that I am constantly intent upon the execution of your Lordship's orders relative to the reform of the military establishment, and to the immediate introduction of a force that shall be adequate to the protection of these dominions against all contingencies; if then I should discover that his Excellency procrastinates the communication of his wishes to your Lordship, or should treat of them in a dubious and undecided manner, susceptible of future explanation and discussion, I shall, without delay, present your Lordship's letter, satisfied that the just principles therein laid down, and the forcible arguments employed, will have infinitely more weight in securing the acquiescence of the Vizier to the measure, than any verbal communication I can possibly make. If, on the other hand, his determination to relinquish the government should be prompt and decided, it appears at present, to my judgment, adviseable to suppress the letter, taking, at the same time, every possible preparatory step for carrying into effect your Lordship's proposed augmentation of troops in this country, and seizing every occasion for reducing the useless and disorderly battalions; with this view I took occasion this morning again to press the Vizier to furnish me with a statement of the forces now in his service, their distribution, and monthly expense.

I cannot conclude this letter without offering my humble opinion to your Lordship, that unless his Excellency can be prevailed upon to adopt a complete change of system and of manners, and to regulate the affairs of his country by the dictates of justice and good sense, a change hardly to be hoped for, his voluntary abdication of the empire, even with his accumulated wealth, would be a blessing to the country, and a source of immense and incalculable advantages to the interest of the two states, under the modifications and regulations which your Lordship's energy and penetration would suggest.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow,
14th Nov. 1799.

Right Hon. Earl Mornington, K. P.

(Secret)

My Lord,—Since I did myself the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 14th instant, I have been expecting, with extreme anxiety, the result of his Excellency the Vizier's declaration on the interesting point which formed the subject of two conversations; and as every circumstance touching that measure must carry with it an importance by tending either to the accomplishment of the design, or to the discovery of the sincerity

cerity of his Excellency's declarations, I trust I shall stand excused with your Lordship for detailing even trifling occurrences.

On the 16th instant I sent a message to his Excellency, intimating a desire to wait upon him the following morning, to which I received an answer, that if my intended visit was to confer on the subject known to us, he was intent upon it, and preparing the necessary paper; but as he meant to pass the 17th at a garden, and purposed visiting me on the 18th, if I had not any urgent business to communicate, he could wish that the interview might be postponed until that day.

His Excellency did me the honour of a visit yesterday, and after consulting me on the settlement with one of his aumils, a subject he has hitherto, excepting in very particular cases, carefully avoided voluntarily bringing forward, was taking his leave, when I took the liberty of asking his Excellency whether he had made any progress in his intended address to your Lordship, to which he replied that he had written something.

From the manner of expression, as well as from the procrastination, I am inclined to believe that his Excellency's mind is fluctuating upon the measure, or that having abandoned the design, if ever he sincerely entertained it, is labouring for your Lordship's consideration a long detail of grievances, under the existence of which he feels himself incapable of carrying on the affairs of his government.

The duty which I owe to your Lordship, and the obligation which I feel of a prompt and decided obedience to your orders, excite in my mind very serious apprehensions of incurring your Lordship's displeasure by having suffered myself to be amused into a delay; but on one hand impressed with the full force of that obligation, and on the other, fearing to embarrass a measure which, in its accomplishment, would bring with it such innumerable benefits, I have ventured to postpone, for a few days, the execution of your Lordship's commands, under the consideration that, if his Excellency perseveres in his intentions, the indispensable and urgent reform of the military Establishment would form a component part of such permanent arrangements as your Lordship's wisdom would suggest for the government of this country; and in the other case, the carrying of it into full effect would be retarded only a very short space of time. I am employing the interval of suspense in preparing, from materials with which I furnish myself at Calcutta, a statement of the expense of the additional force proposed by your Lordship, also a plan for the distribution of it, and of consequent reductions in his Excellency's battalions.

Having, in the expectation of being authorized by the Vizier to address your Lordship officially, omitted to detail the first conversation, I shall now, in order to put your Lordship in possession of the whole of what has passed, recite that conversation as distinctly and as fully as my memory will allow, and as it was not of long duration, and committed to paper immediately afterwards, I trusted that no material part of it could have escaped me.

His Excellency began by observing, that he had frequently declared to me the impossibility of his conducting the affairs of his country under existing circumstances; that probably I had not comprehended the full drift of those expressions, or conceived they were uttered in a moment of ill humour; that the real meaning of them was an earnest desire to relinquish a government which he could not manage with satisfaction to himself, or advantage to his subjects.

Desirous of penetrating into the motives which influenced his Excellency to such a resolution, and of discovering the sincerity of his declarations, I begged that his Excellency would impart to me the causes which rendered it impossible for him to regulate and conduct the affairs of his government—he replied, that they were known to me; to which I observed, that I must candidly confess, that under the present total want of arrangement for the dispatch of public business, and without the aid and advice of able, zealous, and respectable ministers to take a share in the laborious and incessant concerns of this extensive empire, the affairs of it must of necessity fall into confusion, and the interests of his subjects be neglected; but that if his Excellency would condescend to avail himself of the advice and assistance which I was commanded by your Lordship to afford, and which I was at all times, and on all occasions, ready to exert to the utmost of my abilities, I would be answerable that the affairs of the country could be conducted to the prosperity of his

his people, to his own ease, and to the acquisition of a great name.

He replied, that this might be true, but that it was impossible for one person to judge of the feelings of another, and that his mind not being disposed to the cares and fatigues of government, he had come to the fixed resolution of retiring from them; and he added, that as your Lordship would on his abdication exalt one of his sons to the musnud, his name would remain.

Acknowledging the justness of the remark, of the impracticability of penetrating into the secret feelings of another person I desisted from further reasoning; but to take away every ground on which the hope or expectation could be built of the selection of a successor, I adverted to the right attached by our government to primogeniture, so strongly exemplified in his own person, in which remark his excellency acquiesced, and said which ever of his sons your lordship thought proper.

His excellency then declared, in unequivocal terms, that in relinquishing the empire he renounced every wish of interfering in its concerns, or of residing within its limits, and that the money he was in possession of was sufficient for his own support, and for the procurement of every gratification in a private station; but he trusted that your lordship would establish a suitable provision for his sons, and the other branches of his family, whom he meant to leave at Lucknow.

Wishing, on so solemn an occasion as the abdication of an empire, to be in the possession of some written documents, lest my recital of a private conversation should be denied or affirmed to be in part misrepresented, I asked his excellency if he did not think it advisable to address himself direct to your lordship, this he declined, on the pretence that there was no person about him in whom he could confide in an affair of so much secrecy and delicacy.

I then informed him that I should immediately communicate the substance of the conversation to your lordship; but his excellency desired that I would prepare the draft of a letter in English, and, before the dispatch of it, submit for his perusal a translation in the Persian language, which was accordingly done, as I did myself the honour of acquainting your lordship on the 14th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P.

Lucknow, 19th Nov. 1799.

P. S. His excellency has this instant sent me notice of his intention to breakfast with me to-morrow; and as this is the second visit he has honoured me with, without a return from me, I conclude that the object of it is of importance.

(Political and Secret Department.)

To lieutenant colonel W. Scott, resident at Lucknow.

Sir,—1. I am directed by the right honourable the governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 12th and 14th instant.

2. His lordship is preparing detailed instructions to you for the regulation of your conduct under the delicate and important circumstances stated in those letters. In the mean time he has directed me to communicate to you his sentiments on such parts of your dispatch of the 12th instant as appear to his lordship to require immediate notice.

3. The proposition of the Vizier is pregnant with such immense benefit, not only to the company, but to the country and inhabitants of Oude, that his lordship thinks it cannot be too much encouraged; and that there are no circumstances which shall be allowed to impede the accomplishment of the grand object which it leads to, this object his lordship considers to be the acquisitions by the company of the exclusive authority civil, and military, over the dominions of Oude.

4. His lordship does not consider the formal abdication of the sovereignty by the vizier to be necessary to this end.—On the contrary, he apprehends that step (by necessarily raising a question with regard to the succession) would involve us in some embarrassment. His lordship is rather of opinion, therefore, that the mode of proceeding on the proposition of the Vizier, with a view to the attainment of the object stated, must be by a secret treaty with his excellency, which shall stipulate on his part, that from and after a period to be appointed by this government, the complete

complete authority, civil and military, of the dominions of Oude, shall vest in and be exercised by and in the name of the company.

5. In this treaty his lordship proposes that the sons of the Vizier shall be no further mentioned than may be necessary for the purpose of securing to them a suitable provision.

6. His lordship is disposed to hope, that his excellency's conviction (which, if requisite, would be confirmed) that, in the event of his having a successor, that successor must be his eldest son, joined to the consideration that neither his own personal interest or safety could in any degree be promoted, but must rather be diminished by such an arrangement, will conduce powerfully to reconcile his excellency to his lordship's plan, in preference to that of devolving the sovereignty on his eldest son.

7. It is not meant, by what has been said, to discourage the proposed step of the vizier's declaring, by letter, to the governor-general, his wish to relinquish the government. On the contrary, such a document is considered by his lordship to be extremely desirable, as opening great advantages in the conduct of the negotiations.

8. With respect to what you have stated, relative to the wealth of the state, if the arrangement in the contemplation of the governor-general should be agreed to by the Vizier, his lordship will feel but little difficulty in allowing his excellency to appropriate it to his own use, stipulating only on behalf of the company that all arrears of subsidy, or of whatever description, due to the company, shall be previously discharged in full by his excellency. In this case, however, it will be a question how far it may be reasonable or necessary to assign his excellency any stipend after his retreat into the company's territroies; and at all events the amount of any stipend to be granted him will be to be regulated in a certain degree by the quantum of the treasure, or wealth of the state which he shall be allowed to take out of the country with him.

9. Attention to this point will be the more necessary, as it is proposed by the governor-general not only that the company shall provide liberally for all persons of authority and distinction in the state, and for such of the principal military officers now in the service of the vizier as it may be expedient to disband, but that they shall also discharge, at their convenience, all the *bonâ fide* debts due by the state to the native bankers and merchants.

10. His lordship leaves it to your discretion to deliver his late letter to the Vizier, or not, as you may judge best, directing me only to observe that (although the reform of his excellency's military establishments has been acknowledged by the vizier himself to be indispensably necessary, not only to the security of his dominions against foreign invasion, but to the safety of his person) his excellency's dominions against foreign invasion, but to the safety of his person) his excellency's natural timidity may dispose him to view this measure as an augmentation of the embarrassments and dangers of his present situation, while, on the other hand, he cannot make it the pretext of an act which he previously declared himself to be immovably determined on.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick.

Fort William, 21st November, 1799.

Secret.

My lord,—His excellency, the vizier, according to his appointment, honoured me with a visit this morning, and when retired into a private apartment, produced the paper which I had presented to him on the 14th instant.

His excellency wishing to make some alteration in the paper, desired the attendance of the Moonshee who had written it; pen and ink being brought, his excellency, with his own hand, wrote the alterations and additions, previously marked in pencil, which will appear in the copy I have now the honour to inclose to your lordship.

The first addition of, "under existing circumstances for certain reasons" may have been inserted with a view of inviting your lordship to a discussion of the causes which rendered it impossible for his excellency to carry on the affairs of his government, which causes as well as the remedies, have been fully canvassed in the course of the present negotiation, as well as on former occasions.

The second addition, of "somewhere to the eastward," alludes, I conceive, to a residence at Benares,

The accusations against the people at large,

large and the complaints of "disobedience enmity, and negligence," comprehended in the third addition, formed a part of the second conversation, and were replied to by me by pointing out the measures which would effectually remove the evils.

The fourth addition of "disgust," adds strength to the motives which influence his excellency to the measure.

The last addition, of placing his son on the Musnud with his own hand, was introduced, his excellency observed, with a view of showing to the world that his abdication was voluntary, and at his own suggestion; to which I replied, that I trusted it never could be imagined that the English government had used compulsory means, or even persuasions for the removal of his excellency from his hereditary dominions.

His excellency having delivered the paper into my hand, desired that, after a copy of it was taken, it might be returned to him with a fair copy, and enjoined me to lose no time in addressing your Lordship.

With a view of sounding his excellency's mind upon a complete and unconditional resignation of his country to your Lordship's disposal, I observed, that your Lordship would naturally make this reflection, that if his excellency, a man of mature judgment, sound understanding, and extensive experience, found it impossible to conduct the affairs of the empire, what grounds were there to expect that a youth, uninstructed in the ways of the world, and unpractised in business, could possess the necessary qualifications for so arduous a situation. To which his excellency replied, that he would have the benefit of that advice and assistance so often proffered to him.

I was then going to insinuate to his excellency, that your Lordship's wisdom would most probably suggest some modification of the treaty, and some comprehensive arrangements for the administration of the government, but before I could make any progress his excellency interrupted me by saying, that your Lordship's answer might be expected in the course of twenty days.

After conversing some time on other subjects his excellency observed, that your Lordship would feel much uneasiness at the contents of the paper; to which I replied, that your Lordship would doubtlessly be concerned and surprised at the momentous measure determined on by his excellency. He said the measure was certainly momentous, and the most serious that a sovereign could undertake; that he considered it not only a renunciation of a kingdom, but of the world; but added, very emphatically, that the execution of it was indispensable, since he was neither pleased with his people, nor they with him, and that, in fact, his mind was not from the beginning disposed to the cares of government, nor reconciled to them upon experience. (November 20th, 1799.)

After having written thus far, his excellency sent me a note, requesting that the draft of the paper, corrected by him, might be returned by the hands of my moonshee, being desirous of considering of some farther alterations. It was accordingly sent, and his excellency expressed himself obliged by my readiness in doing so, and said he would restore it immediately.

In the evening it was brought back by one of his favourite and confidential servants, Ruttun Chund, a person whom I had never seen before, with some alterations; upon which I shall take the liberty of commenting in the manner I have done upon the first; the second alterations will appear in *red ink* in the translation, and on a separate paper in Persian.

The erasure of "somewhere to the eastward" has a reference to a subsequent correction: the repetition of "certain causes" after the accusations and complaints, is possibly with the view I have before ascribed to them, or more probably for the purpose of some reserved subsequent explanation; for as the tenor of his excellency's last discourse strongly indicates the act to be the result of long deliberation, and not the sudden suggestion of passion, it is not easy to discover what ends would be answered by a fresh discussion of these causes.

The third alteration of "Lucknow," instead of *here*, perhaps is intended not to preclude himself from remaining within the limits of these dominions, though I should not conceive that he would feel himself at ease, when descended to a private situation, in any part of his country were his personal apprehensions have been constantly alive, though surrounded with guards and spies.

Having submitted to your Lordship, in detail, the whole of all the conversations which have passed between his excellency and me on this interesting occasion,

sion, I cannot help observing, that I have been considerably embarrassed between saying too much and too little; apprehensive on the one hand that his excellency might effect to yield to my persuasions and retain the charge of his government, and on the other that he might ascribe to me a too great eagerness for his removal.

The erroneous and detrimental system under which every branch of this government is conducted, and the total want throughout the country of established courts for the administration of justice, are circumstances well known to your Lordship: but I think it my duty to state the cause which has operated as an obstruction against any effectual aid or interference on my part towards remedying the evils which have been increasing under the government of the present Nawaub Vizier.

It seems to me to arise from that full authority given to the Nawaub in the close of the 17th article of the treaty, over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his subjects.

However justly, on the principles of an independent government, the interference of the resident may have been circumscribed in the revenue matters, and in the internal arrangements of the country, yet seeing how inseparably the interests of the two states are linked, I feel a conviction that the English government should at least assume the power and right of inspection and advice, and that the Nawaub should be required to place his government in such a state as will afford the means of the first, and be bound to a certain degree to attend to the last.—Indeed, however sedulously his excellency has been desirous of excluding the resident from a knowledge or participation in these concerns, yet such is the general want of confidence in his servants, and such there experience in business, that he has been more than once obliged, since my residence here, to have recourse to the influence of the British name to bring his Aumils to a settlement.

It is my intention, as early as possible, to submit to your Lordship, officially, a connected detail of the whole of this interesting affair; but, as in a matter of so much secrecy and delicacy, I cannot intrust any thing to be ascribed by another person, and meet with frequent interruptions from the common current business, I fear it will not be in my power to transmit it before to-morrow.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT.

Lucknow,
November 21, 1799.

The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

(COPY.)

Translation of a paper prepared in Persian, by the resident at Lucknow, at the desire of his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, submitted to his excellency on the 14th of November, 1799, and returned to the resident on the 18th of the same month, when the alterations which appear on the face of the Persian paper were written by his excellency's own hand, in presence of the resident and his Moonshee Mohubbut Ally Khan. The alterations which appear in *red ink*, in this translation, are subsequent corrections by his excellency, he having sent for the draft for the purpose.

On Thursday, the 13th of Jummadie ul Sanni A. H. 1214, or 12th November, 1799, his excellency the Nabob Vizier honoured me with a visit, and in a private conference enjoined me to address the right honourable governor-general to the following effect---That his excellency, finding it impossible *(under certain circumstances for certain reasons)* to conduct the affairs of his government with ease to himself, and to the advantage of his subjects, was desirous, from the suggestions of his own mind, cordially and voluntary to relinquish the empire, and pass his days in quiet, and free from care *(proceed somewhere to the eastward.)*--I intreated his excellency to explain the motives which influenced him to relinquish so great an empire, and begged that he would state the whole of the causes which induced him to that resolution, in order that measures might be taken to remove them, since, by the friendship and assistance of the English company, and by the zealous exertions of myself, his sincere well-wisher, the administration of his government could assuredly be conducted to the prosperity of his country, to the happiness of his subjects, to the ease and satisfaction of himself, and to the acquisition of a great name. His excellency replied, that it was true; but that, owing to the dispositions, enmity, disobedience, and negligence of the people here, *(and certain causes,)* his mind was utterly withdrawn from it and disgusted, and that on this account he entertained the firm resolution

of relinquishing the empire; and as his Lordship would nominate one of his sons to succeed him, his name would remain established.

After the relinquishment of the government his excellency had no wish of residing, here, *(at Lucknow)* nor of interferin the smallest degree, in the concerns of the country. What his Excellency possesed was sufficient for his necessary expenses; but that whatever his Lordship might establish for his Sons, and other branches of his family, would be a source of great satisfaction to him; and that his Excellency would, with his own hands, place his Son on the Musnud!

A True Translation.
(Signed) W. Scott.
Resident, Lucknow.

Secret.

The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.

My Lord,

A meeting having been appointed by his Excellency the Vizier, at the Resident's house, on the 12th instant, for the purpose, as I understood, of concerting with me the means of carrying into imediate effect the important military reform recommended by your Lordship, his Excellency imparted to me his secret, though determined, resolution of abdicating the Government, but did not, until the 20th, authorize me to make a communication of his intentions to your Lordship.

This resolution of his Excellency is of so extraordinary and interesting a tendency in its immediate object, and involves considerations of such magnitude and delicacy in it its execution and future consequences, that I feel it my duty to recite to your Lordship, as distinctly and as fully as my memory will allow, in a connected detail, the several conversations which have taken place upon the subject and as they were not of long duration, and committed to paper immediately upon their conclusion, I trust that no material part of them can have escaped me.

His Excellency began by observing, that he had frequently declared to me the impossibility of his conducting the affairs of his country under existing circumstances; that probably I had not comprehended the full drift of those expressions, or had conceived they were uttered in a moment of ill-humour; that the real meaning of them was an earnest and sincere desire to relinquish a government which he could not manage with satisfaction to himself or to the advantage of his subjects.

Desirous of penetrating into the motives which influenced his Excellency to such a resolution, and of discovering the sincerity of his declarations, I intreated his Excellency would impart to me the causes which rendered it impossible for him to regulate and conduct the affairs of his government.

He replied, that they were well known to me; to which I observed, that I must candidly confess, that under the present total want of arrangement for the dispatch of public business, and without the aid and advice of able, zealous, and responsible ministers to take a share in the laborious and incessant concerns of the extensive empire, the affairs of it must fall into confusion, and the interests of his subjects be neglected; but that if his Excellency would condescend to avail himself of the advice and assistance which I was commanded by your Lordship to afford, and which I was at all times and on all occasions ready to exert to the utmost of my abilities, I would be answerable that the affairs of the country could be conducted to the prosperity and happiness of his people, to his own ease, and to the acquisition of a great name.

His Excellency replied, that this was true; but that it was impossible for one person to judge of the feelings of another, and that his mind not being disposed to the cares and fatigues of government he had come to the fixed resolution of retiring from them, and added, that as your Lordship would, on his abdication, exalt one of his sons to the Musnud, his name would remain.

Acknowledging the justness of the remark, of the impracticability of penetrating into the secret feelings of another person, I desisted from further reasoning; but to take away every ground on which the expectation or hope could be built of the selection of a successor, I adverted to the right attached by our government to primogeniture, so strongly exemplified in his own person; in which remark his Excellency acquiesced, and said which ever of his sons your Lordship thought proper.

His Excellency declared, in unequivocal terms, that in relinquishing the Empire he renounced every wish of interfering in its concerns, or of residing within its limits; and that the money he was in possession of was sufficient for his own

own support, and for the procurement of every gratification he could desire in a private station; but he trusted your Lordship would establish suitable allowances for his sons, and the other branches of his family, whom he wished to leave at Lucknow.

Anxious on so solemn an occasion as the abdication of an Empire, to be in possession of some written document, lest my recital of a private conversation, without the presence of a third person, should be denied, or affirmed to be in part misrepresented, I asked his Excellency if he did not think it advisable to address himself direct to your Lordship; this he declined, on the pretence that there was no person about him in whom he could confide in an affair of so much secrecy and delicacy.

I then informed his Excellency, that I should immediately communicate the substance of the conversation to your Lordship, but he desired that I would prepare the draft of a Letter in English, and before the dispatch of it, submit for his perusal a translation in the Persian language.

This I promised to execute, and exhorted his Excellency to reflect most seriously, in the interval, on the measure he had in contemplation, which was the most momentous that could be undertaken by a Sovereign.

Having prepared in Persian an abstract of the conversation, I waited upon his Excellency on the 14th, when he had declared his perseverance in the determination he had two days before revealed to me, accompanied by some explanations of the motives which influenced his resolution; these, however, not being new in substance, called from me only a repetition of that advice, and those assurances, which I had frequently urged to his consideration.

They consisted of general accusations against the refractory and perverse dispositions of the people at large; of complaints against the fidelity and zeal of the men immediately about his person; of the arrogance of some of the Aumils, and the open disobedience of others. I replied that the remedy to this aggregate of evils was easy, and within his Excellency's own power; that a vigilant, strong, and just administration would secure the obedience of the bulk of his subjects on the firm principles of attachment to his Person and Government; that a conciliatory and encouraging conduct on his part would secure fidelity, and enliven zeal; and that the Reform of his Military Establishment, on the principles so forcibly and repeatedly urged by your Lordship, was the specific measure that would curb the arrogance of the Aumils, and enforce a prompt execution and implicit observance of any Revenue Regulations which his wisdom might establish; and, in conclusion, I again pledged myself, if his Excellency would reject the interested advice of favourites, and be guided by the impartial and friendly counsel which your Lordship would convey to him through me, that the affairs of his Government could be conducted with ease to himself, to the acquisition of a high reputation, to the prosperity of his country, and to the happiness of his subjects.

Having presented for his Excellency's perusal the abstract in Persian of the first conversation, his Excellency retained it, and expressed his intention of addressing himself direct to your Lordship.

On the 16th I sent a message to his Excellency, intimating a desire of waiting upon him the following day, to which I received an answer, that if my intended visit was to confer on the subject known to us, he was intent upon it and preparing to pass the 17th at a garden, and purposed visiting me on the 18th; if I had not any urgent business to communicate he could wish that the interview might be postponed until that day.

His Excellency did me the honour of a visit on the 18th, and after consulting me on the settlement with one of his Aumils, was taking his leave, when I took the liberty of asking his Excellency, whether he had made any progress in his intended address to your Lordship, to which he replied, that he had written something.

On the 19th, his Excellency sent me a verbal message, that he purposed breakfasting with me on the following morning. In the evening my Moonshee waited upon him, and expressed my acknowledgments for the honour his Excellency intended me: but that, as he had honoured me with a visit the preceding day, it was my wish, as well from respect as inclination, to attend upon him. He replied, that amongst friends it was the same thing; that my house was his, and his mine.

According to the appointment, his excellency honoured me with a visit on the 20th, and, when retired into a private

vate apartment, produced the paper which I had presented to him on the 14th. Wishing to make some alterations in it, he desired the attendance of the Moonshee who had written it. Pen and ink being brought, his Excellency with his own hand wrote several alterations and additions which had been previously traced with pencil.

Having added, at the end of the paper, that he would place his son on the Musnud with his own hands, his Excellency observed, that it was introduced with a view of shewing to the world, that his abdication was at his own suggestion, and voluntary; to which I replied, that I trusted it never could be imagined that the English Government had used compulsory means, or even persuasions, for the removal of his Excellency from his hereditary dominions.

His Excellency delivered the paper into my hands, desiring, that after a copy of it was taken, it might be returned to him, with a fair copy, and enjoining me to lose no time in addressing your Lordship on the subject.

After receiving the paper, I observed to his Excellency, that your Lordship would naturally make this reflection, that if his Excellency, a man of mature judgment, of sound understanding, and extensive experience, found it impossible to conduct the affairs of the empire, what grounds were there to expect, that a young man, uninstructed in the ways of the world, and unpractised in business, could possess the necessary qualifications of so arduous a situation; to which his Excellency replied, that he would have the benefit of that advice and assistance so often proffered to him.

I was then going to prepare his Excellency to expect that your Lordship's wisdom would most probably suggest some modifications of the treaty, or comprehensive arrangements for the future government of the country; but before I could make any progress he interrupted me, by saying that your Lordship's answer might be expected in the course of twenty days.

After talking some time on other subjects, the Nawaub observed, that your Lordship would feel much uneasiness at the contents of the paper; to which I replied, that your Lordship would certainly be concerned, and surprized, at the momentous measure determined on by his Excellency. He said the measure was doubtlessly momentous, and the most serious that a sovereign could undertake; that he considered it, not only a renunciation of a kingdom, but of the world, but added, emphatically, that the execution of it was indispensable, since he was neither pleased with the people, nor they with him; and that, in fact, his mind was not, from the first, disposed to the cares of government, nor reconciled to them upon experience.

His Excellency, some hours after his departure, sent me a note, requesting that I would return, by my moonshee, the draft of the paper, corrected by himself, being desirous of considering of some further alterations. It was accordingly sent, when he expressed himself obliged by my readiness in returning it, and promised to restore it immediately. In the evening it was brought back to me by one of his favourite servants, Ruttun Chund, a person whom I had never seen before, with some corrections.

A copy of the Persian paper, as it now stands, and one shewing the alterations, together with translations, are herewith transmitted for your Lordship's information.

Having thus detailed the whole of the conversations which have been held on this important subject, I shall take the liberty of making such reflections on his excellency's resolution as occur to my mind; and though, as his excellency justly observed, it is not possible to penetrate into the internal feelings of another person, yet an attentive study of his excellency's character, and a review of his conduct since his exaltation to the empire, may serve to throw some light upon his sentiments.

His excellency, for a series of years, felt and enjoyed the comforts of a private station. Ambition, if that quality ever had possession of his breast, might have been weakened by the despair of gratifying it, and at length have subsided in other habits and pursuits. The tenor of his discourse strongly indicates the act to be the result of mature and long deliberation, and not the sudden suggestion of passion; it is not therefore improbable that at the moment of ascending the musnud he was meditating the period and the means of a retreat.

Power, since his accession to the empire, has only been exercised in acts that tend to the gratification of his ruling propensity,—avarice. Timid in his disposition,

sion, he is afraid of secret enemies amongst the old servants of his brother, whom his unkindness has disgusted; and, unconciliating in his manners, he has acquired no new friends. In his public conduct, as a prince, he has in no one instance evinced a desire for the prosperity of his country, nor shewn a wish to transmit his dominions to his posterity improved in their resources, or meliorated in their administration.

Unequal himself to incessant application to business, with a neglect inexplicable, unless from a jealousy of having his secrets penetrated into, it has been his aim to conduct the affairs of his government in seclusion, without ostensible assistance, and with an avidity unaccountable, unless from a secret wish of abandoning his empire; he has grasped at immediate and trifling advantages to the relinquishment of future and substantial benefits, and, whilst accumulating wealth in his private treasure, suffers the pensioners and public servants to experience the most severe distress by a long detention of their established allowances.

The money and jewels that were found upon his accession have been removed from the usual place of deposit to the women's apartments; and it is generally believed that his accumulations amount to a crore of rupees: a sum, however enormous, probably not much exaggerated, when it is considered that, in addition to Nuzzerannas, and other means of acquiring wealth which have been been practised, he has uniformly, as it is affirmed, appropriated to himself the same monthly sums for his personal expenses as were fixed by his brother, though the establishment of every department has been considerably diminished, and the strictest economy observed in every houshold arrangement.

Your lordship will observe, by the additions in the paper, that his excellency dwells, even to repetition, on the expressions, of existing circumstances; or in this manner; and certain causes. It is not easy to conjecture what may be the causes which he insinuates, but conceals with so much reserve: if they have a reference to my conduct, I can only affirm that it has been confined to expostulations and advice; and that he has never asked my assistance until his own measures have failed, and then expecting the exertion of my influence to enforce payment of demands, under an implicit and unbounded confidence in the statement which he was pleased to make of the case; inquiries and investigations on the other side of question, without which I invariably and candidly told him I could not interfere, may be regarded by him as a distrust of his own principles of probity and justice, and as a design to support his aumils against him.

His excellency has no children alive by marriage; four sons, of the age of manhood, usually attend him, the eldest of whom, Ghazee-u-dein Hyder, is twenty-five years of age, or more, and appears to be of a mild, but rather heavy disposition; a son, five or six years old, sometimes makes his appearance at the palace, and there may probably be several other children in Mehul.

Not to interrupt the thread of the narrative upon this important subject, I have omitted to introduce, in their proper places, the frequent allusions made by me to the reform of the military establishment. In every conversation, however, I took occasion to press the subject upon his excellency's consideration, but he invariably, and somewhat impatiently, evaded the discussion, by declaring that under the proposition to be submitted to your lordship it was totally unnecessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow,
November 22, 1799.

Translation of a paper prepared by the resident at Lucknow, by desire of his excellency the nawaub vizier, submitted to his excellency on the 14th of November, 1799, and restored to the resident on the 20th of the same month, when some of the alterations which appear on the face of the Persian paper, (No. 2) were written by his Excellency's own hand, in the presence of the Resident, and his Monshee, Mohubbut Ally Khan; those to which red ink is affixed were subsequent alterations made by the Vizier on his desiring that the Paper might be returned to him.

On Tuesday the 13th of Jummadie, ul Sannie Anno H. 1214, or 12th November, 1799, his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier honoured me with a visit, and in a private conference strongly enjoined

joined me to address the right honourable the governor-general to the following effect; that his excellency finding it impossible, under existing circumstances, from certain causes, to conduct the affairs of his government with ease to himself, and to the advantage of his subjects, was desirous, from the suggestions of his own mind, cordially and voluntarily to relinquish the empire.

I entreated that his excellency would explain the motives which influenced him to relinquish so great an empire, and begged that he would state the whole of the causes which induced him to that resolution, in order that measures might be taken to remove them, since, by the friendship and assistance of the English company, and by the exertions of myself, his sincere well wisher, the administration of his government could assuredly be conducted, to the prosperity of his country, to the happiness of his subjects, to the ease and satisfaction of himself, and to the acquisition of a great name. His excellency replied that this was all true, but that, owing to the dispositions, enmity, disobedience, and negligence of the people here, and certain causes, his mind was completely withdrawn from and disgusted with the government; on this account he entertained the firm resolutión of relinquishing it; and as his lordship would nominate one of his sons as his successor, his name would remain established.

After the relinquishment of the government, his excellency entertained no wish of residing at Lucknow, nor of interfering in the concerns of the country; what his excellency possessed was sufficient for his necessary expenses, but that whatever his lordship might establish for his sons, and other branches of his family, would be a source of great satisfaction to him, and that his excellency, with his own hands, would place his son on the musnud.

True translation of the paper as it now stands.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Calcutta,
November 22, 1799.

Private

My dear Scott,—I enclose, by lord Mornington's direction, a draft in English of such a treaty as his lordship means shall be proposed to the vizier, in pursuance of the design anounced by his excellency, and communicated in your letter of the 12th instant. His lordship's intention in furnishing you with the present draft is to put you in possession, as soon and as distinctly as possible, of the extent and shape of his views on this occasion, as well as of the particular mode in which he proposes to give effect to those views.

A Persian translation of this document will be forwarded to you when the treaty itself shall be sent to you officially, which will probably be in the course of two or three days; the treaty will be accompanied by detailed instructions; by a memorial, perhaps explanatory of its principles, and by a declaration calculated to conciliate the different classes of people in Oude, and intended by his lordship to be published, whenever the treaty shall be executed, and the government of the country be in consequence assumed by the company. In the mean while it will be useful to you to be apprized, in the manner the enclosure will apprize you, of his lordship's plan of proceeding in this important affair.

The spirit of his lordship's treaty will at once be obvious to your discernment; adhering to this, you will not of course allow yourself to be embarrassed by his letter, when a departure from this shall appear to you to be expedient, either for the purpose of humouring any prejudice or passion of the nabob, or on any other account; thus, even if he were to make a difficulty of paying off the Subsidy of the extra troops, as stipulated in the eleventh article, his lordship rather than put his main object to any hazard, would not hesitate waving that demand, because, important as it is in a pecuniary view, its concession would not in the slightest degree affect any fundamental principle of the arrangement.

Ever, &c.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick.

Treaty between the united company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and his excellency the Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan, for vesting in the said Company the Civil and Military Governments of Oude and its Dependencies.

Whereas the Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan, &c. is desirous of providing for the permanent defence of the territories of

of Oude against external enemies, and of establishing in the said territories a system of administration which shall effectually secure the internal tranquillity of the said territories, and promote the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants thereof: and whereas, the said Nawaub being satisfied that these salutary and important objects cannot be obtained otherwise than by the direct interposition of the wisdom, justice, and power of the British government, has signified to the right honourable lord Mornington, K. P. &c. &c. governor-general, his excellency's earnest desire that his lordship should administer the government of the said territories in the name and on the behalf of the honourable English company, and that provision should now be made for the due administration of the said government in all time to come; and the right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. &c. governor-general in council, having acceded to the said proposal, the following treaty is now entered into by the right hon. the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-general in council, on behalf of the said united company on the one part, and by the nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, on behalf of himself and his heirs for ever, on the other part.

First Article.—The nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, hereby vests in perpetuity the sole exclusive administration of the civil and military government of all the territories and dependencies of the state of Oude, together with the full and entire right and title to the revenues thereof, in the honourable English company; and his excellency hereby empowers the said company, in their own name, and on their own behalf, to exercise for ever all the powers, authorities, and rights appertaining to the said company.

Second Article.—Whereas it is essentially necessary, for the purpose of enabling the said company to adminster the government of Oude, that his excellency the said Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan should remove from the territories of Oude; and whereas his excellency has expressed his desire that a place should be appointed for his residence within the province of Bengal, or of Bahar, his excellency will therefore remove from the territories of Oude whenever the Governor-general in council shall deem his excellency's removal to be expedient, and his excellency will, for the future, reside at   and will not hereafter change the place of his residence without the knowledge and consent of the Governor-general in council.

Third Article.—The sons of the Nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, and all other persons, whose continuance in the territories of Oude may appear to the Governor-general in council to be incompatible with the speedy and complete establishment of the authority of the company in the said territories, shall be removed into the company's provinces, shall reside, for the future, at such place as may be appointed by the British government, and shall not hereafter change the place of their respective residences without the knowledge and consent of the Governor-general in council.

Fourth Article.—The Nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, will not introduce into the company's provinces, nor at any time entertain a greater number of followers, servants, or attendants, than shall be regulated by an instrument in writing, to be executed between his excellency and the Governor-general in council; and all his excellency's followers, servants, and attendants, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts of judicature within the company's authority, in the same manner as the subjects of the British government.

Fifth Article.—His excellency will not correspond with any foreign power without the knowledge and consent of the Governor-general in council.

Sixth Article.—The Nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, shall retain all the treasure, jewels, and other moveable property now in his possession; and the company engages that his excellency shall be secured in the sole and absolute disposal of the whole of the said property.

Seventh Article.—The company engage to allow to each of his excellency's sons, hereafter named, viz. the sum of Rupees   each, annually, during their respective lives.

Eighth article.—The horses, elephants, and other cattle attached to any of the military establishments, and all cannon, arms, and military stores, whether deposited in any of the fortresses or arsenals, or elsewhere in his excellency's territories, shall be delivered to the company.

Ninth article.—The Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan will pay, from his private funds, all debts (exclusive of the just arrears really due to his civil and military establishments) which may have been incurred by him, or with his sanction, from the time of his

accession to the musnud, to the date of this treaty.

Tenth article.—The Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by the late Nabob Asuf ul Dowlah.

Eleventh article.—The Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan shall defray, from such funds as shall remain in his possession, all arrears of subsidy due to the company, under the treaty concluded with his excellency on the 1798, to the date of this treaty, and also all arrears due to the company under the article of the first-mentioned treaty, on account of any excess in the number of troops stipulated by the said article, to be maintained in Oude by the company for the defence of his excellency's territories.

Twelfth article.—The company will discharge all just arrears really due to the military and the civil establishments of the Nawaub Saadut Ally Khan which have accrued since his excellency's accession to the Musnud, to the date of he treaty.—His excellency engages to urnish accurate accounts of these arrears.

Thirteenth article.—All arrears, or debts, due at the same time of executing this treaty to the state of Oude, on account of Revenue, or on any other account, shall belong to the company.

Fourteenth article.—The Nawaub, Saadut Ally Khan, will deliver to the officers of the said company all the records, accounts, and archieves of the state of Oude.

A true copy.

(Signed) E. Golding.

Private.

Calcutta, 25th Nov. 1799.

My dear Scott,

I now send you a Persian translation of the treaty transmitted to you on the 22d instant; I also send you part of a proposed memorial, explanatory of the principles of the treaty; what now goes to you relates only to the first article, but you will perceive that in this part the leading and most essential principles of Lord Mornington's plan are fully developed; what remains will regard the detailed or subordinate parts of the plan.

Although these are as yet private communications, Lord Mornington intends you should act upon them, if occasion should offer, before you receive them in an official form; they are, I think sufficient to enable you to conclude the treaty without any reference to Calcutta should you find the vizier willing to close upon his Lordship's articles. The declaration does not press, because, as the object of that is no other than to conciliate the generality, and to make the purposed change palatable to them, it will not be required until every thing is about to be made public, which, of course, will not be untill all the previous military movements, or preparations, which may appear to you to be requisi e, shall have been adopted.

It is the opinion of his Lordhsip, that whether the proposed treaty shall be carried into effect, or only the reform of the vizier's military establishment so long meditated, the precautions to be taken with respect to the distribution of the company's troops will be much the same. On this point, however, your judgment, aided by that of Sir James Craig, must ultimately decide; and accordingly his Lordship authorises you, for the purpose of enabling you to consult freely on that subject with that officer, to communicate to him, under suitable injunctions of secrecy, the whole or any part of the present transactions you may think proper.

Ever, &c.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick.

Lieut-Colonel Scott.

Notes for a memorial explanatory of the grounds of the several articles of the treaty.

First Article.—If the Nawaub should object to this article, and press the immediate or the eventful establishment of one of his sons on the Musnud, arguments to the following effect may be urged to induce him to relinquish this point.

It may be stated to the Nawaub, that the full and undisguised communication which he has made to the governor-general of the real state of the affairs of Oude, and the resolution which his excellency has formed, with a view of providing for the future security and prosperity of that country, afford the most striking proofs of his candour and wisdom, as well as of his regard for the happiness o the inhabitants of Oude, and of his confidence in the English government.

The governor-general is persuaded that at the moment when the Nawaub has formed a resolution so highly honourable to his understanding, his ex-

cellency cannot accompany that resolution by a stipulation which would defeat its beneficial operation, not only with relation to his excellency's personal ease and comfort, but to the tranquillity and prosperity of Oude, and to the permament security of both states.

For a series of years the English government has viewed with concern and alarm, the progress of the disorders prevailing in every branch of the civil and military administration of Oude. Those disorders have at length reached such an extremity as to menace, with the most serious danger, both his excellency's person and dominions, and to effect eventually the safety of the company's possessions.

The same wisdom and penetration which have opened to his excellency's view the real nature and embarrassments in which he is involved, and convinced him of his inability to extricate himself by his own exertions, will equally satisfy him, that evils of such magnitude and inveteracy cannot be remedied otherwise than by the gradual and regular operation of a system of measures founded on principles of justice and true policy, and enforced by all the power and energy of the British government.

It must be obvious to his excellency, that to place a successor on the musnud is altogether incompatible with the establishment of such a system.

These considerations have induced the governor-general, in the draft of the treaty now offered to his excellency, to stipulate that his excellency shall commit the sole and exclusive administration of the government of Oude to the company in perpetuity; and the governor-general is convinced that this arrangement alone can effectually promote the salutary views and real interests of his excellency.

The British government cannot consent to meet his excellency's wishes on any other conditions. His excellency was placed on the musnud by the justice of the British government, and has been maintained in that high situation by the British power, and he his bound to certain public engagements, the due performance of which is equally the duty of his excellency and the governor-general to secure: since his excellency's accession he has been able to make a considerable addition to his treasure, while the arrears of the public establishments have remained and still continue unprovided. Under these circumstances his excellency's retirement from government, in favour of any other successor than the company, would indeed exonerate him from his engagements under the late treaty, and (on the conditions stated by his excellency) would leave him in possession of whatever public treasure devolved to him by the removal of Vizier Ally, or as been since accumulated by himself under the protection of the company. But the embarrassments of the state of Oude, and of the company, would be aggravated in the same proportion in which his excellency would be relieved; his excellency's successor would be left in a situation utterly unequal to the present payment of the subsidy; and the security of the company for the future payment of that demand would be shaken to the foundation. It is, therefore, evident that the governor-general is bound by every motive of duty to discountenance, and even to oppose the retirement of his excellency from the government of Oude, on the conditions of his appropriating any share of the pulic treasure to his own use, and of his leaving a successor on the Musnud, bound by the treaty which his excellency concluded, but deprived by him of the means of fulfilling its stipulations.

If his excellency should persist in his determination to place one of his sons on the Musnud, he must be informed that the British government cannot consent to the establishment of any of his younger sons to the exclusion of the eldest. Whatever latitude the practice and laws of Hindostan may admit on the question of succession to the sovereign power, the governor-general is of opinion, that in the event of his excellency's abdication, no reasonable ground would exist for the exclusion of his eldest son, and his lordship therefore wishes his excellency to be fully apprized, as soon as possible, that the British government will not sanction the succession in any other branch of his family.

But, supposing no obstacle to exist to the selection of a successor from his excellency's younger sons, what rational hope could be entertained that his excellency's successor would be competent to the correction of those evils which his excellency himself, aided by all his experience and knowledge of public affairs, has confessed himself unable to remedy?

Under the administration of a successor necessarily destitute of the same experience and knowledge, we must ap-

prehend an aggravation of all the existing evils, and consequently the acceleration of the dangers which must inevitably result to both states.

Experience has manifested the inefficacy of a partial or indirect interference of the British government for the reform of the administration of Oude. It cannot be doubted that the same causes which have hitherto frustrated all our efforts to effect that salutary object by the interposition of our advice, would continue to operate under every divided government, and consequently that it would be in vain to expect any beneficial effect from any system of measures planned by the British government, whilst any other powers shall exist in the country to impede the establishment of that system, or to counteract its operation.

If any reasonable hope could be entertained, under any circumstances, of the practicability of establishing and enforcing a wise system of administration under a divided authority, his excellency must be sensible that the governor-general could not desire a more favourable conjuncture than that now offered by his excellency's continuance on the Musnud. The sense entertained by his excellency of his own difficulties, and the unreserved communication which he has made of their causes, afford the strongest pledge of his excellency's sincere disposition to effect a substantial reform. If, with these inclinations on the part of his excellency, and with the anxiety of the British government for the establishment of a just and efficient system of administration throughout the province of Oude, both parties despair of accomplishing their common views, what prospect can remain of such an improvement under a successor whose youth and want of experience might not only render him insensible to the prevalent system of abuse, but expose him to the evil influence of persons interested in its perpetuation?

Under whatever terms or encouragement a successor might be placed on the Musnud, he must retain all the necessary responsibility of the situation, and be rendered answerable for all the debts of the state, and for all the arrears of the civil and military establishments. The discharge of these demands, and the provisions to be made for the unavoidable expenses of the successor, would necessarily diminish those funds which his excellency probably proposes to reserve entire for his own private use.

His excellency will also consider whether his own tranquillity and peace of mind might not be effected by the establishment of any of his family in a situation which may induce them to forget their duties and obligations to his excellency, and may fill their minds with sentiments of distrust and jealousy, if not of hatred.

So rare are the instances of sovereign princes remaining contented after the abdication of power, that his excellency's successor will always apprehend the possibility of a change in his excellency's present aversion to the fatigues of government; this apprehension may lead to the most fatal attempts against the ease and even against the life of his excellency; more particularly will this evil be aggravated when his excellency's successor must necessarily be his eldest son, who is supposed to harbour sentiments incompatible with filial duty and affection.

These considerations will no doubt satisfy his excellency that the appointment of any successor, whether under provisions for the interference of the English government in the conduct of his affairs, or otherwise, would necessarily preclude all hope of the establishment of any wise or permanent system of administration in Oude; that it would disturb his excellency's private comfort and happiness in his retirement, not only by establishing the independence of one of his sons, but by diminishing the amount of the provision to be appropriated to his excellency's own maintainance; that if any successor could be sanctioned by the British government after his excellency's abdication, he must be his excellency's eldest son, to whose hands his excellency would not wish to intrust either wealth or power. A review of all these circumstances will convince his excellency that the Governor-General cannot accede to his excellency's abdication (unless under the terms of this article) without a sacrifice of the security and military resources of the company; of the personal ease, and even safety of his excellency; and of the welfare and happiness of the inhabitants of Oude.

No alternative, therefore, can remain but his excellency's continuance on the Musnud, under the subsisting relations between the two states, or his retirement accompanied by this article.

If his excellency should think fit to hold the government (and it must never be

be forgotten that the idea of his retirement originated in his own mind) the Governor-general will then proceed, in concert with his excellency, to carry into speedy effect (while the season and the state of political affairs in Hindûstan continue favourable) the reform which his lordship has already suggested to his excellency's military and civil establishments. This reform is indispensable to the mutual security of both states; it must not be frustrated or delayed.

His personal safety, and the speedy and successful acomplishment of the intended arrangements, demand that not only the knowledge of any particular article, but even that of the existence of any such treaty, should be confined to his excellency's own breast until all the necessary arrangements can safely be carried into effect.

The Governor-general is also persuaded that his excellency will be implicitly guided by the advice of the resident with regard to all the measures preparatory to the accomplishment of the different objects specified in the treaty.

A true copy.
(Signed) E. GOLDING,
Head Assistant.

Secret.

The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

Para. 1. I have had the honour to receive your lordship's commands, in colonel Kirkpatrick's letter of the 20th instant.

2. The sentiments therein delivered put me so completely in possession of your lordship's views, that I hope I shall be thoroughly prepared to enter upon the negotiation on the basis laid down as soon as I shall be honoured with your lordship's detailed instructions for my conduct.

3. In the mean time no occasion that may present itself for confirming the Nawaub Vizier in his resolution shall be neglected. His excellency, however, is so averse to that sort of conversation out of which the subject might naturally arise, that I fear the only opportunity of introducing it will be under the unfavourable circumstances of expostulating with him upon some measure of harshness against individuals, or of injurious tendency to the country.

4. The arguments which ought to dissuade him under his present intentions from acts calculated to increase the number of his enemies, and to impair the merit of his concession, are so obvious, that it might be supposed his own prudence would suggest them, were not every faculty absorbed in the desire of accumulating wealth. Circumspection and firmness, in cases of real magnitude, may possibly prevent any serious injury or injustice; and forbearance in trifling matters, preclude useless and unpleasant altercation.

5. Since the last communications I had the honour to make to your lordship, under dates the 21st and 22d instant, his excellency has preserved a perfect silence on the subject in agitation. His public conversations so far from betraying any symptoms of what must be passing in his mind, indicate permanent arrangements, and a succession of amusements for the cold season. He projects hunting excursions, and recently, in private, mentioned to me an intention of that sort with so serious an air, that I should not be surprized were he to undertake one about the period he may expect your lordship's reply to his proposition.

6. After the most deliberate reflection on the subject of the military reform, I view the late proposition of your lordship for the immediate introduction of a force that shall be effective, and to be relied on, as of such immense importance in every possible case, and so indispensable for the preservation of the tranquillity of the country, in the accomplishment of the object in your lordship's contemplation, that nothing less than a moral conviction of his excellency's absolute refusal to engage in the consideration of it until your lordship's answer shall be received, could restrain me from pressing the subject upon him with all the weight of your lordship's authority. And however conclusive is your lordship's reasoning in the 10th paragraph of colonel Kirkpatrick's letter, I cannot omit mentioning a suspicion, that his excellency in so long evading the execution of the measure, actuated by a motive of vanity, of which he possess no inconsiderable share, entertains the flimsy design of assuming to himself, amongst his favourites, the credit of having preserved, during his reign, the independent authority over the affairs of his country, both civil and military.

7. In adverting to the tranquillity of the country, I do not mean to express the most distant apprehension of any general

opposition to the introduction to the company's exclusive authority over the dominions of Oude, or any partial resistance to it by the powerful and leading men; on the contrary, I have the strongest confidence that Almas Aly Khan, Mirza Mehudy, and Rajah Shutal Purshaud, three great Aumils who engross almost the whole of the country, will submit to that authority with implicit obedience, if not with pleasure;—still, however, some of the turbulent Zemindars in the remote corners may excite temporary disturbances, or withhold the payment of their rents; and some of the battalions stationed at a distance from our troops, under the apprehension of being disbanded, may discover symptoms of disaffection and mutiny. The places chiefly in my contemplation are Azim Ghur, Goruckpoor, Baraitch, and, perhaps, some of the northern districts bordering upon the Rohilla Jagheer.

8. The only sums due from the Nawaub to the company are the kist for the current month, three lacks and forty thousand rupees on account of the repairs of Allahabad, and the amount chargeable to his excellency on account of extra troops stationed in his dominions; a statement of which, in Persian, I furnished to his excellency, but have not made a formal demand for the payment of it; on which point I take the liberty of requesting your lordship's directions.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 29th November, 1799.

Private.

My dear Kirkpatrick,

I was this morning favoured with your letter of the 22d of November, enclosing the important and instructive draft of a proposed treaty. This document, together with the sentiments contained in your official letter of the 21st, put me so completely in possession of lord Mornington's views, and of the mode of proceeding to accomplish those views, that I think, as I presumed to express myself to his lordship in an address of the 29th, I cannot fail of being thoroughly prepared to enter upon the negotiation with every possible advantage, as soon as the detailed instructions shall arrive.

If his excellency's acquiescence can be procured to the fundamental point, and the very liberal and substantial concessions offered by his lordship, so admirably adapted to his passion of avarice and vanity, will supersede most considerations, I foresee very little difficulty in respect to the subsidiary articles under the extensive latitude which his lordship is pleased to intrust to me of modifying the letter of them, adhering to the essential principle of the arrangement.

There is one article which may probably be excepted to, and that is the limitations of his residence to the provinces of Bengal and Behar. He has a house in the neighbourhood of Benares, built by himself, according to his own taste, to which he is so partial, and about which he is so careful, that he has more than once entertained and expressed the desire of depriving Gholaum Mohammed Khan's family of the use of it. He is also fond of that part of the country, as furnishing the means of gratifying his favourite amusement of hunting.

Although sad experience has shown us that the city of Benares ought not in prudence to be the resort of discontented chiefs, attended by numerous licentious followers, yet the timid mind of his excellency so little disposes him to acts of public violence, and so well acquainted is he with the police regulations established in Benares, that should he, after urging every argument addressed to his personal safety, make a *sine qua non* point of being admitted to the choice of that place, I shall be tempted to indulge him by the insertion of it, unless positively prohibited by my instructions.

I am apprehensive that the burthen of the 12th Article will be heavy on the company; if it prove so, a strong argument will arise out of it for tenaciousness, on account of the additional expense for extra troops.

From the detail of my conversations with the Vizier it may possibly be thought that I was rather too serious in my reasoning, but such is the dissimulation of the man I have to deal with, that some management is necessary to discover his real sentiments, and such his jealousy and suspicion, that some art is requisite to conceal one's own feelings; and I thought that both these purposes would be best answered by apparent candour, in a repetition of the advice and assurances, so frequently offered to his considerations with real

earnestness and sincerity. The manner too in which I pressed for a disclosure of the existing circumstances, which render it impossible for his excellency to carry on the affairs of his government, may probably have had the effect of preventing him from entering into a detail of grievances, or insinuating them in such a manner as would have drawn my lord Mornington into a discussion of their merits; and you will observe by his alterations and additions to the Persian paper, that he still insists upon some undefined and concealed reasons.

His excellency honoured me with a visit this morning, and in a private conversation referred to his design with such apparent sincerity, that nothing further was required from me to confirm him in it than the use of common-place observations; but every attempt made to engage him more deeply in the subject was put off, by asking when the paper was transmitted, and when his lordship's answer might be expected.

We are now on the best of terms; reciprocal acts of civility frequently pass between us; he had desired my acceptance of the customary presents of a few shalls and articles of cold-weather wear; and I have occasionally supplied him with some European articles of which he was in want. At a visit I paid to him the other day he presented to me an Arab horse, and I thought it would have the appearence of incivility to his excellency, and of affected sternness abroad, to refuse him. The animal cost 2,000 Rupees a short time ago, but being near twenty years old, his intrinsic value is small.

You may readily conceive how warmly interested my head and my heart are in the accomplishment of this great object, and what solicitude I feel in the interval of suspense. If success, under my lord Mornington's ample and perspicuous instructions to the full extent of his lordship's views, shall ultimately result from the negotiation, my satisfaction will be supreme.

Having been very unseasonably interrupted by a visit from Hussein Reza Khan, on the score of some unkind treatment he has recently experienced from the Nawaub, and to which I was obliged to listen, I could not finish this letter before the dispatch of the post; in the middle of the night your express of the 25th of November was delivered to me.

Although, as you observe, the papers with which I am furnished are sufficiently instructive and elucidatory to enable me to open the plan, and even to conclude the treaty, yet it appears to me advisable not to bring the matter on until sufficient time has been allowed for an answer from Calcutta, reckoning from the day on which his excellency empowered me to make the communication. The delay, as well as saving the appearance of a premature disclosure of a secret conversation, will admit of my receiving further instructions from lord Mornington, should any arise out of my dispatch of the 21st.

Regarding the notes for the memorial explanatory of the grounds of the first article of the treaty, as an intimation of arguments to be employed in case of necessity, should the necessity arise, I shall consider myself at liberty to add any other reasoning which may occur to me out of circumstances tending to accomplish the object the memorial has in view.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

2d December, 1799.

Lt. Col. Kirkpatrick.

Private.

My dear Kirkpatrick,

Immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 25th of November, I made a brief communication to Sir James Craig, of the important negotiation on foot, and of the comprehensive views of lord Mornington; and the next day, the 4th, followed it up by a memoir containing my ideas of the precautionary movements and distribution of our troops, for the purpose of establishing the company's authority over these dominions.

I should have transmitted without delay, this memoir for lord Mornington's inspection, had I not been desirous of the benefit of Sir James's opinion upon it, which a temporary illness prevented his affording.

Having, this day, been favoured with his answer, I now inclose to you a copy of the memoir, together with Sir James's reply to it. You will observe, that he enlarges upon the effects, but does not offer any objection to the proposed arrangement, nor suggest any material deviations from it, excepting in point of numbers; his letter may, therefore, serve as a comment upon the memoir.

If

If the negotiation succeed to the extent of lord Mornington's wishes and views, I trust it will not be spun out to the length of allowing the arrival of a reinforcement in the upper parts of these dominions; and I think I can declare, with confidence, that it will not be wanted for the preliminary purpose of establishing the general control of the company over this country; whatever augmentation of troops may be introduced from below, will, of course, be disposed of as future circumstances may point out.

I am completely at ease in respect to Fyzabad, for there is nothing that the Begum, and her adherents, are so earnestly solicitous about, as an entire emancipation from the authority of the Nawaub, and to be placed under the immediate and full protection of the English government, on which point I have, this day received a letter from her, which will form the subject of an address to the governor-general to-morrow.

Sir James Craig's suggestion of augmenting our troops, by drafts from the Nawaub's battalion, merits consideration, as also his suggestion of the declaration to be made to Almas.

Not having found a favourable occasion for opening the negotiation on the footing laid down, I have thought it advisable to wait for lord Mornington's final instruction, lest the last dispatch of the 21st and 22d should have suggested any essential deviations.

His excellency, this morning, informed me of his intention to make a hunting excursion, upon which I took the opportunity to observe, that an answer might be expected in the course of this day or to-morrow, and that it would be desirable to impart his lordship's sentiments to him as early as possible after their arrival, since delay might be productive of many inconveniences. I have reason to believe, that he will suspend his intention of leaving Lucknow; should he not, I shall purpose to accompany him.

My assistant arrived yesterday, and the letter of Sir James Craig is transcribed by him.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Lucknow,
Dec. 10, 1799.
Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick.

Memoir of the Precautionary Movements, and Distribution of the Company's troops, for the purpose of establishing the exclusive Control and Authority of the Company over the dominions of Oude.

As soon as the necessary arrangements shall be made for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty, and the period shall arrive for promulgating the principles and substance of the said treaty, it appears advisable to provide for the peace and order of the capital, by assembling, in its vicinity, a respectable force.

2. As soon after the formation of this camp as possible, the whole of the regular infantry and artillery in the service of the Nawaub Vizier at Lucknow, should be disbanded, to which end the accounts of these corps should be previously adjusted, and cash prepared to pay off their arrears according to the article of the treaty.

3. A battalion of Mahwatties may be retained as guards for the city.

4. The present system of revenue cannot be changed during the current year, nor can, under it, the collections be realized without the assistance of a considerable number of troops at the disposal of the Aumils. It is obvious that no augmentation of the company's troops, which can be immediately effected, would be equal to, or applicable to that purpose, consequently, much must, of necessity, be left to the fidelity of the Aumils, and to the authority which they possess over the troops now stationed with them. It is fortunate that the attachment of the three most powerful Aumils, Almas Ally Khan, Mirza Mehudy, and Shutul Purshaud, may be confided in. In the first, I place the surest trust; and as the last is supported by, and dependent on, Almas, we have in the fidelity of the former a security for that of the latter; of Mirza Mehudy, I have no distrust; it may, however, be prudent to detach a regiment of native infantry, from Futty Ghur to Bareilly, as a precautionary measure, and perhaps the regiment of cavalry.

5. As many troops as can be spared from the Chunar station may march into the districts of Azim Ghurr, Goruckpoor, and Baraiteh. The regiment of cavalry detained at Benares may also march into that quarter.

6.

6. An European regiment from Danapore, may immediately proceed by water to Allahabad, subject to such future orders as circumstances may point out.

7. A regiment of infantry will, possibly, be requisite at Futty Ghur, as an awe upon the Patnas of Furruckabad; though I have not the smallest suspicion of the Nawaub Khyrudmund Khan.

8. Reposing, as I do, the most implicit confidence in the attachment and obedience of Almas, the Doab may be safely left to his management; and the whole of the troops belonging to the Cawnpoor station, with the exception of what may be thought necessary for the protection of the cantonments and stores, may form the proposed camp at Lucknow.

4th of October.

Copy.

Pownpore, Dec. 9, 1799.

My dear Sir,

I had appropriated yesterday morning to the purpose of answering your letter of the 4th, and of acknowledging that of the 6th; a pretty smart attack, however, on the preceding evening, obliged me to call in the doctor, who has sufficiently recovered me to enable me to sit down now to my pen.

Every point to which you have adverted, in your memoir, relative to the distribution of the troops requires attention; but our providing for them all must depend upon the means with which we are furnished, and of which we shall be better able to judge shortly, as lord Mornington writes me that I shall have early notice of the number and distribution of the troops destined to be eventually introduced into the province.

The first, and principal, object is, unquestionably, the security of the capital, and the being there in such strength as may ensure us against opposition, in a part where the measures to be adopted will effect the interest of the greatest number of persons. The corps to be collected there should be as strong as circumstances will admit of, not only with the immediate view to which I have alluded; but as being also the most central point, from which, as soon as the first ferment had subsided, to detach to other points, were a military force may be requisite, for all of which it is impracticable to provide in the first moment.

If the amount of the force allotted to these parts will admit of it, the corps should not at first be less than eight battalions of sepoys, with the European regiment and cavalry now here.

This will enable us at any time to detach, to the extent of four battalions, and till the first ferment being over, remains in sufficient strength to command every thing about us. If our means will not admit of the corps being so large, it should at any rate not be less than six battalions of sepoys, with the other troops I have mentioned.

The next material point to attend to, appears to me to be, undoubtedly, Bareilly, and I should wish the corps to be stationed there to be, at least, of the three battalions, and a regiment of cavalry; but in this we must also be determined by the amount of the whole. It is a distant station bordering upon the Rohillas, and there is a large extent of frontier country beyond it, into which it ought to be possessed of the means of detaching a battalion, if necessary.

Two battalions I consider to be absolutely necessary at Futty Ghur; the banditti of the Furruckabad district are never to be trusted; they are ripe for any thing.

This place may be left with only the necessary guard for the hospital.

I have every confidence in Almas's disposition, which must lead him to wish to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity. A powerful incitement to him and his friends will be the making him understand that our government does not consider itself as the heir to the possessions of the deceased. The several corps, as I have here proposed, in their greatest extent, will require thirteen or fourteen battalions; it would undoubtedly be a very desirable object, that a force should be established in the districts of Goruckpoor and Beraitch, particularly the former; and I should also think it extremely necessary that there should be a couple of battalions at Fyzerabad. The begum herself is perhaps little to be feared, but she has a number of servants and dependants, who may be apprehensive of losing their employment and emoluments; besides, I believe it is the residence of other branches of the reigning family, who may be disposed

disposed to resist a revolution in which it may be no difficult matter to lead them to conceive that their interests are highly injured. The object for consideration is, if we cannot provide for every point at which it is desirable to have a force, which are those to be left unattended to, in the first instance, with the least probable inconvenience, serious opposition is, I think, as far as circumstances of locality can determine it, only to be looked for at Lucknow or Bareilly, and perhaps Fyzabad. Partial insurrections of petty zemindars can always be crushed, especially in situations that are so entirely inclosed by our other possessions, as Goruckpoor, and Baraitch; reducing the corps proposed for Lucknow to six battalions, we may perhaps find it practicable to send a couple to Goruckpoor, but I own I am inclined to prefer strengthening the former, so as to preclude the possibility of any serious opposition to the providing against any probable petty insurrection, from which no mischief of consequence can arise; I am convinced that it was the great strength of the army collected at Lucknow, that seated Saadut Ally so quietly on the musnud. A less force would have done it in the end, but probably not without opposition; and in the present case, it appears to me to be an object of importance to the appearance of the measure in the public eye, that it should be carried into effect without bloodshed. With seventeen or eighteen battalions I think we can provide for every probable emergency.

These ideas, as to the distribution of the troops, apply, as you will perceive, only to the event of your negotiation terminating to the fullest extent of our wishes; in the other case, much less arrangement will be necessary. The immediate security of this capital will be the principal object to provide for.

I think it would be an object of importance in either case, if it can be so managed, to commence new levies for the company's service at the time that the Nawaub's battalions are reduced; I have been assured, upon inquiring upon former occasions, that they would gladly enter into our service, and it would remove much of their discontent. If we are not prepared to from new regiments, the companies of those in the field might be augmented with twenty men, which would, I dare say, provide for all that we should wish to take, and new regiments might be formed of them hereafter.

With respect to your letter of the 6th, enclosing the intelligence relative to the impostor, Gholaum Kadir, I have only to thank you for it. I had heard of the circumstance before, but I imagine the Mahrattas will always prevent his approaching our frontier; should he, however, acquire any consistence of strength, and still more, should there be any reason to suppose that a junction of interests between him and Gholaum Mohammed had taken place, it will add much to the grounds upon which I have wished to strengthen the Bareilly corps in the distribution that forms the principal subject of this letter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

Private.

Calcutta, Dec. 11, 1799.

My dear Scott,

I now send you, by lord Mornington's direction, the sequel of the memorial on the treaty, the first part of which was transmitted to you on the 25th ultimo.

The answer to the Vizier's paper, which I alluded to yesterday, is finished, and Edmonstone is employed in translating it with a view to saving you that trouble; I expect to be able to forward it to you the day after to-morrow, at farthest; should not his excellency have agreed to every thing before you receive it, you will find this document a most powerful auxiliary in your negotiation.

I think it likely that his lordship will immediately proceed to prepare the "Declaration" which is to be eventually published, with a view to conciliating the cheerful acquiescence of the generality in the meditated arrangement.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRKPATRICK.

Sequel of Notes for a memorial, &c.

Second article.—The province of Benares is designedly omitted in this article. The contiguity of this province to the territories of Oude, its distance from the seat of the British government, the number of foreigners constantly resorting to the city of Benares, and the favourable situation of that city for intrigue, render it expedient that his excellency should

fix

fix his residence in any part of the province of Benares.

It is to be presumed that the motives which induced his excellency to propose his own removal from the territories of Oude will equally incline him to establish his residence at as great a distance as possible from those territories.

If, however, the Nawaub's well known attachment to Benares should supersede these considerations, and induce him to express an anxious wish to return to his former place of residence at that city, a variety of possible cases, which might be stated, render it expedient that this wish should be combated. A reference to the uneasiness which his excellency's residence almost on the frontier of Oude would occasion in the minds of the people, will probably of itself be sufficient to satisfy his excellency of the necessity of his relinquishing all idea of his residing at Benares. Perhaps some effect might be produced towards dissuading his excellency from this project, by reminding him that many of Vizier Ally's adherents, and his whole family, still remain in the city of Benares, or in the province.

Whenever the continuance of his excellency at Lucknow shall be no longer necessary for any purposes connected with the establishment of the British authority, it will be desirable that his excellency should remove from thence as soon as possible.

The governor-general is confident that his excellency will be guided, with respect to the period of his departure from Lucknow, by the advice of the resident, who is to make every arrangement which may be necessary for the accommodation and safety of his excellency, and his attendants, on their journey.

His excellency may be assured that he will experience, in the company's provinces, every mark of attention and respect. The best ostensible reason for his excellency's departure would be his intention to visit the governor-general, whose occupations detain him within the company's territories.

Third Article.—The governor-general has no ground to believe that the sons of his excellency will not cheerfully acquiesce in whatever arrangements may be made by him. Considerations of precaution, however, require that measures should be taken for preventing any of his excellency's family from removing from Lucknow before the accomplishment of the intended arrangement, and also for their repairing to the company's provinces, and taking up their residence at whatever place may be fixed.

These measures should be concerted between the resident and his excellency, and in the event of any of his excellency's sons being at a distance from Lucknow, it may be found desirable to recal them to that city without delay.

For similar reasons, his Excellency's Brothers, and all persons whose continuance in Oude may be deemed incompatible with the speedy and full establishment of the Company's authority, should be obliged to take up their abode in the Company's territories; and the allowance which may be given to all the persons referred to in the article should be granted on the condition that they shall not change the place of their residence without the permission of the British Government.

Fourth Article.—The necessity of limiting the number of the Nawaub's attendants is obvious. With respect to that part of the article which declares them amenable to the ordinary tribunals of the country, his Excellency is already apprised that this stipulation is conformable to an established principle of policy of the British Government; and as he resided many years in the Company's provinces with his attendants, subject to the operation of this principle, he is well acquainted with the nature and object of it, and, that it will not subject him to any personal inconvenience or degradation; it cannot be doubted, therefore, that he will readily acquiesce in this stipulation.

Fifth Article.—This article is inserted from considerations of precaution which are sufficiently obvious.

Sixth Article.—The Nawaub must be sensible that the English Government could never agree to this article under any other circumstances than a full and complete assent on the part of his Excellency to the first article.

If his Excellency was to appoint a successor, on what plea could he deprive that successor of the family jewels, and all other hereditary appendages of the Musnud.

As the Successor would be responsible for the large sums due to the native Creditors of the State, and also for the heavy arrears due to the Civil and Military Establishments, it would be equally proper and

and necessary that he should be put in possession of the treasures of the State, as constituting the only fund from which these demands could be made good. If the Successor were left with no other funds for the discharge of these various claims, of his own expenses, and of the growing demands on the State, than the current collections from the country, it is evident, that under the present defective system of administering the revenue, his resources would be altogether inadequate to the calls upon them, and that he would shortly be involved in embarrassments which could not fail to lead to the most fatal consequences.

His Excellency must be sensible that the English government could never become a party to the transfer of the Musnud to a successor under circumstances which could scarcely prove less fatal to their interests than to his own.

Seventh article.—The governor-general is persuaded that the provision proposed to be made by this article for the sons of his excellency will be considered by the Nawaub as proofs of the liberality of the British government. The governor-general is also convinced that his excellency will see the necessity of rendering the continuance of this provision dependent on the good conduct of the parties for whom it is made.

It is almost unnecessary to add, that the accession of a successor to the Musnud would preclude the appropriation of these allowances for the support of his excellency's family

Eighth article.—This article is inserted solely for the purpose of preventing any misunderstanding on the point to which it relates, as all public property is an appendage of the government, and must of course be transferred with it.

It is not however intended to preclude his excellency within due limits, from retaining any horses, elephants, or other cattle which may be necessary for his private use.

Ninth article.—The justice and equity of his excellency's providing for the discharge of such private debts as he may have contracted, is so evident, that the governor-general is persuaded it is altogether unnecessary to enter into arguments to induce his excellency to make an immediate provision from his private funds for the payments of such debts.

Eleventh article.—The arrears referred to in this article being due, under the engagements subsisting between the company and his excellency, must of course be discharged by him. It is needless to observe, that the services on account of which these disbursements have been made, have been actually performed, and the charges attendant on them actually incurred by the company. It would consequently be unreasonable that these charges should be left to be defrayed from the future resources of Oude.

Tenth and twelfth articles.—The justice and necessity of discharging the *bonâ fide* debts to the native creditors of the state, and also the arrears of the civil and military establishment, are apparent, and it might with strict propriety be expected that the Nawaub should apply a part of his treasures to the liquidation of these demands.

The company, however, are willing to take upon them the discharge of all such of these demands as on investigation shall be found to be equitable. His excellency, however, must be sensible that the company could never think of taking upon themselves this heavy burthen without being put in possession of the complete control over the resources of the state, from the improvement of which, under a course of steady and economical management, they can alone expect to be reimbursed for the amount.

Thirteenth article.---As the company are to take upon themselves all the burdens of the state, and the general administration of its affairs, they are of course to succeed to all its claims.

Fourteenth article.—The public interests, equally with those of individuals, demand that all state papers, accounts, and documents of every description, should be delivered to the company.

The governor-general relies with confidence that the vizier will give the strictest injunctions for the delivery of all such papers, and particularly all accounts respecting the pay of the civil and military establishments, the collections and balances of revenue; the allowances and deductions granted to the Aumils on account of Molayinst or other charges; the engagements of the Aumils and renters, whether on account of revenue, nuzzeranick, or other payments; the Jaghires, and all other grants of land, and the pensions, salaries, or other allowances now held or enjoyed

enjoyed by individuals under grants from his excellency and his predecessors, or any other competent authority.

His lordship also relies that his excellency will direct his officers to furnish whatever explanations respecting these different accounts may be required of them.

A true copy.
(Signed) E. Golding,
Head Assistant.

(Secret.)

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

I have this day transmitted to the Persian translator a letter to your lordship's address from her highness the Bow Begum at Fyzabad.

This letter, after assuring your lordship of her highness's long attachment to, and firm reliance upon, the English government, insinuates some undefined wishes, which the confidential servant who was the bearer of it, her resident vakeel at Lucknow, who had gone to Fyzabad on the occasion of the decease of Jowakir Ally Khan, the Begum's principal servant and manager, thoroughly explained to me in a secret message from his mistress.

The substance of which was, that the Begum is extremely solicitous of being entirely released from the authority of, and dependence upon, his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, and to be placed under the sole protection of the English government. Her avowed object in the proposition is to secure her connections and dependants in the undisturbed possession of what property she may make over to them during her life, and to constitute the company heirs to the property she may be possessed of at the time of her decease.

The proposition of a Jagheerdar to be rendered independent of the sovereign from whom the Jagheer, seated in the heart of his dominions, is derived, militates so strongly against every maxim of good government, that probably your lordship would not regard it as worthy of consideration, excepting as connected with the important negotiation now on foot, in which relation it furnishes a very substantial and satisfactory proof of her highness's ready submission to the fundamental principle of the proposed arrangement.

Although I have not yet been honoured with your lordship's detailed instructions for my conduct in that negotiation, yet as the papers with which I am furnished put me completely in possession of your lordship's views, and as I conclude that my dispatches have not occasioned any alteration in the essential principle of the arrangement, it is my purpose to seek an immediate opportunity for presenting to the Vizier the draft of the proposed treaty, prefacing the delivery of it with a short speech, expressive of your lordship's anxiety that the design which his excellency has declared of relinquishing the government should be executed on such a plan as will ensure the full attainment of the great objects which his excellency has in view—the permanent prosperity of the people of these dominions, and his own undisturbed happiness and ease.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow,
13th *December*, 1799.

Private.

My Lord,—Having waited a time that must appear sufficient to the Nawaub Vizier for receiving your lordship's answer to his excellency's proposition, supposing it only to have been imparted on the day he finally authorised me to communicate it, and concluding that my dispatches have caused no alteration in the essential principle of your lordship's proposed treaty, I came to the resolution of presenting to his excellency the Persian draft on the first fair occasion, and waited upon him this morning.

When left alone, his excellency having asked me if I had received my letter from Calcutta, I informed him that having in compliance with his desire communicated to your lordship the secret resolution taken by his excellency, and transmitted a copy of the Persian paper, your lordship has instructed me to acquaint him, that though the determination which his excellency had come to was of the utmost magnitude, yet as it appears to have been formed in long and mature deliberation, and as the motives which influence his excellency to that determination have been fully discussed, it

it was not necessary to go into a re-examination of them.

But as his excellency's wisdom and magnanimity, connected with the execution of his design, objects of the greatest public consideration, as well as his personal ease, your lordship was extremely solicitous that those objects should be attained to the fullest extent of which in their nature they are capable, and to this end had prepared for his excellency's consideration the draft of a plan, which I now submitted to him, in your lordship's fullest confidence that his excellency's wisdom and penetration would perceive that the principles upon which it was framed were those alone on which any reasonable expectation could be formed of the permanent security and prosperity of this country, and of his own undisturbed happiness.

His excellency read the draft of the proposed treaty without discovering any apparent emotion, excepting upon one or two of the articles. Having gone through it, he observed, that he had not in the paper confined himself to a residence in the provinces of Bengal and Behar, and that one or two of the articles implied a distrust of his principles, which had ever been those of attachment and friendship for the English government; I answered, that the confidence which his excellency reposed in the English government by his recent proposition, was an unquestionable proof of those sentiments; that the articles to which he alluded were merely the ordinary measures of prudence and precaution against futurity; and that, in respect to the limitation of Bengal and Behar, as in the event of his excellency's acceptance of the first article, which was the basis of the plan, I was empowered, by your lordship, to modify the subordinate articles, I trusted that no insuperable difficulty would arise out of them.

His excellency, who had not thoroughly comprehended the extent of the first article, asked what meaning I annexed to it; referring him to the article itself, I replied, that it vested the whole administration of the country in the hands of the English company; he then asked what portion of authority was to remain with his successor, to which I replied, that the plan did not provide for a successor. His excellency continued his enquiries, by asking, whether a family which had been established for a number of years was to abandon the sovereignty of its hereditary dominions; I replied, that your lordship's justice and liberality had made an ample provision for the comfort and independence of that family; and briefly explained the consideration which had induced your lordship to stipulate, that his excellency should commit the sole and exclusive administration of Oude to the company in perpetuity, as detailed in the 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of the notes for a memorial, and also recalled to his recollection an observation which I had made to him, and which I told him was enforced by your lordship relative to the youth and inexperience of his son.

His excellency asked if he might retain the draft of the treaty, to which I informed him, that I had presented it to him for that purpose, in order that he might bestow deliberate reflection upon the principles on which it was framed, and on the many and certain advantages to be derived from the execution of it; at the same time adverted to the necessity of secrecy; of which his excellency was thoroughly prepossessed.

From this conversation I can hardly venture to draw any conclusion; and shall therefore only observe, that though his excellency is perfectly master of concealing his passions, yet if he had entertained an immovable repugnance to the basis of the treaty, he could scarcely have disguised it under smiles and an unaltered countenance.

My anxiety to communicate to your lordship the opening of the negotiation compels me to be brief in my relation, it being near noon before I separated from his excellency.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow,

December 15th, 1799.

Secret.

The Right Honourable Earl of Mornington, K. P.

My Lord,—Having yesterday done myself the honour of communicating to your lordship the substance of a conversation which had taken place between his excellency the Vizier and me, I shall now take the liberty of offering such observations as on reflection suggest themselves to my mind.

Although, on the first perusal of the draft

draft of the proposed treaty, his excellency might not comprehend the full extent and spirit of the first article, yet it would not have escaped him, even on a cursory reading of that article, as well as of the leading and preliminary reasons affixed to the treaty, that the express object is to vest in the English company the sole and exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude.

We might have conceived the intention to be, that on his retirement his son should succeed him as the nominal nawaub of Oude; it is possible even that his mind was prepared for such a proposition; and it is not improbable that, with the view of preserving the name of his family, and of maintaining in it some appearance of sovereignty, he may strenuously insist on such an arrangement, confiding the administration of the government to the English company.

The notes for a memorial furnish abundant arguments wherewith to oppose such a measure; those which relate to the appropriation of the treasure are peculiarly applicable. In addition it will be stated, that the elevation of a successor on the terms and under the limitations proposed, must, in the first instance, operate as a powerful impediment to the early, complete, and quiet establishment of the authority of the company; must embarrass the administration by diminishing the resources, inasmuch as a considerable portion of the revenues must be allotted for the maintenance and state of the nominal nawaub, and be replete with future danger by the presence of a prince, who would not only himself be ambitious of power, and impatient of controul, but be a point of constant intrigue for the designing and discontented, and consequently a source of perpetual commotions, which must ultimately terminate in his deposition, or a more disastrous conclusion; whereas the arrangement proposed by your lordship provides an honourable and secure support for all the branches of his family, and affords a rational hope of introducing the company's authority without bloodshed or disturbance, and of maintaining it without opposition.

Should his excellency propose such a measure, and persist in it after hearing all my arguments against the impolicy of it as relative to the tranquillity of the country, and the dangerous situation in which it should place his successor, I shall present for his consideration a written memorial accompanied by your lordship's letter, on the subject of the reform of the military establishment.

In the official letter which I have done myself the honour of addres ing to your lordship this day,* I have adverted to the possible necessity of detaching a force towards Rampoor; my immediate object is to make use of the success of the pretended Gholum Kadir as a pretext for introducing a detachment of the company's troops in the district of Bareilly, and have communicated this idea to sir James Craig.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow, Dec. 16th, 1799.

Political and Secret Department.
To Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

1.— I am directed by the right honourable the governor general to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his lordship, dated the 22nd of November.

2.— My public letter to you of the 21st of November, joined to the several private communications which I have made to you by command of the governor-general, subsequently to that date, will have put you so completely in possession of his lordship's views and intentions, in consequence of the late resolution of the Vizier, that there are but few points remaining on which his lordship thinks is necessary to furnish you with any additional instructions at present.

3.— My different unofficial letters to you since the 21st ultimo, and also your private letter to me dated the 2d instant, will be hereafter recorded in the secret department.

4.— Although the governor-general trusts that the instructions already transmitted to you have enabled you to make considerable progress by this time in your negotiation, yet his lordship does not deem it the less necessary or proper, on this account, to furnish you with a formal answer to the paper contained in your public letter of the 22d ultimo, and communicated by you to his lordship

* The letter here alluded to does not relate to the subject of these papers.

ship in pursuance of the earnest injunction of the Vizier

5.—I have now therefore the honour to enclose such an answer from his lordship to that paper, together with a translation of the same in Persian.

6.—His lordship is pleased to authorize you to make such alterations in this paper (adhering to its general spirit and tenor) previously to the communication of it to the Vizier, as circumstances, not at present in the knowledge of his lordship, may suggest to you to be necessary or advisable; you are even empowered not to deliver the paper to his excellency if previously to your receipt of it his excellency should either have actually acquiesced in the general tenor of the treaty, forwarded to you on the 22d ultimo, or have indicated a disposition to do so; and should you have any reason to apprehend that the communication of this paper might have the effect of retarding or of otherwise disturbing the arrangement. His lordship, however, is inclined to think the train of reasoning contained in this document is equally calculated (by establishing the reasonableness and necessity of the modification of his excellency's wishes proposed by his lordship) to remove any objections which his excellency may have started to the main principle of the treaty, and to confirm his approbation of it, should he have already acceded to it.

7. In the event of your communicating to the vizier the accompanying paper, or the substance of it, you will previously affix to it a copy of the treaty, transmitted to you on the 22d ultimo, with such alterations in the same as you may have thought proper to adopt in consequence of the authority given you for this purpose.

8. You will perceive that the enclosed answer of the governor general to the papers containing the formal annunciation of the Vizier's determination to abdicate the government, is silent on that passage of the letter which relates to the maintainance of his excellency's name. The reason why his lordship has not judged it necessary to notice this topic is, that it did not appear to him to have originated with his excellency, but to have arisen rather out of what had dropped from you in the course of the discussion; a consideration which, joined to the general character of the Vizier, disposes his lordship to believe that his excellency may not insist on this point. If, however, contrary to the expectation of his lordship, his excellency should appear anxious on the subject, his lordship conceives it will be sufficient to answer, that as his excellency's absolute and formal abdication of the government is neither wished for nor approved by his lordship, and that as his excellency will not only retain, together with his wealth, all his present distinctive honours and titles, but will also possess the power of transmitting both to his heirs, there can be no more danger of the extinction of his name than attaches equally to every other human establishment.

9. I am further directed by the governor-general to signify to you his lordship's desire that you will furnish him, as soon as possible, with a detailed report of the causes which appear to you to have led to the recent and unexpected proposition of the Vizier. In reviewing this transaction his lordship wishes you to consider, and state particularly, whether his excellency has in any, and what degree, been influenced on this occasion by any of the measures adopted by his lordship with a view to the reform of his excellency's military establishment.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick, *Sec.*

(Signed) E. Golding, Head Assist.

Fort William, 16th December, 1799.

A true Copy.

Enclosure in Secretary Kirkpatrick's Letter to the Resident at Lucknow, of the 16th December, 1799.

1st Paragraph. The right honourable the governor-general having received, from the resident at Lucknow, a paper in the Persian language (with a translation of the same in English) prepared by the resident in conformity to the desire of his excellency the Nawaub Vizier, and subsequently transmitted to the governor-general in consequence of the earnest injunction of his excellency, and the governor-general having given the most attentive consideration to the wishes of his excellency the Nawaub Vizier expressed in that paper, the resident is hereby commanded to address his excellency in the name of his lordship to the following effect:

2. His lordship is fully apprized of the various difficulties which obstruct the

the due administration of the government of Oude in his excellency's hands, as well as of the nature of those secret causes which disturb the tranquillity of his mind. The governor-general entirely concurs in the truth of his excellency's voluntary and candid declaration, that the adverse disposition, enmity, and disobedience of the people, added to the negligence of his ministers, render it impossible for his excellency to conduct the affairs of his government, either with ease to himself or advantage to his subjects.

3. The governor-general has observed, with the most anxious concern, the inveterate abuses which have disgraced every branch of the civil government of Oude, perverted the administration of justice, impaired the sources of revenue, industry, and commerce, and destroyed the foundations of public prosperity and individual happiness in that fertile but declining country. His lordship has also lamented the unequivocal symptoms which have occurred within his own knowledge, of the disorderly and mutinous spirit of his excellency's army; of the refractory temper of a great proportion of his people; and of the general disaffection unhappily prevailing towards his excellency's person and government. The pressure of these calamities has been much aggravated, in his lordship's judgment, by his certain conviction of the utter insufficiency of any instruments or means which his excellency's own service or resources can furnish to repress evils of such magnitude, violence, and power. His lordship therefore has always been satisfied, that the direct aid and interposition of the company's government, strengthened by the liberal confidence and cordial co-operation of his excellency, were indispensably necessary to restore the welfare of his people, the dignity of his government, the security of his person and dominions, and the repose of his mind.

4. Under these impressions, his lordship represented to his excellency the urgent necessity of a speedy reform in his excellency's military establishments, as a measure preliminary to the introduction of any possible improvement in other branches of the government, and absolutely requisite for the immediate protection of his excellency's person and dominions against domestic treason or foreign invasion.

5. His excellency has repeatedly declared the proposed reform to be indispensably necessary to the accomplishment of the salutary purposes already enumerated, and in the same spirit of candour and justice, has acknowledged this important measure to be impracticable without the aid and interposition of the British government employed to invigorate his excellency's authority, and to confirm his power.

6. The Nawaub Vizier's abdication of the government was never in the governor-general's contemplation, nor had his lordship even deemed such a step to be necessary, with a view either to the reform of the army, or of the government of Oude. The resolution which his excellency has signified is, therefore, entirely novel to his lordship's mind, which had never formed any other view than to conciliate his excellency's entire confidence in the power and wisdom of the company, and his cordial acceptance of their assistance, in correcting the abuses of which his excellency has complained, and in improving the administration of his affairs.

7. The resolution to make an absolute and formal abdication of the government having however originated in his excellency's mind, and being the result of his own free will and mature deliberation, grounded on incontestible facts, and maintained by arrangements of considerable force, the governor-general will distinctly state, for the Nawaub Vizier's consideration, such modifications of his excellency's original resolution, as appear to his lordship calculated to secure the just objects which it is designed to accomplish, and the extensive interests which it involves.

8. The governor-general, however, must declare, without reserve, that he considers the formal abdication of the Nawaub Vizier, in the manner proposed by his excellency, to be utterly incompatible with his excellency's proposed objects, as well as with the security of every interest connected with the prosperity of Oude.

9. In considering the arguments on which his lordship's objections are founded, it is necessary to state the nature and effect of his excellency's abdication according to the terms of his own proposition.

10. The nature of the Nawaub Vizier's proposition is, that he should relinquish the government altogether, quit Lucknow, and abstain from all interference in the country; that the governor-general should nominate one of his excellency's sons to succeed to the Musnud, and to be placed on it by his excellency's own hands; that his excellency should retire with possessions which he states to be sufficient for his necessary expenses; and finally, that the governor-general should establish a provision for the expenses of his excellency's sons, and of the other branches of his family.

11. Whatever latitude the practice and laws of Hindustan may admit, with regard to questions of succession to sovereign power, the governor-general is decidedly of opinion, that in the event of his excellency's abdication, no reasonable ground would exist for the exclusion of his excellency's eldest son; his excellency's abdication, therefore, on the terms proposed, must be accompanied by the immediate accession of his eldest son to the Musnud.

12. Under whatever terms or arrangements a successor might be placed on the Musnud, he must retain all the necessary responsibility and state of that elevated situation, and must be rendered accountable for all the public debts, and for all the arrears of the civil and military establishments. The discharge of these demands, and the provision to be made for the unavoidable expenses of the Nawaub Ghauzee Odeen Hyder Khan, would necessarily diminish those funds which the Nawaub Saadut Alli Khan probably proposes to reserve entire for his own separate use. His excellency the Nawaub Saadut Alli cannot reasonably expect that those treasures, which now form a part of his excellency's means of fulfilling his public engagements, and, consequently, a part of the company's security, can be absolutely alienated from the Musnud of Oude, and the Nawaub Ghauzee O'deen Hyder Khan subjected to the same engagements as the Nawaub Saadut Alli, with reduced means of fulfilling them.

13. The Nawaub Saadut Alli, upon his abdication, would, therefore, deem it just to transfer a large portion of his treasures, either to his successor, or to the company, and he would thus necessarily reduce, in a proportionate degree, the funds allotted for his own private maintenance.

14. It is for his excellency's serious consideration, whether the tranquillity of his mind would be restored by the establishment of his eldest son in a situation which might produce a relaxation of filial duties, affections, and obligations, and might excite sentiments of distrust and jealousy, if not of animosity and aversion.

15. The governor-general is persuaded that, after his excellency, the Nawaub Saadut Ally, had actually abdicated the government, his excellency would neither feel nor express any desire to resume sovereign authority, or to contend with the exalted dignity and power transferred to the hands of the Nawaub Ghauzee O'deen Hyder Khan. But the history of the world has proved, that few princes have possessed the fortitude to remain content in retirement after the abdication of sovereign power, and the Nawaub Ghauzee O'deen Hyder Khan, adverting to historical examples, and to the uniform experience of former ages, would always apprehend the possibility of a change in the Nawaub Saadut Alli's resolution, and would perpetually anticipate the revival of a spirit of ambition, of the desire of empire, grandeur, and honour, the natural passions of great and noble minds. Such apprehensions and jealousies, in the mind of his excellency's successors, might produce the most fatal attempts against his excellency's repose, and even against his personal safety.

16. His excellency states it to be his intention to quit Lucknow after his proposed abdication, but does not expressly signify, whether the place of his residence would be fixed within the dominions of the Nawaub Ghauzee O'deen Hyder Khan, or of the company. If his excellency, deprived of power, should remain in Oude, the disquietudes and dangers of his situation would be greatly multiplied in number, and aggravated in effect; he would be surrounded by solicitude and alarm, and menaced not only by the jealousy of his successor, but by the enmity of all those among his excellency's former subjects who may now be discontented with his excellency's government, or disaffected towards his person.

17. Even if it were possible, in point of justice, that his excellency should abdicate, reserving to himself the sole property in his entire treasure, and should be settled in Oude under the government of the Nawaub Ghauzee O'deen Hyder Khan, with such an immense mass of wealth; it is evident that his excellency's peril would be increased in proportion to the magnitude of his treasure. Nor could the company engage to protect his excellency's property, or his personal safety, within the territories of Oude, under the government of his excellency's successor.

18. His excellency's danger would certainly be less within the company's provinces; but it would be too sanguine an expectation to suppose that anxiety and danger would not reach his retreat even in that situation, while the Musnud of Oude should be occupied by a successor, suspicious of his excellency's intentions, and jealous of his wealth.

19. On the whole, therefore, it would be contrary to every principle of justice and good faith, that his excellency should abdicate with his treasure, leaving his successor, with reduced means to satisfy engagements contracted by his excellency himself, and leaving the company with a diminished security, and an increased charge, to provide for the defence of the country, and for the maintenance of his excellency's numerous family.

20. Even this arrangement would expose his excellency to perpetual hazard and vexation in his retirement.

21. His excellency, however, being incapable of insisting on any proposition of which the injustice towards his successor and the company is manifest, no alternative would be left but to encroach on the funds destined for his private maintenance; and thus his abdication, accompanied by the accession of one of his sons, would at once reduce his excellency's income, and aggravate the solicitude of his mind.

22. Such are the objections to his excellency's abdication, in the manner proposed by himself, as far as they relate to his individual comfort and personal ease. The governor-general, however, is satisfied that his excellency would readily sacrifice these considerations to the advantage of his subjects; and if the surrender of a large portion of the funds requisite for his excellency's private maintenance, if the degradation of his dignity, the exposure of his person to danger, and of his mind to perpetual agitation and alarm, could secure a wise and just administration of the government of Oude, and could restore the happiness of the people, the governor-general would applaud his excellency's benevolent determination, to incur the pressure of such accumulated private sufferings for the public good; but his lordship is satisfied that the Nawaub, Saadut Alli's, abdication, accompanied by the accession of one of his sons, would be as injurious to the interests of the people of Oude, as to those of the Nawaub, Saadut Alli, himself.

23. The same wisdom and penetration which have opened to his excellency's view the real nature of the embarrassments in which he is involved, and convinced him of his inability to extricate himself by his own exertions, will equally satisfy him that evils of such magnitude and inveteracy cannot be remedied, otherwise than by the gradual and regular operation of a system of administration, founded on principles of substantial justice and of true policy, and enforced by all the power and energy of the British government.

24. It must be obvious to his excellency, that the immediate accession of his eldest, or of any of his sons, to the Musnud, would be altogether incompatible with the establishment of such a system. What rational hope could be entertained, that any of these young princes would be competent to the correction of those evils which his excellency himself, aided by all his experience and knowledge of public affairs, has confessed himself unable to remedy.

25. Under the administration of a successor, destitute of his excellency's experience and knowledge, all the existing evils in the state and condition of the country of Oude would, of necessity, be augmented; and with the rapid increase of every abuse in the civil and military government, the danger of the country from foreign enemies, and the domestic misery of the inhabitants, would be aggravated in an equal proportion.

26. Long and severe experience has manifested the inefficacy of any partial or indirect interference of the British government for the reform of the administration of Oude. The same causes which

which have hitherto frustrated every endeavour of the company's government, to accomplish that salutary object by the mere effect of advice and admonition, would continue to operate under every divided government. No beneficial result can be expected from the utmost efforts of the wisdom and justice of the company, whilst another power shall exist in the country, to impede the introduction of every salutary reform, or to counteract its operation.

27. If a wise system of administration could be established and enforced under a divided authority, his excellency must be sensible that his own government afforded the most favourable prospects to the company. The governor-general confidently expected to find, in his excellency the Nawaub Saadut Alli, whatever the personal character of the sovereign of Oude could supply to counteract the inherent defects in the frame of the government. The sense entertained by his excellency of his own difficulties, and the unreserved communication which he has made of their causes, afford the strongest pledges of his sincere disposition to effect a substantial reform. If, with these inclinations on the part of his excellency, and with the anxiety of the British government for the establishment of a just and efficient system of administration throughout the country of Oude, both parties now despair of accomplishing their common views, under the present constitution of the government, what prospect can remain of such an improvement, under a successor, whose youth and inexperience might not only render him insensible to the prevalent system of abuse, but might expose him to the evil influence of every person interested in its perpetuation? If, therefore, the Nawaub Vizier should be disposed to relinquish a large portion of his treasure, for the purpose of substituting one of his sons on the Musnud, the governor-general must object to such an arrangement, because he is convinced, that under such a successor, the present abusive system of government would become absolutely incorrigible, and the inhabitants of Oude would be exposed to the utmost extremity of distress.

28. But let his excellency seriously reflect on the situation of his successor, deprived of the treasures of the State, and possessing no other resource than the current collections from the country, to provide for the arrears of the civil and military establishments, for the sums due to the native public creditors, and for the necessary expenses of the government. The governor-general is persuaded, that his excellency will acknowledge the necessary operation of such an arrangement on the condition of the people. Their sufferings must accumulate in proportion to the embarrassments of the prince on the Musnud, and the result must inevitably be a state of general confusion, and, ultimately, of desolation and despair.

29. With regard to the interests of the company, they are inseparably connected with the safety of his excellency, and with the prosperity of Oude; every objection, therefore, to his excellency's abdication, affecting either of those important objects, must be considered to apply with equal force to the security and honour of the British government. But his excellency's proposition involves the immediate interests of the company directly, and in the most serious and important articles of the military resources, and of the protection and defence of its own dominions.

30. His excellency was placed on the Musnud by the justice of the British government, and has been maintained in that high situation by the British power, and he is bound towards the company by certain public engagements, the just performance of which it is equally the duty of his excellency and of the governor-general to secure; since his excellency's accession he has been enabled to make a considerable addition to his treasure, while the arrears of certain branches of public establishments have increased; and no provision has been made for their discharge. Under these circumstances his excellency's retirement from the government, in favour of any other successor than the company, would, indeed, exonerate his excellency from his engagements under the late treaty; and (on the conditions stated by his excellency) would leave him in possession of whatever public treasure has devolved to him by the removal of Vizier Alli, or has since been accumulated by himself under the protection of the company. But the embarrassments of the state of Oude, and of the company, would be augmented in the same proportion in which his excellency would

would be relieved. His excellency's successor would be left in a situation of the utmost distress, with resources utterly inadequate to the present payment of the subsidy, while the security of the company for the future payment of that demand would be shaken to the foundation by the desperate state of the country. The governor-general has already adverted to this argument in preceding passages of this paper; but the particular obligations of the arduous trust reposed by the company, in his own person, compel his lordship to declare, that on this ground alone (if no other objection had existed) he should have deemed himself compelled, by his duty towards his country, and towards the English company, to discountenance, and even to oppose the retirement of his excellency from the government of Oude, on the conditions of his appropriating any share of the public treasure to his own use, and of his leaving, at the same time, a successor on the Musnud, bound by the treaty which his excellency concluded with Sir John Shore, but deprived by his excellency of the power of executing its stipulations.

31. His Lordship also declares his opinion that the interests of the company would be directly injured by the transfer of the Musnud of Oude, (even if accompanied by a transfer of the whole treasure) to one of his excellency's sons, because none of those princes can be so well qualified as his excellency to discharge either the duties of alliance and friendship towards the company, or those of protection towards the people of Oude.

32. Having thus enumerated the obstacles which preclude the governor-general's acquiescence in the Nawaub Vizier's proposition, as communicated by his excellency's command, his Lordship submits to his excellency's consideration, in the annexed draft of a treaty, an arrangement which appears calculated to reconcile his excellency's desire of retiring from the government of Oude, with the principles of national justice, sound policy, and public faith, as well as with those of personal dignity, security, and honour.

33. The governor-general adheres to the judgment which he originally formed respecting the government of Oude, retaining a firm conviction that it can never be administered with ease to his excellency, or with advantage to his subjects, without the direct introduction of the British power; and his Lordship also continues of opinion that his excellency may be enabled to invigorate and amend the administration of the government of Oude, and also to secure for himself a safe and dignified retreat from the cares and dangers of his present situation, without proceeding to the extremity of a formal abdication of the Musnud.

34. The governor-general, however, is willing to accede to the Nawaub Vizier's desire of retiring from Lucknow; and his excellency may rely on the most anxious exertions of the British government to afford him every demonstration of respect and attachment wherever he may fix the place of his retirement. It must be evident to the wisdom of the Nawaub Vizier, that the evil disposition, enmity, and disobedience, of which his excellency now complains, as well as those causes which have withdrawn his mind from the government of Oude, and disgusted him with his present situation, must ever expose his residence in any part of Oude to disquietude and disturbance. His lordship therefore strongly recommends that his excellency should fix the seat of his future residence within the company's dominions.

35. His excellency appears to be fully convinced, not only that it will ever be impossible to apply an effectual remedy to any of the evils existing in the state of Oude while a divided authority shall be exercised in the country, but that no other power than the British government is competent to exercise a single and undivided authority over that extensive empire, for the beneficial purposes of restoring public order, internal tranquillity, and external strength.

36. The governor-general therefore advises the Nawaub Vizier to vest the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude, and its dependencies, in the hands of the company, with such ample powers as shall enable the company to act with vigour and promptitude in every branch and department of the state.

37. The Nawaub Vizier is well apprized that no temporary power can be efficient. Instability in the constitution of a government, is the source of languor and weakness in all its operations. The subjects of a temporary government are perpetually agitated by the expec-

expectation of a change; and the government itself cannot establish any systematic, or comprehensive, plan of administration; in such a state, mutual doubt and uncertainty destroy that confidence which forms the most solid foundation of the reciprocal duties of allegiance and protection between the people and the governing power.

38. The Nawaub Vizier, by his own voluntary declarations, and by his extraordinary communication which he has directed to be made to the governor-general, has imposed on his lordship a solemn duty of the utmost delicacy, but of the most comprehensive extent, affecting the dearest and most valuable interests of a great empire; not merely for the present moment, but to the most remote period of time, and touching the honour of the British name as long as that name shall be commemorated among mankind. This duty is to be discharged, with respect towards his excellency, but with a freedom proportioned to the importance and solemnity of the occasion: with these sentiments, in replying to the Nawaub Vizier's communication, his lordship conceives himself to be bound to consult the permanent and perpetual interests of the inhabitants of Oude, in the establishment of a just and wise system of government, on such solid foundation as shall assure its continuance by the best securities which the nature of circumstances can afford in this quarter of the globe.

39. The governor-general therefore strongly recommends that the powers to be vested by the Nawaub Vizier in the Company shall be perpetual in duration, as well as ample in extent; and his lordship, in the name of the English Company, hereby declares that he will not accept the administration of the government of Oude under a limited or temporary commission, because such a commission would only serve to delude the Nawaub Vizier, his subjects, and the Company, by vain expectations of a reform which could neither be effectual nor permanent.

40. With these preliminary observations the governor-general requests the attention of the Nawaub Vizier to the articles of the annexed draft of a treaty, which his lordship trusts will be found to contain the most liberal provision for his excellency and his family, as well as the most salutary arrangement for the government of Oude.

41. If his excellency should be pleased to conclude a treaty on the basis of the annexed draft, lieutenant-colonel Scott is furnished with full powers for the purpose. The Nawaub Vizier's retirement from Lucknow may be accomplished at any period of time most convenient to him, without any formality offensive to the honour or dignity of his excellency; and as it has been generally understood that the governor-general's public duties may detain his lordship for some time to come within the Company's provinces, his excellency might retire from Lucknow at a proper season, for the ostensible purpose of meeting his lordship, either at Benares, or at any place to be appointed in Behar or Bengal. In the mean while his excellency must be sensible that every consideration of his own security and interests, as well as of the peace of Oude, requires that no part of this important transaction should transpire until the necessary arrangements shall be sufficiently mature to admit of a final disclosure.

42. With this view, the governor-general trusts that the Nawaub Vizier will afford every facility towards the augmentation of the British force in Oude, as well as to its distribution in such manner as the resident shall recommend.

43. The Nawaub Vizier will consider the contents of this paper to be derived exclusively from his excellency's own unsolicited and unsuggested proposition as signified to the resident on the 12th of November, 1799.

44. If his excellency's wisdom should dispose him to decline any arrangement founded on the annexed draft of a treaty, the governor-general most earnestly and anxiously solicits his excellency to advert, with all practicable dispatch, to the indispensable necessity of adopting effectual measures for the reform of his military establishments, previous to the conclusion of the present favourable season. His lordship relies on the Nawaub Vizier's repeated assurances, that this most urgent and important object will neither be frustrated nor delayed.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general.

Fort William,
16th December, 1799.

(Signed)
W. KIRKPATRICK,
Secretary to Government.

Private

Private.

My Lord,

After my departure from the Nawaub Vizier on the 15th instant, his excellency either really was or pretended to be, so much affected by the conversation, that he could not conceal the perturbation of his mind, which he betrayed by forbidding the customary visits, and by refraining to transact any of the ordinary business

Although there is no reason to suspect that he has disclosed the cause of his uneasiness, yet this conduct, so indiscreet and so unmanly, necessarily occasioned much talk and speculation amongst his own dependants and the inhabitants of the city.

His excellency on the 17th informed me of his intention to breakfast with me on the following morning, but at ten o'clock sent a message, that having been in the sun his eyes were so much affected by a disorder he is liable to, that he could not fulfil his engagement that day, but would call upon me this morning.

He accordingly came, and, when entered into a private apartment, opened the conversation by observing, that in the paper transmitted to your lordship he had adverted to certain circumstances and causes, under the existence of which he found it impossible to conduct the affairs of his government; and that he entertained the hope that your lordship would have called upon him for an explanation of those circumstances and causes. His excellency proceeded, that the proposition offered by your lordship was so repugnant to his feelings, departed so widely in a most essential point from the principle on which he wished to relinquish the government, and would, were he to accept it, bring upon him such indelible disgrace and odium, that he could never voluntarily subscribe to it. The sovereignty of these dominions, he added, had been in the family near an hundred years, and the transfer of it to the company, under the stipulations proposed by your lordship, would, in fact, be a sale of it for money and jewels; that every sentiment of respect for the name of his ancestors, and every consideration for his posterity, combined to preclude him from assenting to so great a sacrifice for the attainment of his personal ease and advantage; his excellency concluded, that the power and strength of the Company placed every thing at your lordship's disposal.

After calling to his recollection, that the idea of retiring from the government originated with himself; that it was not suggested to him, or even thought of by any other person, and enforcing this fact as strongly as possible, I replied to the several parts of his excellency's discourse by such arguments as occurred to me, and which will be detailed to your lordship as early as possible; but as the conversation was of considerable length, I think it expedient to put your lordship in immediate possession of the essential parts of it.

Upon stating to his excellency all the arguments suggested by your lordship against the nomination of a successor, his excellency replied, that under your lordship's determination not to consent to that part of his proposition, he was ready to abandon his design of retirement, and to retain the charge of the government.

The negotiation having taken this turn, I intreated his excellency to reflect upon the strong language he had used to shew that his retirement was indispensable; and represented to him, that if his mind were fixed upon still exposing himself to the cares and dangers he had so feelingly described, it would be incumbent upon him totally to change his present system of conduct; and that your lordship would expect that he should speedily and earnestly engage in the reform of every branch of the administration. In particular, it was indispensable to carry into immediate effect the reform of his military establishment.

I must here beg leave to call your lordship's particular attention to his reply on the last point, as tending to discover his real sentiments, and perhaps the true meaning of the words "certain causes" so repeatedly dwelt upon and so industriously concealed.

His excellency observed, that the reform of his military establishment, upon the principles proposed by your lordship, would annihilate his authority in his own dominions. After combating this observation in every shape I could place it, his excellency declared his assent to the introduction of such an augmentation of the company's troops as in your lordship's judgment should be sufficient for the protection

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and safety of the country. This led me to state that, exclusive of the inability and danger of his own troops, the resources of the country would be inadequate to the payment of the accumulated military expenses of both establishments, and to defray the other unavoidable charges of government; his excellency replied, that such of his battalions as could be spared might be discharged.

I purposely left an opening for another conversation in the hope that the answer which your lordship has prepared to his excellency's paper, together with the letter on the subject of the reform of the army, may shake his excellency's present determination. The moment that paper arrives, I shall propose another conference with his excellency.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow, Dec. 19, 1799.
The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

Private.

My Lord,

In a letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your lordship on the 19th instant, I had the mortification to report the unpromising state of the negotiation, and the turn which it had taken. I shall now detail for your lordship's information the train of argument pursued by me in reply to the first part of his excellency's discourse, and fill up such parts of my letter as, from want of time, were of necessity omitted.

Your lordship, I observed, had long ago, and urgently, invited his excellency to an unreserved disclosure of his sentiments and wishes on every subject; and, with a view of establishing a confidence in his mind, had informed him that I was vested by your lordship with powers not only to receive a communication of those sentiments and wishes, but to conclude any point that should be agreed on between his excellency and me; that at the very moment of his opening his design to me, I had strongly pressed him to reveal the motives which influenced his resolution, and to specify what were the causes which operated against an effective administration of his government; and that though my intreaties had not prevailed upon his excellency to be more explicit on those causes, yet he had sufficiently explained himself to convince your lordship, that his resolution to retire from the cares of government was immoveable, and founded upon his own sense of the difficulties and dangers with which he was surrounded, and of his own inability to extricate himself from them.

Under these circumstances, your lordship calling upon him for a further explanation of those causes would not only have been useless, but productive of unnecessary and dangerous delay; all therefore that remained with your lordship, after deliberating upon the proposition, was to devise a plan for the execution of it upon principles calculated to attain the objects his excellency had in view, which were the permanent safety and prosperity of these dominions, and his own undisturbed repose.

The former of these objects, which connected with it the happiness of millions, experience had proved could never be secured under the system of government which prevailed in Oude; and his excellency, by insisting on a successor, sacrificed that main object which his wisdom and magnanimity had suggested, for an ideal point of honour.

His own experience convinced him that there was no real happiness on a Musnud; and surely he would not consult the true interest or felicity of his son by burthening him with the cares of government, and exposing him to the numerous dangers attendant upon that situation, in preference to accepting for him the honourable and safe retirement which your lordship's liberality would provide.

His excellency acknowledged the justness of the first part of my reply, and said he would immediately state in writing the circumstances and causes to which he alluded; to the latter part he repeated his declaration, that a sense of honour would not allow him voluntarily to subscribe to the transfer of the dominions out of his family.

On representing to his excellency, from the paper before me, the concern with which the British government had viewed the progressive decline of this country, and the condition it was now arrived at, which menaced the ruins of both states, he appealed to my justice whether the disorders which prevailed in these dominions were fairly imputable to his misconduct; they began in the

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reign of Asoph ul Dowlah, and continued gradually increasing for upwards of twenty years; and was it to be expected that he could remove them in the short space of two years?

I answered, that if I saw any disposition on the part of his Excellency to remove the evils I could admit the force of his observation; but, on the contrary, I was concerned to be under the necessity of saying, that they had increased since his Excellency's accession to the musnud; and it was with mortification I confessed, that in my own short residence they had grown to a magnitude beyond any former period. To which his Excellency replied, let us without delay prepare a plan of reform.

The readiness with which his Excellency assented to it, or rather proposed the alternative of retaining the government, in preference to relinquishing it to the company, gave me little encouragement to hope that any arguments would prevail on him to accept the treaty; I nevertheless persevered in detailing them; at the close of each he replied, "let us relinquish the design."

I took up his excellency's observation, that the reform of his military establishment, on the principles proposed by your Lordship, would annihilate his authority in his own dominions, by noticing, in the first place, that it betrayed a want of confidence in the English government; that it was precisely the measure which would strengthen instead of diminish his power, by substituting, at his command, a force that would be a check on the aumils, in the room of leaving at their disposal a force that rendered them formidable to their Prince, and enabled them to dispute his orders, and control his arrangements. I added, that as our regular regiments could not be employed in the immediate collection of the revenues, there would be still a necessity for inferior troops or Sibbundies; but his Excellency insinuated a suspicion that the company's troops would ultimately interfere in the realization of the collections; to satisfy him on this point, I assured him that such was not your Lordship's intention; but the reverse of it, an essential principal of the plan, and would be one of the stipulations with his Excellency.

Although I have not yet been honoured with the paper which Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter of the 11th instant led me to expect, yet as several days have elapsed since the last conference, I purpose waiting upon his excellency to-morrow, and shall present a short memorial recommending his excellency to reflect how great will be your lordship's disappointment at his rejection of the treaty, and what serious apprehensions will inevitably find their way into your mind of the progressive and ultimate ruin of the country, which must bring with it that of the company's possessions, under the guidance of a sovereign who has confessed himself incapable of conducting the administration to the proper ends of government.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Lucknow,
22d December, 1799.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

Private.

My Lord,—1. I had the honour to receive colonel Kirkpatrick's letter of the 16th instant, in the morning of the 23d, whilst in conversation with his excellency the Vizier; and although prior to its arrival I had presented to his excellency the memorial which in my address to your lordship of the 22d instant I expressed my intention of preparing, yet I trust your lordship will not find in that memorial, or in the following detail of the conference which took place, any thing militating against the spirit of your lordship's answer to the paper returned to me by his excellency, and transmitted to your lordship by his express desire.

2.—The memorial was purposely concise, and the language of it designedly strong, from a conviction that in such a shape only could his excellency's attention be attracted to any thing coming immediately from myself.—Copy and translation of it accompany this address.

3.—His excellency having intimated his hope that I had communicated to your lordship the substance of our last conversation, I informed him that I had done so on the day it took place; and, after pausing for any observations which he might think proper to offer, I repeated the remarks used on the former day relative to the expectation which his excellency had formed of your lordship's calling upon him for an explanation of the "certain causes" alluded to in the paper.

4.—His excellency replied that the causes were daily occurring, and as a proof, he produced from his pocket a paper which had been delivered by Almas, containing sundry pleas, or rather sets off, for a remission of demands recently made upon that aumil. His excellency remarked upon it, that such was the habit of Almas's prevarication, that he one day assented to the justness of demands, and the next day invented excuses. With a view to discover whether he ascribed this conduct to any interference on my part, I asked him to what he imputed it; his reply was, to the perverse disposition of Almas, and to the reluctance which he felt at parting with money.

5.—This circumstance is extremely worthy of notice, as elucidatory of the embarrassments under which his excellency feels himself to labour; and considering the particular time, and the predicament in which it was brought forward, furnishes a striking presumption that the difficulty he experiences in managing his aumils is one powerful motive which influenced him to his late proposition of retiring from the government.

6.—After this, I presented to his excellency the memorial which I had prepared in Persia. Having read it, he observed that considerable time would elapse before your lordship's sentiments would be received, and added his hope, that the evils prevailing in the administration would gradually be removed, if I were not negligent.

7.—Whether intended or not, I took up this remark as a serious attack upon my diligence and zeal.

8.—I observed, that from the moment of my arrival I had been incessantly representing to him the want of arrangement in every branch of his government, and the multiplied and alarming disorders which, in consequence, prevailed throughout his dominions, and that I had exhorted him, even to importunity, to engage in a reform; nor had I been less strenuous in offering my advice and assistance towards the accomplishment of that object, to the utmost of my powers, both of body and mind. That though his excellency's uniform disregard of my advice, there not being a single instance wherein it had produced the smallest effect, might have been discouraging to zeal less than that which animated me, I had still omitted no opportunity of shewing him that mine was undiminished.

9.—To his desire of being informed in what instances he had neglected my advice, or refused my assistance, I told him they were so frequent, and on occasions of such obvious expediency, as to warrant a suspicion that his rejection arose solely from a jealousy of my interference. In particular, the acknowledged necessary reform of the army had been procrastinated, on various pretences, to such a length, as must inevitably bring upon me the imputation of want of talents for the situation in which your lordship had been pleased to place me.

10.—This produced another discussion of that subject; and as I discovered that his excellency had not brought his mind to an acquiescence in the proposed reform, it appeared to me highly expedient to convince him, as early and as fully as possible, that your lordship viewed the immediate execution of that measure as of the first importance, and absolutely indispensable to the safety of these dominions; and to this end I presented to his excellency your lordship's letter of 5th November, after explaining the motives which had induced me to withhold it for so long a time. He read it without remarks.

At the conclusion of the conversation his excellency adverted to his intention of going a hunting excursion, which two days before he had intimated to me by letter. He invited me to accompany him in a more pressing manner than was necessary, since various motives would have induced me to propose it. He stated that my presence was expedient, as well on public as private considerations, for that his mind would be confused and depressed without me.

I notice this circumstance as coming in aid of my opinion of his solicitude to efface the before adverted to impressions from the public mind, by the appearance of a perfect cordiality between us.

The place his excellency purposes going to is about fifty miles to the northward of Lucknow, and the time he means to be absent twenty or twenty-five days.

15.—I neither felt nor offered any objections against the proper excursion; on the contrary was pleased with it, as it will most probably afford more frequent opportunities of conversing with him free from the ceremony and restraint of formal visits in Lucknow.

16.—

16.—The near approach of Christmas-day, on which festival it has been customary for his excellency to honour the resident with his company at dinner, joined to the desire I had of being in possession of the copy of the Persian translation of your lordship's answer, prevented me from presenting it to his excellency yesterday, but an early opportunity shall be taken.

I have the honour to be. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Lucknow,

25 December, 1799.

The right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

Translation of a memorial, presented on the 25th December, by the resident at Lucknow, to his Excellency the Vizier.

From the conversation of your excellency, and the expectation expressed by you that lord Mornington would call for an explanation of the circumstances and causes under the existence of which your excellency felt yourself unable to conduct the affairs of government, it is obvious that, notwithstanding lord Mornington has earnestly invited you to an unreserved communication of your excellency's sentiments and wishes, you still kept some of them in concealment. As, however, your excellency sufficiently explained yourself to satisfy lord Mornington that the resolution your excellency had formed to retire from the government was immovable, and founded on your excellency's own sense of the difficulties and dangers with which you are surrounded, and of your excellency's own inability to extricate yourself from them, any further discussion of the causes would have been useless, and productive of unnecessary and dangerous delay.

Under these considerations, all that remained for lord Mornington, after deliberating upon the proposition. was to devise a plan for the execution of it, upon principles best calculated to obtain the objects which your excellency had in view, viz. the permanent safety and prosperity of the country, and your excellency's own undisturbed repose.

Experience has proved, that the former of these objects, which connects with it the happiness of millions, can never be secured under the system of government that prevails in these dominions; and it is not less evident, that the disorders arising out of it have arrived at such a head, as to threaten, with the most serious dangers, your excellency's person and dominions, and eventually to affect the safety of the company's possessions.

Under such considerations, and the confession made by your excellency of your own inability to conduct the affairs of your government to the prosperity and happiness of your people, every sentiment of duty called upon lord Mornington to frame a plan that should not only effect these purposes, but avert the menaced danger from the company's provinces.

This plan has been submitted to your excellency, and your excellency, after hearing the arguments which have proved that the salutary objects in view cannot be attained under any other successor than the company, having determined to retain the government, it behoves your excellency seriously to reflect how great will be the disappointment of lord Mornington, and what alarming apprehensions will naturally find their way into his mind of the progressive ruin of this country, (which must bring with it that of the company's possessions) under a sovereign, who has acknowledged himself incapable of conducting the affairs of the government to its proper ends.

A true Translation.

(Signed) W. SCOTT, Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow,

24th December, 1799.

Private.

Fort William, 27th December, 1799.

MY DEAR SCOTT,—I am directed by lord Mornington to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, to his lordship's address.

His lordship is extremely disgusted at the duplicity and insincerity which mark the conduct of the nabob vizier on the present occasion; and although the repugnance now shown by his excellency to the reform of his military establishments is utterly at variance with the reiterated acknowledgements of the necessity of such a reform, yet his lordship cannot but strongly suspect that his excellency's principal, if not sole view in the late transaction, has been to ward off the execution of that indispensable measure until the advanced period of the season

season should render it impracticable, at least during the present year.

But if this has been the object of the vizier, his lordship observes that it will at all events be defeated to the extent of our introducing into his excellency's dominions the proposed augmentation of the company's troops; and he also thinks that, this part of the plan being effected, the remainder must necessarily soon follow, since his excellency is not likely to submit long to the double expense of both establishments.

On the whole, his lordship is now determined that no time shall be lost in introducing into Oude the force specified in my public letter to you, dated the 6th of November, you will therefore not delay any longer the delivery to his excellency of his lordship's letter on the subject of the intended increase of the troops, unless, contrary to present appearances, his excellency should, before your receipt of this, have explicitly and decidedly acceded to his lordship's treaty.

I inclose, by lord Mornington's direction, a memorandum of the corps which are ready to move forward immediately into Oude, and of those which will be disposable for the same purpose, by the middle of February. This memorandum has already been communicated by sir Alured Clarke to sir James Craig; and the respective officers, in command of the corps specified, have been directed to obey such orders as they shall receive, either from sir James Craig, or from you.

You will therefore, either immediately from yourself, or in concert with sir James Craig, as the nature of the case may appear to you to require, direct the several corps to move immediately to such points of the vizier's dominions as you may judge most advisable. You are also to give due notice to his excellency of the entry of the extra troops into his territories; and to call upon him to adopt the requisite measures for providing for their regular payment.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRKPATRICK.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

E. Golding, Head Assistant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

Memorandum referred to in the preceding letter.

List of corps that can be immediately furnished on requisitions, in addition to those now serving at the stations in the Field.

Allahabad -	1st Bat. 2d Nat. Reg.
Juanpoor -	2d Bat. 2d Do.
Chunar -	2d Bat. 4th Do.
Secrole -	2d Bat. 13th Do.
Six miles from Benares, on the Juanpoor Road	2d Reg. Nat. Cav.

Corps proceeding to Allahabad and to Benares, with the probable periods of their arrival at those stations, which can then likewise be employed in the field, should it prove expedient to do so.

H. M. 76th Reg.	- Allahabad,	Jan. 20.
1st Bat. 11th Nat. Reg.	Chunar,	Jan. 6.
1st Bat. 4th Nat. Reg.	Chunar,	Jan. 26.
2d Bat. 11th Nat. Reg.	Chunar,	Feb. 15.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. GOLDING,

Head Assistant.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c.

MY LORD,—Your Lordship having been pleased, in the 9th paragraph of Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter, of the 16th instant, to call upon me for a detailed report of the causes which appear to me to have led to the recent and unexpected proposition of the Vizier, and to state particularly, whether his excellency has in any and in what degree been influenced on this occasion, by any measures adopted by your Lordship, with a view to the reform of his excellency's military establishment, I shall, in compliance with your Lordship's commands, enter into a review of that transaction, premising, that under the extreme art and cautious reserve with which his excellency conceals his sentiments, I have been compelled to draw conjectures from occasional hints and expressions, which sometimes were effaced by others subsequently dropped in the same way.

In the impossibility of bringing his Excellency to an open and manly disclosure of his sentiments and motives, it appeared to me that the safest mode of forming conclusions was from a study of his character, and a review of conduct since his accession to the government; and in this idea I took the liberty, in my official address to your Lordship of the 22d

22d of November, to offer as a conjecture more than probable, that the proposition of his excellency to retire from the government had long been premeditated, if not conceived at the moment of his ascending the musnud; in confirmation of which opinion his own words may be adduced, that he was not, from the first, disposed to the cares of government, nor reconciled to them upon experience. In this conviction, it appears to me, that whatever causes he may allege, or have in reserve, must rather be considered as pretexts than as motives.

His excellency, at the opening of his design, having adverted to his frequent declarations of the impossibility of conducting the affairs of government under existing circumstances, it is essential to inform your lordship, that expressions of that tendency, whenever they occurred, invariable arose out of, and were as invariably confined to, circumstances of difficulty, in regard to the settlement with his Aumils, or complaints of the want of zeal, diligence, and capacity of the people about him, in no one instance was there the most distant allusion to embarrassments originating in his connection or existing engagements with the Company, or to any recommendations which had been made to him by the English government, on any subject whatever.

After presenting to the Vizier the letter I had been intrusted with from his excellency the Vice President, relative to the reform of the military establishment of this state, the full discussion of that subject was, under various pretences, so put off from time to time, that no opportunity could ever be found by me, of detailing, in full, the extent of the plan, on which the proposed reform was to be executed; the general principle of it, however, was sufficiently known to his excellency, to have enabled him to state any objections against it, which occurred to his mind; and as I uniformly deduced from the operations of the measure, an effectual control upon the arrogance and disobedient conduct of the Aumils, abundant opportunities were offered him for incidental remarks, without even the necessity of a formal discussion.

It was in this languid state of the negotiation, for the reform of the military establishments, when before his excellency, in the shape of a proposition, recommended to his serious consideration, that his excellency, on the 12th Nov. disclosed his resolution of relinquishing the government; and it was precisely at the moment he was in the act of making this important disclosure, that Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter, of the 6th November, enclosing a letter from your lordship to the Vizier, arrived by express. His excellency's determination was, consequently, made known to me, before I, myself, was apprized of your lordship's intentions, relative to the immediate introduction of additional troops into Oude, with a view of facilitating the proposed reform; and whatever perplexities I felt in regard to suppressing that letter, yet unwilling to distract, by any extraneous matter, a measure, which, in its execution, would bring with it such important and innumerable advantages to the two states, I determined to withhold it, and to be silent on its contents, until I should see, whether his excellency adhered to his desire of submitting his proposition to your lordship, and whether the communication should be decisive of his resolution, or cloaked in conditional expressions.

The Persian paper returned to me by his excellency on the 20th of November, being, in my opinion, conclusive of his excellency's final, and immovable resolution, to relinquish the government, I not only continued to withhold from him your lordship's letter, but, during the interval of the transmission of that paper, and the period when it seemed seasonable to open the negotiation upon the principles laid down by your lordship, I studiously avoided any mention of the reform of the army.

In this interval, it never once entered into my conception, that the resolution of his excellency was, in the most distant degree, occasioned by the proposition for the reform of the military establishments; on the contrary, I was persuaded that his excellency's predetermination to relinquish the government was the grand cause for delaying the discussion of that subject.

In support of this presumption, it will be in your lordship's recollection, that his excellency, when pressed to engage in a discussion of the measure, declared, on the 5th of September, that the execution of it was not impracticable; on the contrary, he hoped it might be accomplished: but that he had a proposition to offer to your lordship, which concerned himself personally; and though I then conjectured that the secret proposition referred to the removal

removal of Hussein Reza Khan, from the office of minister, yet I am now persuaded that it was no other than the one recently divulged. His excellency saw the propriety and necessity of the proposed reform: but actuated by a motive of vanity to assume to himself amongst his dependents the credit of having preserved his authority over his civil and military establishments entire, wished it should not take place during his reign.

It is true, that after the rejection of the principle of the treaty, on being urged to commence upon the reform of the military establishment, his excellency affected to regard it as a measure which would operate to the diminution of his authority: yet, admitting that from the first he had viewed the proposition in that light, I cannot, under the impression which has ever been on my mind, of a long-formed determination to retire from the government, ascribe to it any influence on his late proposition. His excellency is not deficient in sagacity, nor backward in inventing specious excuses for the delay of any measure which he does not approve; and if he had considered the ground recently taken up as tenable, it is obvious that it would have been more consistent with his dignity, as well as more to his purpose, to have brought forward his objections under the ingenuous confession of a desire to exercise an uncontrolled authority over his dominions, than after an acknowledgment of his aversion to the government, and his incompetency to conduct it to its proper ends.

If, from a review of all the circumstances, it can be inferred that the proposition for the reform of the army in any degree hastened the disclosure of his excellency's resolution, it is in my judgment equally conclusive, that it did not give rise to his wish of retirement. This wish was the result of much previous deliberation; and the precise time chosen by his excellency for carrying it into execution was, when he had accumulated a prodigious mass of wealth, in the collecting of which he had, by his mismanagement, thrown the affairs of his government into the greatest confusion, and by his ungracious behaviour, and ill-judged parsimony, drawn upon himself an unpopularity approaching to general dislike.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident.

Lucknow,
29th December, 1799.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

Fort William.

MY LORD,

The unofficial communications which I have done myself the honour to address to your lordship, up to the 25th instant, will have informed your lordship of the state of the negotiation to that day.

His excellency the vizier's unqualified rejection of the principle of the proposed treaty left me no option in regard to delivery of the answer prepared by your lordship to the Persian paper, which arrived very opportunely to enable me to renew the negotiation, aided by the most powerful arguments, coming immediately from your lordship, after all former efforts had failed.

I accordingly presented it on the 28th, in the morning, and anxious to be witness to the impression which the sentiments contained in it would make on the mind of his excellency, as well as doubtful if he would peruse the paper, unless in my presence, I stated that I was commanded by your lordship to communicate the contents in substance to his excellency; but as his excellency would comprehend them more easily if read by my moonshee, than by me, I intimated that he might be called in for the purpose: this his excellency declined, and, though pressed to it as long and as earnestly as decorum would allow, persisted in a refusal. He glanced over the paper, and assured me that he would take an early opportunity of reading it with attention, and of seriously reflecting upon the various arguments which your lordship had been at the pains of arranging for his consideration.

After this a long conversation ensued upon the adjustment of the accounts of Almas, Mirza Mehudy, and Sheetul Pershaud; in the course of which, I took occasion to represent to his excellency, that if he should determine to retain the charge of the government, I considered it as an indispensable obligation upon me to point out to him, in the most

most unreserved terms, the absolute necessity of his adopting a different system of administration, as well as personal deportment, with a view of realizing and gradually improving the revenues of his country, and of conciliating the affections of his subjects.

Abundant is the necessity of this salutary council, since, from the evils prevailing in the revenue branch, and the detention of the Aumils at Lucknow, on the plea of old balances, there is the greatest reason to apprehend a considerable failure in the collections of the current year; since his ungracious behaviour has driven every man of respectability from his Durbar; and his parsimony, which withholds, even from his brothers, as well as the other pensioners, their monthly stipends, occasions the severest distress, and excites the most heavy complaints.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed)
W. Scott,
Lucknow, Resident.
December 30th, 1799.

Private.
Calcutta, 2d Jan. 1800.

Dear Scott,

I am directed, by Lord Mornington, to acknowledge the receipt of your private letter to his lordship, under date the 25th ultimo.

His lordship forbears, for the present, to make any comment either on the tenor of the language held by the Vizier, in the conference between you and his excellency on the 23d ultimo, or on the general complection of his conduct since the disclosure to him of his lordship's plan of a treaty. The truth is, that the real views and intentions of his excellency are rendered so uncertain by his apparent duplicitly, as well as by the studied obscurity and reserve with which he so often delivers himself, that it might be rash, and would certainly be premature, to offer any decisive opinion on the subject.

With respect to the memorial which you delivered to his excellency on the 23d December, his lordship has desired me to express his approbation of the greater part of it; but has directed me to observe, that, on a reference, not only to the paper transmitted to you on the 16th December, but to the notes on the treaty, and especially those on the 1st article of it, you will perceive, that although his lordship expected to have found a most beneficial arrangement for the company, as well as for the people of Oude, on the Vizier's voluntary declaration of the 12th of November, his lordship has uniformly abstained from any expression or measure which could effect the freedom of his excellency's ultimate determination on the whole question, as proposed in the draft of the treaty, and in his lordship's declaration of the 16th December. When, therefore, you exhort the Vizier to reflect on the great disapointment which Lord Mornington will feel on learning the recent change in his excellency's mind, you perhaps give his excellency reason to suppose, that his lordship anxiously wished for his excellency's abdication, and so far you appear to vary from his lordship's own declarations. This is a point, however, which you will easily explain to the Vizier in the progress of the negotiation. His lordship's views will certainly be disappointed, and the public interests frustrated, if the Vizier shall not either agree to the treaty, or by some other mode remedy the evils of which he has admitted the existence.

His Lordship sees no immediate necessity for furnishing you with any fresh orders. You will bear in mind the urgent importance of introducing the additional troops with the leas possible delay, and of engaging the serious attention of the Vizier to the requisite measures for providing the necessary funds for defraying this extraordinary, but indispensable charge.

I remain, &c.
(Signed)
William Kirkpatrick.
Lieutenant-colonel Scott.
A true copy.
(Signed)
E. Golding,
Head Assistant.

Private.

My Lord,

I had yesterday the honour to receive your lordship's commands through colonel Kirkpatrick's letter of the 27th December.

In a long conference with the Nabob Vizier, this morning, I plainly discovered he was attempting new subterfuges to evade an explicit answer on either of the propositions before him; but as it lasted until a late hour, and I

was desirous of imparting to Sir James Craig my ideas of the distribution of the additional troops, that no time may be lost in carrying your lordship's orders into execution, I am compelled to defer the communication of it in detail until to-morrow. Copy of my letter to Sir James, which I do myself the honour of inclosing, will, however, inform your lordship of the general tenor of the conference.

Although the late defeat of the pretended Gholaum Hadier, confirmed by accounts from my news-writers at Saharunpore and Delhi, copies and translations of whose intelligence are herewith enclosed, has considerably weakened the pretext which has assembled numbers and first success afforded, for sending a detachment into Rohilcund, yet Sir James Craig and I have concurred in the opinion that even the occasion, as it now stands, should not be suffered to slip: Sir James has accordingly ordered a detachment to march to Bareilly, consisting of the 1st regiment of cavalry, eight companies of grenadiers, two battalions of one of the regiments of native infantry, with a suitable proportion of ordnance.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

W. SCOTT.

Lucknow,
4th January, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

To Sir James Craig.

MY DEAR SIR,

Since addressing you yesterday I have been favoured with your letter of the 3d instant.

Finding, from a conversation I had with the Nawaub Vizier this morning, that his excellency, instead of delivering an explicit answer to the paper which I had presented to him in lord Mornington's name, was employed in preparing a reply, not only evasive of the main object, but with the further deceptive views of procrastinating the reform of the military establishment, I acquainted his excellency that a portion of the corps intended to augment the force in Oude was, in consequence of the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in council, in a situation immediately to enter into his dominions; and that it remained only to consider the disposition of them. He intreated, that before any steps were taken for their actual march into Oude, I would reflect upon some propositions he had to offer, and which he would communicate to me in two or three days. To this I replied, that under no circumstances whatever, within my conception, could a delay be admitted; but that, as it would require a day or two to arrange with you the plan, if he would, in the course of that space, bring forward, in an unreserved manner, specific propositions, I should be enabled to judge what weight to allow to them, and how far they would authorize me to suspend the progress of the corps.

Limitting our views to the introduction of an additional force into Oude, and to the consequent reform of the military establishment of this state, it appears expedient in forming a distribution of the corps, to advert to the principle of Lord Mornington's plan.

The object of his lordship is to combine, with the effectual and permanent defence of these dominions against all contingencies, both at home and from abroad, the reduction of the whole or the greater part of the regular battalions now in his excellency's service, that the money expended upon them may be applicable to the payment of the additional troops to be supplied from the company's army.

The ultimate accomplishment of the latter part of the object can no otherwise be effected, than by stationing the additional, or other battalions, in different parts of the country, where their services may be wanted, and where they may be most useful, not by actually interfering in the collection of the revenues, but by their presence, and the awe which they will inspire, giving a facility to the Aumils in that business, and being a check upon the conduct of the Aumils themselves.

Could his excellency have been brought to a cordial acquiescence in the measure, I should have been happy to have advised with him on the particular positions to be chosen as permanent stations, with a view to the above object; but, under present circumstances, there is only left us the alternative of selecting these positions ourselves, or of keeping the troops collected until his excellency, sensible of his inability to bear the double expense of both establishments, shall himself be disposed to require their dispersion and substitution in the places of some of his present battalions.

If

If the first of these alternatives be adopted, and as it must in the end inevitably come to that, I own it has my preference. I should look to Azim Ghur, Sultaunpore, Maruckpore, or perhaps more interior from the river, Goruckpore, Baraitch, Hairabad, and Bareilly, as the fittest stations; if the latter mode be adopted; the collection of a force at any spot, unless Allahabad, or one of the fixed stations, would create alarm and suspicion of our intentions; and if at one of the fixed stations, would be attended with delays and difficulties in a subsequent distribution.

The points where troops are most immediately requisite for aiding the aumils in the execution of their duties, and for restraining the turbulence of the Zemindars and inhabitants, appear to me to be Azim Ghur, Sultaunpore, and the country under Sheetul Pershaud stretching from that place to Lucknow.

A true copy.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT.

Lucknow, 4th Jan. 1800.

Private.

My Lord,

In a short letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your Lordship, on the 4th instant, I expressed my intention of communicating to your Lordship in detail, the conference which had taken place that day between the Nawaub Vizier and me; considering it however expedient to present to his excellency, as early as possible, a memorial preparatory to the introduction of a part of the proposed augmentation of troops into Oude, I was occupied yesterday in drawing up that paper, copies of which, in English and Persian, shall, as soon as possible, be transmitted to your Lordship.

On intimating to his excellency my persuasion that he had perused with attention, and reflected with deliberation on the several papers I had recently presented to him, and asking him if he had come to any decision upon them, he informed me that he had been employed in preparing answers, which should be shewn to me in a few days. I observed, that if his meditated answers were in any state of progress, he must undoubtedly have formed his resolution, and it would be extremely useful to me to be briefly apprized of the nature of it, his excellency answered that as he purposed not only to reply very fully to the paper, explanatory of the principle of the proposed treaty, and to your Lordship's letter on the subject of augmenting the force in his dominions, but to represent at length the embarrassment under which he labours, and to disclose his hitherto concealed causes of uneasiness, subjects of such complicated importance could not be digested and arranged in an instant; and he hoped that the delay of a few days would occasion no material inconvenience. His excellency concluded by remarking that no sovereign voluntarily relinquished a kingdom unless from the pressure of insupportable evils.

After taking a retrospective view of the conduct of his excellency in procrastinating, under various pretences, the indispensable reform in the military establishments, I informed his excellency, that the first division of the troops, intended by your Lordship to augment the force in Oude, as stated in the paper which I had presented to him, was now in a situation immediately to enter his excellency's dominions; and that I was anxious to advise with him on their destination: he intreated that no steps might be taken for their actual march into his dominions until I had seen and reflected upon the sentiments he meant to commit to paper, and to some propositions he had to offer; I assured him that it was totally impossible to delay the march of the troops; but that as it would require a day or two to arrange a plan for their distribution, if his excellency would in that space come forward in an unreserved manner with any specific propositions, I should be enabled to judge what weight to allow them, and how far they would authorise me to suspend the progress of the corps.

His excellency having observed that his assent had not yet been given to the augmentation of the troops, I explained to him the principle upon which your lordship's determination was founded; to which he replied, that if the measure was to be carried into execution, whether with or without his approbation, there was no occasion for consulting him. I informed him, that though your Lordship felt yourself bound by the existing treaty to provide for the permanent security of his excellency's dominions against all contingencies, yet your lordship's solicitude to relieve his excellency from pecuniary embarrassments, connected with the augmentation, a plan for reducing the present expenses of his useless and dangerous

gerous military establishments; and it was with a view of giving effect to that part of the plan that I wished to advise with him on the distribution of the additional troops. This led to a repetition which would result from disbanding the numerous, undiciplined, and mutinous battalions in his own service; and upon stating that it would deprive the aumils of the means now in their hands of contesting his authority, and oppressing his subjects, he observed, that the whole were implicitly obedient to his orders, excepting Almas, who, in truth, was unmanageable.

This morning I met his excellency at breakfast, at general Martin's, when he informed me that his papers were prepared, and would be sent to me and added, "be now free from anxiety."

His assurance of the papers being prepared, is, in my opinion, entitled to little credit, and I have less expectation that the substance of them will afford any satisfaction; at all events, nothing shall induce me to defer the march of the additional troops; and as I have furnished Sir James Craig with my final opinion on their first movements, I conclude that he will immediately dispatch orders for the commencemene of their march.

The plan I have proposed, merely as an introduction of the troops into Oude, is to bring two battalions of native infantry, and the regiment of cavalry, from Benares and Juanpore to Sultaunpore, were they will be in a situation to advance towards Lucknow, if circumstances should render it expedient; and to send two battalions to Azim Ghur, where constant disturbances prevail, and where they will be in a progress to Goruckpoor and Baraitch, should that quarter be their ultimate destination. Joined to these considerations, the distance of these positions from the capital will occasion no unnecessary alarm.

Before the troops arrive at these destinatoins, and others come within our reach, I shall be enabled to form a judgment how far his excellency is disposed to meet your lordship's views to the full extent of dismissing his own battalions, and submitting those of the company in their place.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) Wm. Scott.

Lucknow, 6th January, 1800.

The Right honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

Cawnpore, 6th January 1800.

My Lord,

I was the day before yesterday on the point of sitting down to do myself the honour of writing to your Lordship, when the receipt of letter a from colonel Scott, covering an Extract of one from colonel Kirkpatrick of the 27th ultimo, rendered entirely inapplicable what I had proposed to myself the honor of submitting to your Lordship.

As colonel Scott had it not in his power at that time to enter into any detail on the subject of the instructions conveyed to him in colonel Kirkpatrick's letter, he was necessarily obliged to delay it till the next day; and I accordingly received a further communication from him yesterday. I take the liberty of enclosing an extract of that part of colonel Scott's letter that relates more particularly to the subject I allude to; and as the object of my present address is to lay before your Lordship my opinion on it, I cannot do it more effectually than by submitting to your Lordship the accompanying copy of my answer to colonel Scott.

I take for granted that your Lordship is apprized of my having directed the march of a considerable detachment of the troops of the Futtyghur station towards Rohilcund, which I reported to the commander in chief on the 4th instant.

Vizier Alli left this yesterday morning, under charge of major Lally, of the 3d regiment native infantry, with an escort of a party of 70 men of the 78th regiment, and 5 companies of Seapoys. He has also with him a gun-boat properly manned and equipped.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. Craig.

The Right honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P.

Extract of a letter from lieut-colonel Scott.

Lucknow, 4th January.

Limiting our views to the introduction of an additional force into Oude, and to the consequent reform of the military establishment of this state, it appears expedient, in forming a distribution of the corps, to advert to the principle of Lord Mornington's plan;—the object of his lordship is to combine with the effectual and permanent defence of these dominions against all contingencies at home and from abroad, the reduction of the whole, or the greatest part, of the regular

regular battalions now in his excellency's service, that the money expended upon them may be applicable to the payment of the additional troops to be supplied from the company's army.

The ultimate accomplishment of the latter part of the object can be no otherwise effected than by stationing the additional or other battalions in different parts of the country where their services may be wanted, and where they may be most useful, not by actually interfering in the collection of the revenues, but by their presence, and the awe which they will inspire, giving a facility to the Aumils in that business, and being a check upon the conduct of the Aumils themselves.

Could his excellency have been brought to a cordial acquiescence in the measure, I should have been happy to have advised with him on the particular position to be chosen for the permanent station, with a view to the above object: but under present circumstances there is only left to us the alternative of selecting these positions ourselves, or of keeping the troops collected until his excellency, sensible of his inability to bear the double expense of both establishments, shall himself be disposed to require their dispersion and substitution in the places of some of his present battalions.

If the first of these alternatives be adopted, and as it must inevitably in the end come to that, I own it has my preference. I should look Azim Ghur, Sultaunpoor, Manickpoor, or perhaps more interior from the river, Gorruckpoor, Baraitch, Kyrabur, and Bareilly, as the fittest stations: If the latter mode be adopted, the collection of a force at any spot, unless Allahabad, or one of the fixed stations, would create alarm and suspicion of our intention; and if at one of the fixed stations, would be attended with delays and difficulties in a subsequent distribution.

The points where troops are most immediately requisite for aiding the Aumils in the execution of their duties, and for restraining the turbulence of the Zemindars and inhabitants, appear to me to be Azim Ghur, Sultaunpoor, and the country under Shutsil Pershaud, stretching from that place to Lucknow.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Major General Sir James Craig, K. B.

General Craig to Colonel Scott.

(Copy.)

Cawnpore, 5th January, 1800.

My dear Sir,—I have this instant received your's of yesterday's date. Although it would be undoubtedly extremely desirable that the stations ultimately to be occupied by the troops that may be brought into the Nawaub's dominions should be immediately ascertained, so that an after movement might not be necessary, there is however one circumstance in the accomplishment of lord Mornington's plan which appears to me to require attention in the consideration to be given to the first destination to be assigned to them;—and that is, the mode which is intended to be pursued, as to the disbanding the Nawaub's battalions. No essential opposition, that is, none that can lead to serious consequences, is, I think, to be apprehended; much discontent is however to be looked for; and insolent and mutinous as they usually are, it is not improbable that they may, in the first moment of alarm, be led to acts of violence and outrage, for the suppression of which, if provision is not made in the first instance, it may require much troublesome movement at a future period. I am totally unacquainted with the stations of the Nawaub's battalions, and therefore am not well qualified to combine the object with those that are the grounds of the arrangement you have sketched to me. All that I mean to observe upon this head, and extending it a little further than to the possible outrages of the Nawaub's troops is, that I think in the first instance, and till the temper of the people is well understood, the troops should not be too much dispersed. I have not a doubt that the introduction of so considerable a body of troops, the true object of which will be unknown, will occasion considerable alarm and apprehension; the public speculation will, I think, immediately point to the taking possession of the country as what we have in view; and it will perhaps be prudent to see what effect this will produce before the troops are so much dispersed as it will in future be necessary that they should be. I do not, however, mean by this that they should be assembled in corps, the danger at any rate cannot be such as to require that degree of precaution against it: but in large and populous districts

districts, especially where there are any of the Nawaub's troops, I should think it better at first not to have less than two battalions together; no where would I have less than one. The detachment marching to Bareilly is sufficiently strong, but the force at Lucknow is not so. Tumult is more probable there than any where, and another battalion at least is necessary to overawe the rabble of that place. One respectable corps, of some strength, should certainly be kept together in the country, as a reserve, to answer every possible contingency, and as the foundation of an army, which on this frontier we should be always able to assemble on the shortest notice. The accommodation for Europeans, already prepared, points this out as the most eligible station for that purpose; and the troops here are sufficient; but I would not lessen the number if it can be avoided.

I think it would be better to leave the 76th at Allahabad as we are so near the warm season, unless indication of tumult or opposition should make it advisable to bring them forward, in which case I can make accommodations for them here at a trifling expense.

I have thus given you my opinion freely, to which you will allow the weight you think it deserves; perhaps it may be thought founded upon too much caution; but I have seen the unfortunate effects of over-security so often during the transactions of the period of my military life, that I am always anxious to avoid a similar error. You know the number of battalions we can call for, and are acquainted with the stations of the Nawaub's troops; turn, therefore, what I have said in your mind, and let me know your final thoughts on the subject. Under the prospect to which we are at present obliged to limit our view, (though I will indulge a hope of being able to extend them to an higher object, the only one that is wanting to complete the brilliancy of lord Mornington's Administration) you are more competent to determine on the positions which it may be useful to occupy than I am; I shall therefore have no hesitation in adopting whatever you think proper. One point, however, I am decidedly clear in, which is, to have a force of some respectability somewhere or other.

Half an hour's conversation would enable us to settle this business better than a week's correspondence but I am afraid that my going over to you would occasion much speculation. The frequency of your expresses to and from the presidency, of late, has not escaped notice.

Vizier Ali left this this morning under escort of a company of the 78th regiment, and five of Sepoys, attended by my gun-boat.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

Lieut. Colonel Scott.

(Private.)

Calcutta, 11th January, 1800.

My dear Scott,

I received your letter of the 3d instant this morning; lord Mornington received your letter of the 4th at the same time.

I hope you will let nothing the Vizier may say induce you to delay the introduction and proper distribution of the additional troops a single day. Lord Mornington cannot imagine a case in which it would be either safe or useful to admit of any delay in the execution of that measure, which must be equally necessary whether his excellency abdicates or retains the government; whether he consents or not to the reform of his military establishment. This principle being assumed, it follows that it would be highly dangerous to postpone the measure any longer at this advanced period of the season, since delay could hardly be sought with any other than an insidious view.

Ever, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRKPATRICK.

(Signed) E. GOLDING,
Head Assistant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

A true Copy.

The Right Honourable Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.
Fort William.

MY LORD,—Par. 1. I do myself the honour of enclosing to your lordship copy and translation of a letter to me from his excellency the vizier, together with the English draft of my proposed answer, which, as soon as translated into Persian, will be presented to his Excellency, and a copy transmitted to your Lordship.

2. Having fully replied to every part of his Excellency's letter, to the best of my judgment and comprehension of his

its tendency, I forbear troubling your Lordship with any comments upon it.

3. His Excellency purposes setting out this evening on his projected hunting excursion, and it is my intention to join him to-morrow, leaving my assistant at Lucknow in charge of the treasury and official papers connected with it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow,
17th January, 1800.

Translation of a letter from his excellency the Nawaub Vizier to lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow, dated the 15th Shaban 1214 (A. D. 1800, January 12).

After the customary compliments, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 13th Shaban, (10th January) with its enclosure, the contents of which have been understood.

You, sir, well know that the proposed plan never in any measure met with my approbation or acceptance, and that in the whole course of my correspondence with the Governor-general on this subject (as may be seen on reference to the copies in both our possessions), not one of my letters contain my acquiescence to the said plan. On the contrary, in my several answers to his Lordship, I have uniformly communicated to him my clear and unreserved sentiments to the same purport as those contained in the draft of a letter lately sent to you. But although no objection has been made in answer to the circumstances stated by me, the same plan is again submitted to me. A plan which I neither now, nor at any former period did approve of, accept of, or think at all expedient.

You, who after perusing the draft I sent you, write and tell me, "that had I at an earlier period communicated my sentiments on this head, they would have been listened to by Lord Mornington with the ears of approbation, but that the troops being now in motion, writing in this manner was fruitless." This fills me with astonishment, since the march of the troops has in no ways had my assent, nor could I prevent their movement.

It may fairly be concluded, from Lord Mornington's letters, that arrangements for the additional troops were not to take effect until funds should be provided for their support by the dismission of my battalions. Nothing having as yet been agreed upon respecting the disbanding of the latter, and the additional company's troops being on their march, whence are the funds to be derived for their payment? Their sudden approach, too, leaves no time to form arrangements for them.

Although, as I before mentioned, I do in no measure approve of the plan, yet, in order that I may not dissatisfy Lord Mornington by a total rejection of it, I unwillingly gave my assent some days ago to you, to this much—that, in concert with each other, we should consult upon the means for raising the necessary funds, after which the plan might take place by the raising of new levies, as far as our funds might admit of. My consent to this much is extorted from me with the sole view of pleasing his lordship, and depends upon certain conditions, which are detailed at length for your information, as well as to give stability to the stipulations themselves.

First.—Notwithstanding I am well assured that in consequence of the measure, thousands of people will be deprived of their subsistence; and that by the disbanding of my troops serious commotions and alarms will take place in the capital, (for which reason I give previous warning of its mischievous effects) yet, dreading his lordship's displeasure, and with the sole view of pleasing him, I am compelled to grant my assent to the introduction of the plan to the extent of our funds. It is well known to you that the intention of the Governor-general in augmenting the army was, that we might be prepared against the invasion of Zemaun Shah, or other enemies. It seems, therefore, most advisable that, whenever this force may be sanctioned, it should be collected into one body, ready to be detached as occasion may require, and, having executed the services they may be ordered upon, they should always return to their cantonment, or fixed station.

Nor are they, unless to quell disturbances among the Zemindars (for which purpose the requisition for them is to come from the aumils to me, when I shall give the necessary instructions to the English troops), to interfere in any sort with the aumils.

Nor are they to afford protection to the

Zemin-

Zemindars, introduce them to, or interfere in their settlement with the aumils. They must not, at the instigation of one aumil, use threats towards the dependants of another. They must not take any aumil under their protection.

Secondly.—Whatever settlements may be made between the Huzoor and the aumils, the English commandants are on no account to interfere therein, whether by yielding them protection, or taking part with them in any way. On the other hand, whenever the orders of the Huzoor shall reach them, to that effect, the said commanders shall enforce the payment of just demands, receive the amount, and transmit it to the treasury.

They are not to meddle in the settlements.

Thirdly.—In Lord Mornington's letter to me it was stated that Colonel Scott would point out in what manner the disbanding of my troops might with ease be effected. I have in consequence now to request that you will state to me, at length, the mode by which, in your opinion, the dismission of my troops may be accomplished with facility; to the end that the plan be speedily carried into execution, letting it be contrived so as to include provision for the payment of the Sebundies, as well as for the expense of the present increase of the company's forces; letting it provide for the payment of the old subsidy; for the troops of the Huzoor; and in conformity to Lord Mornington's letter, after satisfying the aforesaid demands, let there be a saving in the expenditures.

Fourthly.—That the 13,000 men, of all descriptions, as stipulated by the former treaty, as well as those now to be introduced, shall be permanently stationed in these dominions, in which case they shall be paid in conformity to agreement.—To the customary reliefs, the numbers being equal, there is no objection.

Fifthly.—Seeing that a great deal of treasure will be indispensably necessary for the paying off the arrears of the troops to be disbanded, it will be utterly impossible for me to liquidate the demand of seventeen lacks incurred by the increased number of troops during Vizier Ally's rebellion.

Sixthly.—Whatever person shall now or hereafter disturb the affairs of this government shall be banished my dominions; nor must any one grant them protection.

Seventhly.—Those troops which (in conformity to permission granted) may be retained for the purposes of state (God willing) shall be suitable to my rank.

From the kindness of the Sircar of the company I am led to expect, that having in the present instance (in order to avoid the Governor-general's displeasure) given my consent to the introduction, as far as possible, to the plan, I shall not in future be troubled with fresh propositions.

Eighthly.—My battalions, when employed in the collections, are ordinarily from five to six months in arrears; and the aumils are in the habit of affording them temporary relief in the best way they can. It has also been customary to pay the said troops by orders on Zemindars, or districts, where the collections were attended with difficulty, a mode of payment very convenient to the aumils; but now that the whole of the revenues must fall into the treasury of the Sircar, the receipts and disbursements will be attended with delay and difficulty to the aumils. For which considerations, until I be perfectly satisfied regarding the realization of the funds necessary for the payment of the present increase of the army, I cannot stipulate to pay the requisite sums monthly in the same way as I now pay that of the former stipend of six lacks and odd thousand rupees, but must pay it agreeable to my receipts.

Ninthly.—In order to provide funds to answer the expense of the new arrangement, it will become absolutely necessary to reduce the expenses in almost every department; and they shall be reduced accordingly. It being at all times my wish to adhere rigidly to my agreements, I have, out of caution and prudence, stated the foregoing circumstances; and I am induced to expect, from the friendship and kindness of the Sirkar of the honourable company, that they engage in nothing which may be either difficult to accomplish, or likely to create trouble and anxiety to me, whilst, on the other hand, they use their constant endeavours to carry into effect such arrangements as can be put in practice with ease and facility.

From your friendship I earnestly hope that, attentively examining the whole of the above propositions, you answer each of them separately and distinctly; and not blending the whole together answer them by asking for an increase of the troops,

troops, or importuning me into compliance with your demands.

(Signed)

W. Yule,
Assistant.

Lucknow, 15th Jan. 1800,
Sunday, 15th Shaban, A. H. 1214.

English draft of a letter from the resident at Lucknow, in answer to the Nawaub Vizier's letter of the 15th of Shaban, or the 12th of January, 1800.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your excellency's letter of the 15th of Shaban, and having understood its contents, shall, in the first place, take the liberty of offering some observations on the preparatory part of it, and then proceed to discuss the several stipulations which your excellency proposes shall be established for the conduct and maintainance of the additional force which the Right honourable the governor-general in his wisdom and foresight has judged necessary for the permanent and effectual protection of your excellency's dominions.

Your excellency writes "that you "(meaning your well wisher) very well "know, that the proposed plan never "in any measure met my approbation "or acceptance.—And that, in the course "of my correspondence with the governor-general on the subject (as may be "seen on reference to the copies in both "our possessions,) not one of my letters "contain an acquiescence to the said plan. "On the contrary, in my several answers "to his lordship, I have uniformly communicated my clear and unreserved sentiments to the same purport as those "contained in the draft of a letter lately "sent to you."

Whilst I admit that your excellency's approbation of, and acquiescence in, the plan proposed for the reform of the military establishments of this state was never distinctly given, and further, that I discovered in your excellency an unaccountable reluctance to deliver any decisive answer upon it, I must add, that in no single instance, until very recently, did your excellency express or even hint an objection against it; nor is there, to my comprehension, in any letter which I have seen from your excellency to Lord Mornington, even an insinuation that the proposed plan was adverse to your excellency's sentiments.

It is not possible for me to ascribe, with certainty, motives for your excellency's conduct in delaying to deliver your real sentiments upon the proposed plan of reform; but I cannot help calling to your excellency's recollection, that a consideration of the subject has been frequently put off by proposition on the part of your excellency, in no shape connected with the plan either in its nature or execution.

Your excellency observes, that after I had perused the draft sent to me, I both wrote and said, that had your excellency's sentiments on the subject been communicated to Lord Mornington at a former period, his lordship would have listened to them with the ears of approbation, but that the troops being now in motion writing in this manner was useless. The only written communications which I have made to your excellency since the receipt of that draft, are the memorial, and the letter in which it was inclosed, and I am at a lost to fix upon any passage in those papers as warranting the inference which your excellency has drawn. For the space of five months I have been pressing your excellency, even to importunity, to deliver your unreserved sentiments and wishes to Lord Mornington; and, after your excellency, some days prior to my receipt of the draft, had started an unlooked-for objection against the plan, I represented to your excellency, that if, on the first opening of the business, this objection had been brought forward, there would have been time for his lordship to have given it his consideration.

It certainly was, as your excellency concludes, Lord Mornington's intention that arrangements for the reduction of the troops of this state should go hand in hand with the augmentation of those of the company; but his lordship not perceiving in your excellency a disposition to concert those arrangements with a dispatch suited to the emergency of the case, and apprehensive lest the season should elapse before a provision could be made for the security of these dominions, had no other resource, than whilst there remained time for the augmentation of the company's troops, to order a portion of the proposed augmentation immediately to march into Oude, in order that we might be prepared to repel the danger which constantly menaces your excellency's dominions from the well known hostile designs of Zemaun Shah, and to protect your excellency against any other enemies. Whatever inconvenience your excellency may experience from the sudden arrival of the troops, if

if they cannot entirely be obviated, must be submitted to as the consequences alone of your own delay in adjusting with me the necessary previous arrangements for that event.

Your excellency, in granting a reluctant consent to the plan, solely from an apprehension of dissatisfying Lord Mornington, does not seem to have given a due consideration to his lordship's principles of action, so distinctly explained in his lordship's letter to your excellency. His lordship is governed only by a sense of public duty, which demands that he should provide for the defence of your excellency's dominions against all enemies; and though it would have been highly gratifying to his lordship that your excellency should have cordially adopted the measure, from a conviction of the justness and expediency of it, yet if they are not equally evident to your excellency, as to the government of the company, it is obvious, that unless your excellency submit to the judgment of the company, in this case the company would be exonerated from the obligation which they have contracted, to defend your dominions against all enemies.

I shall now proceed to examine, and offer my opinions, on the stipulations proposed by your excellency.

First Article.—In this article your excellency expresses a conviction, that thousands of people, in the execution of the measure, will be deprived of their subsistence, and predicts serious commotions and alarms in the capital; in consequence, your excellency knows that it rests on the pleasure of a sovereign to discharge troops whenever there is no further occasion for their services, and that his right is exercised even in the case of troops who, by their fidelity and exertions, have deserved well of the sovereign; but your excellency's right results from other causes also, and amounts even to an indispensable duty, since the troops in your excellency's service are incompetent to assist in the defence of your excellency's dominions; are dangerous to your subjects; and have betrayed disaffection to your person and government in various instances, but most notoriously so in having suffered Vizier Ally to escape. If, amongst them, there are individuals who have pretensions to your excellency's protection and bounty, your excellency's liberality will readily suggest the means of providing a maintenence for them; and if commotions and alarms are seriously to be apprehended in the capital, precautions may readily be taken to obviate or suppress them; by increasing the company's troops usually stationed at Lucknow; but to be deterred from carrying so indispensable a measure into execution, by a consideration for men who have no claim on your excellency's favour, and from the fear of their committing subsequent disorders, is a weakness which must destroy every energy of government, and encourage the insolence and licentiousness of the troops.

The proposition of your excellency, that the additional troops shall be collected and stationed in one body, will certainly provide for the defence of these dominions against foreign attacks; but it only partially embraces the preservation of internal tranquillity, and obstructs the full accomplishment of one essential part of the plan—a considerable reduction in the disorderly troops of this state; since, fettered by the limitation of occupying only one post in your excellency's dominions, the company's troops could not inspire that general awe over the disobedient and turbulent which they would diffuse in a more dispersed state, nor afford that facility to the aumils in collecting the revenues, which their presence, but not interference, would command. Besides, in a country of such extent as your excellency's dominions, it would not be possible to select a situation from which detachments could be sent with sufficient expedition to crush rebellion and commotion in their commencement.

Every restriction which can be devised for preventing interferences on the part of the officers with the Aumils, Zemindars, Farmers, and others, will be most readily consented to. The troops will never be employed, excepting in case of emergency, when the obvious necessity must justify the measure, without a requisition from your excellency to the resident.

Second Article. This article is completely answered in the foregoing.

Third article. I have to assure your excellency of my most zealous assistance in devising a plan for disbanding your own troops, and of my indefatigable exertions in carrying it into effect, to the utmost practicable extent, with the greatest facilty, and in the most quiet manner; but to enable me to commence, in

in this undertaking, it will be indispensable that I be furnished with an accurate statement of all the troops in your excellency's service, their distribution, and the monthly amount of their pay; and I earnestly intreat that your excellency will order this statement to be prepared without delay, as well as a detail of the troops which your excellency wishes to maintain for the purposes of state. I cannot, however, avoid repeating to your excellency, that the reduction of your excellency's troops will be considerably cramped in extent, and embarrassed in the execution, if your excellency perseveres in the stipulation of concentrating the additional troops in one point.

This article embraces other very comprehensive provisions besides the payment of the additional troops, Sebundies, and household troops. It requires that provisions should be made for the payment of the old subsidy, and for a saving in the expenditures. This very important object is so intimately blended with the general system of finance, that it is only to be accomplished by arrangements in the civil establishments; and if your excellency is desirous that I should engage in the consideration of the subject, and will furnish me with a correct statement of all receipts and disbursement, I have no doubt but that means may be suggested of providing for the whole of the purposes. But it is not only to a reduction of expenses that your excellency's attention should be directed; it should comprehend the improvement of your excellency's resources; and I am well persuaded, that if a system of finance be established, on the principles of wisdom, energy, and justice, the revenues might, in the course of a few years, be increased at least 10 per cent.

Fourth Article.—The troops maintained from the established Subsidy will remain on the footing prescribed by the existing treaty; your excellency will be charged for the additional troops at the rate of their actual expense, and only from the period of their entering your excellency's dominions; and your excellency has already been apprized, by lord Mornington, that it is not in his power to furnish immediately the full number of additional troops; but that your excellency may rely on his lordship's making every practicable exertion to complete the proposed force as early as possible.

Fifth Article.—Your excellency may safely confide in lord Mornington's disposition not to embarrass your excellency with pecuniary demands, at a time when there will be heavy calls on your treasury for clearing off the arrears due to the battalions to be disbanded.

Sixth Article.—This clause is foreign to the subject under consideration; but the company, as well from the obligations of treaty, as from attachment to your excellency's person and government, will regard as enemies to itself, all persons who shall be convicted of harbouring evil designs against your excellency's repose, or to the tranquillity of your dominions.

Seventh.—I have already requested that your excellency will furnish me with a statement of the troops, of all descriptions, which your excellency may think proper to retain for the purposes of state, and I rely, with confidence, that they will not exceed what may be sufficient for the purpose.

The close of this article expresses your excellency's hope that you will not be troubled with fresh propositions. It is my duty to represent to your excellency, that the advice, recommendations, and propositions, offered to your excellency's consideration by the company's government, are solely with the view to the permanency of your excellency's government, the prosperity of your country, the happiness of your people, and the subsequent reputation of your excellency. And your excellency having, as you have frequently and candidly acknowledged, been exalted to the throne of your ancestors through the favour and justice of the English company, must be naturally solicitous that these objects should be attained to the fullest practicable extent.

Eighth.—The company's troops are in all stations accustomed to regular payments, and as this is one of the means by which their fidelity and obedience are secured, and as they have no other sources for subsistence than what they derive from their pay, they cannot, by a delay in their monthly receipts, be exposed to distress, and to the consequent mischiefs arising from that distress. The mode of receiving money for the above purpose will, in respect to place, be made as convenient to your excellency as possible, but the time of payment must be regular, month by month.

Ninth.—If there be any superfluous expenditures in any department, or in any branch of your excellency's establishments, they will be proper objects of reduction;

reduction; but I assure myself, that there will not be necessity for attempting any which are not perfectly consistent with your excellency's dignity, liberality, and justice; and I must intreat your excellency's permission to repeat, that an increase of your resources affords the most certain means of providing for all expenses. The extraordinary decline in the revenues, during the reign of the late Asoph ul Dowlah, furnishes an ample but alarming proof of extreme mismanagement in the system of collections; and how highly will it redound to your excellency's credit, if, by the correction of abuses which have caused this decline, and by the establishment of regulations which shall protect the Ryots from oppression, and the merchants and traders, from extortion, these dominions of your ancestors, shall be raised to the flourishing condition they exhibited in the reign of your illustrious father.

(Signed) W. Scott.

To the Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K.P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. Having prepared the memorial which, in my private letter of the 6th instant, I did myself the honour of informing your lordship I proposed presenting to the Nawaub Vizier, preparatory to the introduction into Oude of part of the additional troops, I waited only an opportunity of delivering it.

2. On the 8th instant his excellency sent me, by my moonshee, who had attended him for the purpose of fixing an interview, a letter enclosing for my perusal and consideration the draft of a proposed address to your lordship, with intimation that he intended going for two days to a place about 10 miles distance from Lucknow, whence he would return on the 11th, and call upon me to deliberate on the contents of the letter.

3. With a view to his being fully prepared to enter upon the conference, and in the expectation also that the reasoning I had used might dissuade his excellency from dispatching the letter to your lordship, I enclosed to him the memorial which I had intended to present in person. Copies of it in English and Persian accompany this address.

4. His excellency, according to appointment, honoured me with a visit yesterday morning His conversation was at first reserved in the extreme, and confined to very concise remarks—that, if the measure of augmenting the troops was finally determined on, there was no occasion for consulting him.

5. After commenting on various parts of the draft of his letter to your lordship, and representing to him, that though it was totally out of my power to stop the march of the additional troops into Oude, yet, being authorised to direct their movements, I was anxious to fix, in concert with his excellency, the destination of those troops, to the end that they might be stationed in those parts of his dominions were these services would be most useful, and were they would be immediately subservient to the combined objects of the plan; his excellency declared, that as your lordship, impressed with the conviction of the necessity for increasing the force in Oude, had resolved upon carrying it into execution, although the expediency was not equally apparent to him, yet, in compliance with your lordship's desires, he consented to the augmentation; limiting however, the purposes of the additional troops to the defence of his dominions, and stipulating that they should not be dispersed throughout the country, but retained in bodies at such stations as should be ultimately determined upon.

His excellency instanced, as fit positions, Cawnpoor, Futty Ghur, Anoopshur, and any place to the southward or eastward of Lucknow, but said he would furnish me, in the course of a day or two, in writing, with his ideas of the arrangement. I objected against Anoopshur as being too confined a spot, and not calculated to maintain an effectual and vigilant control upon the Rohillas, and proposed in its room Bareilly, or a position more to the north, to which his excellency readily consented.

7. With a view, if possible, of diverting his excellency from a measure so confined in its operations, and so short of the beneficial effects which the full execution of the plan was calculated to produce, I observed, that the augmentation of the company's troops, under the limitations and restrictions proposed by him, would certainly provide for the defence of the country against foreign attacks, yet it only partially embraced the preservation of internal tranquillity, and totally lost sight of one essential object of the plan, which was a considerable reduction in the disorderly

disorderly troops of this state, and a consequent diminution of expense as well as of danger. His excellency would have observed, by the statement which accompanied the memorial, I had the honour to transmit to him; that the monthly expense of the first division of additional troops was upwards of one lack and a half of Rupees; but the total amount which would be chargeable to him, when the whole of the additional force should be collected and stationed in his excellency' dominions, would be fifty lacks of Rupees per annum; that is was my duty to exhort his excellency seriously to reflect upon the means of defraying this expense; and as he must be fully acquainted with the extent of his resources, he would be convinced that there was no other mode of providing for the regular payment of the additional force, than by a corresponding reduction of the military expenses of his own establishments.

8. I asked his excellency whether any of the battalions now in his service, from a single instance of faithful attachment to his person, or active exertions in his cause, had a claim to that consideration which he was disposed to show to them; the reverse was so notorious, that the arguments he had brought forward in his draft of the letter to your lordship were not only inapplicable to the case, but betrayed an imbecility that in the end would undermind his authority, and destroy every energy of government.

9. His excellency replied, that the measure of stationing the company's troops in different parts of his country, exclusive of the appearance it would have of a contraction of his authority, would disgust the Aumils, and furnish them with pretexts for not realizing the revenues; and that to enforce the payment of collections they must be constantly assisted by troops entirely at their own disposal; but as it was neither his desire nor his practice to enter into engagements without a thorough determination to fulfil them, it most be evident that he could not pay to the company the additional sum of more than four lacks of rupees per month except by lessening the expenses of his own military establishments; and that he should immediately consider of the proper objects of reduction, and would, as far as practicable, substitute a less expensive description of armed men in the room of what are called regular battalions.

10. The conduct of his excellency is at all times so mysterious, and his language so frequently contradictory, and artfully perplexed, that it is extremely difficulty, if not impossible, to discover his real intentions and motives. Having however acceded to the augmentation of the troops, I cannot imagine any subterfuge which he can resort to for the purpose of endeavouring to delay the execution of it; and, after his concurrence in that measure, I can only ascribe his withholding his assent from the full completion of your lordship's views, to jealousy and timidity; the former dreading an interference and inspection in the internal management of his country, and the latter viewing a personal enemy in every officer and soldier who shall be dismissed from the service of the state, to whose favour or kindness, in their military capacity, they have not a single pretension. A short time, however, mus discover to his excellency his inability to bear the burthen of the accumulated military charges, and the consequent necessity of a more dispersed distribution of the company's troops

11. Under present circumstances, and despairing of bringing his excellency to concert with me an immediate arrangement for the dismission of his battalions, and the substitution in their place of the company's troops, it seems expedient, in the first instance, to consider of a distribution for the additional corps at our disposal, and to fix upon new positions, according to his excellency's ideas, when those which follow may be collected.

12. Although in this point of view the question is chiefly of military import, I have taken the liberty of offering my opinion on the subject to Major-general Sir James Craig, as follows: "In the "first place, under the full persuasion "that it will be thought expedient to "take up a permanent position for a re"spectable corps on this side of the "Ganges, somewhere in Rohilcund, "and to the north of Rampoor, this "corps may be formed from the troops "attached to Futty Ghur, and that "station be reinforced to its ordinary "complement by moving upwards some "of the additional battalions, and the "remainder of the additional troops may "occupy a station about Sultaunpoor, "instead

"instead of a part proceeding to Azim "Ghur."

At the close of the conference with the Vizier, I offered to his excellency the draft of the letter which he had prepared, but he desired that it might be dispatched; and upon representing to him, that it was a draft, and not written fair, or in form, he struck out with a pencil the usual heading and conclusion, and expressed his wish that a copy might be forwarded to your lordship with a view of shewing what sacrifices he consented to for the purpose of affording satisfaction to your lordship. Copies in Persian, and of a translation into English, are inclosed.

Having lately touched on his excellency's former proposition for relinquishing the government, I found him so entirely averse to engage in a conversation on that subject, as to satisfy me, that his excellency has, at least for the present, completely abandoned the design.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Lucknow,
January 18, 1800.

Translation of a Memorial transmitted by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Resident at Lucknow, to his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier on the 9th January, 1800.

In the letter which I did myself the honour to present to your excellency a few days ago, from the right honourable the governor-general, your excellency was apprized of his lordship's intention to augment, without delay, the British troops in Oude, to such an extent as is immediately practicable, and to furnish, subsequently, such additional troops as are necessary to the effectual security of your excellency's dominions; and I have submitted to your excellency a statement of the troops immediately destined for these provinces, and also of the additional troops to be supplied at a future period.

His lordship's letter also, after adverting to the necessity of the measure, has explained to your excellency, that the principle upon which he had determined to carry it into execution, is the obligation which the company is bound to by the existing treaty of "defending your excellency's dominions against all enemies." An engagement which would be nugatory if they could not determine the amount of the force to be employed for the purpose, because, as his lordship has noticed to your excellency, it might not be in the power of the British government, on a sudden emergency, to reinforce the troops in your excellency's country with sufficient expedition.

Cases may also occur wherein additional troops could not be spared from the protection of the company's possessions; and your excellency well knows that a considerable time is required to raise troops, and train them for service according to the European mode of discipline.

From these considerations it is the firm opinion of lord Mornington that the company can in no other manner effectually fulfil their engagements "to defend the dominions of your excellency against all enemies," then by maintaining constantly, in these dominions, such a force as shall, at all times, be adequate to your effectual protection. But his lordship's friendship and regard for your excellency, and his desire to relieve your excellency from pecuniary embarrassments, connected with the provision for the permanent security of these dominions, a plan for the diminution of those expenses at present incurred by your excellency, in maintaining a force, not only useless in the defence of your country, but whose numbers are dangerous to your excellency and your subjects.

It will be in your excellency's recollection, that at the time I presented to your excellency, immediately after my arrival, a letter from Sir Alured Clark, recommending the reform of the military establishment of this state, I briefly explained to your excellency the plan, which his lordship's wisdom had suggested for the execution of it, and intreated that your excellency would furnish me with a statement of the troops, of all descriptions, in your service, their destination, and monthly amount of their pay. Had your excellency condescended to supply me with this statement, an arrangement might long before this have been prepared for the distribution of the additional company's troops, in situations where their presence and services are most requisite; and for the consequent reduction of a great portion of the undisciplined and disorderly battalions now in your pay.

Your excellency, though repeatedly urged

urged by me to enter into a consideration of the reform of your military establishments, under various pretences procrastinated the discussion, but without offering a single objection to the measure; on the contrary, your excellency expressed your hope, "that the execution of it might be practicable after certain propositions, which you had to offer, were acceded to;" which intimation, whatever those propositions were, is a thorough acknowledgment of the necessity and propriety of the very plan submitted to your consideration.

Indeed, under your excellency's own conviction, and reiterated representations of the necessity of a reform of your military establishment, and under the experience of the total unfitness of your excellency's battalions, from insubordination and want of discipline, to act against an enemy; what reasonable plan could be devised for remedying these evils, but that of substituting in the room of such an useless rabble, troops whose fidelity can be relied on in all emergencies, and whose discipline and obedience render them efficient against all enemies; and it would be in vain, and against every experience, to expect that this perfection could be attained, excepting under European officers, who, bred to the profession of arms, are qualified to instruct others; whose authority is respected, and whose presence in the day of battle gives energy and confidence. The truth of this is so notorious, that we see every power, which aims at the discipline of troops, eager to engage in its service Europeans of every description, and intrusting them with large military commands.

In the full expectation of your excellency's cordial concurrence in the proposed plan of reform, lord Mornington has made an arrangement for increasing the British force in Oude, by raising additional troops, and collecting a part of the proposed augmentations on the borders of your excellency's dominions; and though your excellency, after a most unreasonable delay of five months, has started an unlooked-for objection against the plan, yet his lordship, reverting to the primary object it had in view, the protection of your excellency's dominions against all enemies, cannot, consistently with his obligations of duty, suffer the present season to elapse without providing for that indispensable object; and I have now his lordship's commands to acquaint your excellency, that the number of troops, detailed on a separate paper, are on their march into your excellency's dominions. I am further instructed to call upon you, in the name of the right honourable the governor-general in council, to adopt the requisite measures for providing for their regular payment, according to the accompanying statement.

It is, however, not yet too late to dispose of those troops in situations where they may be most useful; and I am ready, as I acquainted your excellency some days ago, to advise with your excellency on that subject.

Your excellency has stated, as an objection against the proposed plan, "that it will annihilate your excellency's authority in your own dominions." This objection I have repeatedly combated in conversation, and endeavoured to convince your excellency, that the measure, instead of diminishing your authority, is precisely the one which will strengthen it. Being, however, desirous of removing every doubt on the subject, I shall repeat the arguments which I have used; and shall state to your excellency the purposes and uses to which the British troops are to be applied.

Your excellency well knows that the troops attached to the Aumils, though paid by the state, are under the sole control of these Aumils, and subordinate to their views only. It is the possession of this force that renders them formidable to their sovereign, enables them to dispute his orders, and contest his arrangements.

Nor is it less known to your excellency, that through the means of these troops the greatest oppressions are committed on your subjects, and the most unjust exactions extorted from the Ryots, which are still aggravated by the licentious conduct of the troops themselves, who, under no control or authority, rob and plunder at pleasure.

The British troops cannot be employed to such purposes; they will be prepared to unite, and form one army against foreign invaders, and be stationed in such positions as to be ready to march, whenever required, to quell intestine commotions. They may assist the Aumils in enforcing just demands for revenue, (when absolute necessity requires their being employed in such duties) but can never themselves interfere in the actual collections.

 From

From the above description of the duties to be performed by the British troops, and from the statement of their numbers, it will be obvious to your excellency that under the present system of finance, a considerable number of armed men will still be requisite with the Aumils. These, however, should be the least expensive that can be procured.

Whatever troops your excellency may deem necessary to attend upon your own person, and for the purposes of state, will still be retained, and under such forms as your excellency may please.

Your excellency's penetration will discover, that the most important and incalculable advantages must result from the adoption of the plan. The most striking, however, I will take the liberty of stating :—

A permanent provision will be made for the defence of your excellency's dominions against any power which may have the hardiness to attempt an invasion of them :—

Their internal tranquillity will be preserved.—A check will be established on the arrogance of the Aumils ; oppressions on your subjects will be restrained.—Your excellency will be relieved from alarms of mutinies, which have frequently disturbed your repose; and your treasury will be eased of the constant demands upon it for bad arms, and various contingent expenses for useless and dangerous troops.

Upon the whole, I am confident that your excellency will now most readily concur in the plan ; and immediately and cordially concert with me the measures by which to give it effect, so as to ensure the benefits it is so well calculated to produce. In particular, your excellency will see the absolute necessity of diminishing the expenses of your present military establishment, in order to provide funds for the extraordinary, but indispensable, charge of the additional company's troops.

A true translation.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

Translation of the detail of Troops about to enter his excellency the Vizer's dominions, with the estimate of the sums requisite for their monthly payment, referred to in the Memorial.

1st Reg. Native Cavalry, 29372 15 6.

Five Battalions, Native Infantry 24326 9 3.

(Signed) W. YULE, Assistant.

No 120, Translation.

Translation of a Memorial presented on the 11th January, 1800, to Lieutenant Colonel William Scott, Resident at Lucknow, by his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier.

The real state of the case is as follows :

For these eighty and odd years these provinces have been under the most perfect and uncontrolled sway of my ancestors; and, from the time of my deceased father, treaties of amity have subsisted between the honourable company and this government, by which the latter has been much strengthened.

During the lifetime of my late brother, affairs between the two states went on as usual; numerous were the enemies he had to contend with, and frequent were the disturbances and mutinies that took place amongst his soldiery ; nay, they even proceeded to such lengths, that, during the late Rohilla war, two complete battalions, as your lordship may have heard, meditated going over to the enemy. Notwithstanding these circumstances, it never once entered the imagination of the British rulers to introduce the innovations, and carry into effect such arrangements as those now suggested by your lordship.

Through the favour of the company, and assisted by their power, I ascended my hereditary musnud; and it being in all ages and countries the practice of powerful and liberal sovereigns to spare neither expense nor trouble in assisting those whom they may once have taken under their protection, I, being solely dependent on the honourable company, and confidently trusting to their magnanimity and generosity, fully expected that, during my government, the affairs of this country would shine forth with a splendour beyond that of any of my predecessors.

The reputation of the company will last until the day of judgment.

God forbid that, during my time, any changes or degrading innovations should, without any cause take place, or that the ancient servants of the family should, for the crimes and misconduct of a few worthless wretches, be deprived of their subsistence, and being turned

turned on the world, disperse my infamy abroad, whilst those who remain in my country, becoming my deadly foes, will disseminate enmity and distrust of me amongst those of my servants who may be retained, who will say among themselves "these people were dismissed yesterday, to morrow our turn will come," until at length the whole of my servants will become my inveterate enemies; from which predicament may God defend me.

What affects me above all things is, that by acting thus the credit and honour of the company will suffer, and I myself shall no longer be held in estimation either abroad or in my own country. It will then become evident to every person, that the company, no longer putting confidence in the sincerity of my friendship, deprived me of the direction of my own army, and spread their troops over my dominions.

Should such an event take place, my authority in these provinces would be annihilated; nor would my orders be attended to on any occasion, whether trifling or of moment. Whilst any extraordinary exertions in paying the subsidy regularly would become labour thrown away.

Making myself, however, sure that it never can have been your intention, or conformable to your lordship's wish, to distrust, degrade me, or lessen my authority in these dominions, I shall, without ceremony, disclose to your lordship my unfeigned sentiments and wishes. With the advice of, and in concert with, the company I consider myself fully capable of carrying into effect every necessary measure of reform, and, through their kindness, I have neither fears nor apprehensions; reckoning it my indispensable duty, above every consideration, to satisfy and obey them, I shall never swerve a hair's breadth from the treaty concluded with them on my ascending the musnud, whilst, from their known good faith, and strict adherence to treaties, I am also certain that no breach of the said treaty is intended on their part.

This premised, I must trouble your lordship with a few remarks upon the treaty above alluded to.

The second article of the aforesaid treaty sets forth that, "by existing treaties between the states, the honorable company are bound to defend the dominion of the said Nawaub Vizier against all enemies; and, with a view to enable them to fulfil this engagement, the company have largely increased their military establishment by new-levied regiments, both of infantry and cavalry; in consideration whereof the aforesaid Nawaub agrees, in addition to the annual subsidy, being Lucknow Sicca Rupees 5677638; to pay the further sum of 1922362 Rupees, making altogether the sum of seventy-six lacks of Rupees of the present weight and standard."

By a reference to this article it will be evident to your lordship, that, on my accession to the musnud, the force designed for the defence of these dominions was increased beyond what it had been on any former period, whilst, on my part, I agreed to defray the expense of the said augmentation; but in no part of the said article is it written, or hinted, that after the lapse of a certain number of years, a further permanent augmentation should take place; and to deviate in any degree from the said treaty appears to me unnecessary.

The 7th article of the same treaty states, that "the governor-general, sir John Shore, bart. on the part of the company, agrees that the English forces maintained in the country of Oude for its defence, shall never consist of less than 10,000 men, including Europeans and natives, cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and if it should become necessary to augment the troops of the company in Oude, beyond the number of 10,000 men, including Europeans and natives, cavalry, &c. &c. the Nawaub Vizier above-mentioned agrees to pay the actual difference occasioned by the excess above the number; and in the same manner, if the troops of the company in Oude, from any necessity, should be less than 8000 men, including infantry, &c. &c. &c. a deduction shall be made from the annual stipend of seventy-six lacks, equal to the actual difference of men below the specified number.

From an inspection of this article we learn, that after the conclusion of the treaty in question, no further augmentation is to be made, excepting in cases of necessity; and that the increase is to be proportioned to the emergency, and endure but as long as the necessity exists. An "augmentation of the troops without existing necessity, and making me answerable for the expense attending the increase," is inconsistent with the treaty, and seems inexpedient.

By

By the same article, the increase of the force, when necessity requires, and a corresponding deduction from the stipend when a reduction of the army takes place, are evident.

Towards the latter end of the 17th article, it is stipulated, "that all transactions between the two states shall be carried on with the greatest cordiality and harmony; and that the said Nawaub shall possess full authority over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his subjects." Should the management of the army be taken from under my direction, I ask where is my authority over my household affairs, hereditary dominions, over my troops and my subjects?

From the above considerations, and from the magnanimity of the Sircar of the English company, I am induced to expect from your lordship's kindness that, putting the fullest trust and confidence on my friendship and attachment on every occasion, you, in conformity to the treaty, leave me in possession of the full authority over my dominions, army and subjects; and further, I have to request that you would enjoin lieutenant-colonel Scott to advise and consult with me when, (with that gentleman's assistance) God willing, the necessary military arrangements shall speedily be made, and the whole of my troops become henceforth obedient, submissive, and ready for action: whilst indebted to your lordship's kindness I myself shall continue obedient to your commands, consulting your pleasure in all things.

The fame of the company will by these means be diffused over the face of the earth, and, my reputation increasing, I shall continue to offer up prayers for the prosperity of the company.

Thus, with the freedom of friendship I have exposed to your lordship the secrets and wishes of my heart. The delay that has occurred in answering your letter was occasioned by my wish to give you in detail the whole of my desires; your friendship leaves no doubt of your lordship's compliance with them.

A true translation,
(Signed) W. YULE, Assistant.
Lucknow, 12th January, 1800.

Political and secret department.
To lieutenant colonel William Scott, resident at Lucknow.

SIR,

Para. 1. Your letter of the 12th instant, with its several enclosures, has been received by the Right honourable the Governor-general.

2. His lordship not thinking proper to receive, in its present form, the written communication made to you by the Nabob Vizier on the 11th instant, as an answer to his lordship's letter of the 5th November last, to his excellency, directs that you lose no time in returning the original of that communication to his excellency, accompanying the delivery of it with the following observations in the name of the governor-general.

3. The mode adopted in the present instance by his excellency of replying to a public letter from the governor-general, attested by his lordship's seal and signature, and written on a subject of the most momentary concern to the mutual interests of the company, and of his excellency, besides indicating a levity totally unsuitable to the occasion, is highly deficient in the respect due from his excellency to the first British authority in India.

4. His lordship therefore declines making any remarks on the paper which you have transmitted, and desires that the Nabob Vizier may be called on to reply to his lordship's letter of the 5th November, in the manner prescribed, no less by reason than by established usage. If, in formally answering his lordship's letter, his excellency should think proper to impeach the honour and justice of the British government, in similar terms to those employed in the paper delivered to you on the 11th instant, the governor-general will then consider how such unfounded calumnies, and gross misrepresentations, both of facts and arguments, deserve to be noticed.

5. The governor-general further directs, that you peremptorily insist on the Nabob Vizier furnishing a detailed answer to the paper transmitted by his lordship on the 16th December last, for his excellency's information and consideration; and that such answer be duly attested by his excellency's signature, in the same manner as his lordship's paper was formally attested by the signature of his lordship. His excellency's early compliance with this demand is equally due to the dignity of this government, and to the candour of its proceedings; in consequence of his excellency's own spontaneous proposal to abdicate the sovereignty

vereignty of his dominions. If his lordship's manner of receiving and answering that extraordinary proposition of the Vizier appears in any degree objectionable to his excellency, it behoves his excellency clearly to state his objections in the most formal and authentic mode; otherwise the governor-general must and will conclude, that his excellency's original proposition was purposely illusory, and it will become his lordship's duty to treat it accordingly, as an unworthy attempt to deceive the British government.

6. In all the transactions of his lordship's government, since his arrival in India he has pursued a plain and direct course; and he is determined to adhere to the same invariable system of just and honourable policy, nor will he be diverted from the system by any machination of artifice, duplicity, or treachery, which may be opposed to him. He has already found the advantage of this course in frustrating the projects of the enemies of Great Britain in India, and he is satisfied, that it will prove equally efficacious in confirming the faith of her allies.

A copy of the foregoing observations in Persian, attested by the signature of the governor-general himself, will be forwarded to you by the Persian translator, and his lordship directs that you communicate the same to the Nabob Vizier, either in case you should have any reason to suppose that his excellency is likely to entertain the smallest doubt of your being not only authorized, but commanded by his lordship to convey to his excellency the message contained in preceding paragraph as nearly as possible in the terms in which they are expressed; or in the event of your thinking that the document attested by his lordship's signature will be more impressive than the verbal mode of communication.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick, Sec.

Fort William, 19th January, 1800.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

By the copy and translation of the Nawaub Vizier's letter to me, which I did myself the honour to transmit with my address to you lordship of the 17th instant, together with the draft of my intended reply, your lordship will have perceived that his excellency instead of affording any cordial assistance for devising and carrying into execution a plan for the dismission of his battalions, throws every possible impediment in the way of that measure, by endeavouring to restrict the additional force to one position, and by delaying to furnish me with the statements so repeatedly applied for, and so indispensable to the commencement of the undertaking.

It is not that measure alone which he wishes to embarrass; he is equally desirous of impeding the progress of the additional troops by exposing them to difficulties in obtaining supplies of provisions; for, though many days ago I addressed a letter to his excellency requesting the usual orders to his aumils, and subsequently renewed the application very pressingly in person, not a purwannah has yet been issued. In this predicament the only resource, left me was to call upon the aumils myself.

His excellency's repugnance to both measures being openly avowed to me, it is not improbable, though he may refrain from taking any direct steps to excite discontent amongst the battalions, the aumils, and inhabitants at large, that the knowledge of his sentiments may produce these effects, and the dismission of the battalions be thereby subjected to some opposition, and certainly to greater difficulties than if it were understood to be an arrangement either suggested or approved by himself.

The natives are uniformly averse to furnishing supplies of grain for the use of the troops; and if the want of orders to the aumils should be taken up as a pretext for not exerting themselves in preparing the necessary supplies, the commanding officer of detachments may be compelled to resort to means which, though justified by the necessity of the case, could not fail of creating alarm and dissatisfaction in the country.

Under these circumstances, whatever anxiety I feel that a proper distribution of the additional force should be made in the first instance, as well in obedience to your lordship's orders as to preclude the inconvenience of subsequent movements in a more advanced season of the year, it appears to my judgment that it would not be prudent, as yet, to disperse the troops too much

at least not to separate them into such small bodies as will ultimately be expedient.

Having presented to his excellency the letter, of which I did myself the honour of enclosing to your lordship the English draft, I purpose waiting to see what effects it produces on his excellency's mind, before taking any steps for dispersing the troops, which by this time are assembled at Sultanpoor; but your lordship may rely on my not losing a moment in carrying that arrangement into effect, when I shall be satisfied that it can be executed without hazard to any of the detachments, or disturbing the tranquillity of the country.

I joined his excellency yesterday morning at his encampment about eight miles from Lucknow, and this day we made a journey of ten miles.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Camp, 18 miles from Lucknow, 20th January, 1800.

To the right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. I had the honour to receive your lordship's commands of the 19th instant yesterday morning.

2. However anxious I am to deliver as early as possible your lordship's sentiments to the Nawaub Vizier, swayed by both considerations supposed in the 7th paragraph of colonel Kirkpatrick's letter, it has appeared to my judgment most eminently advisable to defer the communication until furnished with the Persian translation of your lordship's observations, attested by your lordship's signature.

3. Entertaining also the most sanguine expectations that the tenor of your lordship's remarks will powerfully assist my remonstrances on several parts of his excellency's conduct, I postponed urging them yesterday as I had intended.

4. The subjects of my meditated remonstrance are his excellency's obstinate delay in furnishing me with a statement of the troops in his service, his perseverance in refusing to issue the usual communications to his aumils and officers of the movements of the company's troops in his dominions and his evading to give any answer to a written application I had preferred to him for making over to lieutenant-colonel Kyd a spot of ground contiguous to Allahabad, on which to erect cantonments for a battalion of native infantry.

5. The possession of an accurate statement of the troops is indispensable towards executing the task his excellency has devolved upon me of devising a plan for the reduction of his own battalions, and providing funds for the maintenance of the additional force; for though I have obtained, through other channels, papers containing much useful information respecting the troops, yet, as many changes have taken place since these papers were prepared, I have great reason to be doubtful of their accuracy.

6. Although I am happy to inform your lordship that the measure adopted by me for calling upon the aumils to provide the necessary supplies for the detachments at Bareilly and Sultanpore has removed all apprehension of inconvenience on that head, yet the neglect of his excellency in apprizing the aumils of the march of these detachments occasions much speculation in the country; and Mirza Mehedy informs me, that he has reason to suspect having incurred his excellency's displeasure by ordering his deputy at Bareilly to wait upon general Stuart.

7. The spot pointed out by colonel Kyd, near Allahabad, for erecting the cantonment is two miles distant from the fort, and consequently not included in the space of ground allotted for an esplanade; but there being no other situation suited to the purpose, I had come to the determination, in the event of his excellency's withholding the necessary orders, after remonstrating with him on the subject, to desire colonel Kyd to take immediate possession of the place, and this under the sanction of the 9th article of the treaty, which provides for a change of the military stations.

8. As far as I can penetrate into his excellency's motives, he has been influenced in his conduct in the above particulars by a desire of seeing whether his proposition of keeping the troops assembled at one or two positions will be acceded to; and did not this proposition obstruct the accomplishment of other important objects to which your lordship's views are directed, in connection with the permanent defence of these dominions, it would, in a military point

point of view, I presume, be thought highly advantageous, as tending to the preservation of discipline, and to the exemption of the company's troops from many invidious duties on which they must be occasionally employed if dispersed throughout the country.

9. His excellency purposes setting out on his return to Lucknow to-morrow, but by a circuitous route.

10. The indisposition of my Moonshee prevented my transmitting to your lordship a copy of the letter in Persian, which in my address of the 20th instant I had the honour to acquaint your lordship I had presented to his excellency; copy of it is herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, &c &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

Mullapoor, on the Banks of the Gogra, 28th January, 1800.

To the right honble. the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-general, &c. Fort William

MY LORD,

1. Having received on the 28th, in the evening, the translation in Persian of your lordship's message to the Nawaub Vizier, I waited upon his excellency on the 29th, in the afternoon, and, in obedience to your lordship's commands, returned to him, in the most formal manner, the original draft of his proposed letter to your lordship, accompanied with the paper of observations.

2. A short speech which I made to his excellency on returning him the draft, prepared him for the reception of remarks indicatory of your lordship's sense of the impropriety of the mode which his excellency had adopted in replying to your letter of the 5th December.

3. His excellency discovered considerable agitation in the perusal of the paper, and, after thoroughly comprehending its tendency, which he either did not, or affected not to understand, until I had explained to him the allusions and references of several passages; he expressed very poignant regret at having unintentionally, as he affirmed, drawn upon himself such solemn animadversions from your lordship.

4. It would, his excellency observed, be the extreme of ingratitude and folly, wantonly to provoke the displeasure of that power on which alone he relied for the preservation of his honour, and the support of his authority. He attempted to apologize for the paper, by saying, that he meant it merely as a representation of arguments which might be produced, and not as a formal declaration of his own sentiments, and on that account had adopted the mode which your lordship had viewed in so exceptionable a light.

5. In respect to the neglect in replying to the paper which had been submitted by your lordship for his information and consideration, his excellency assured me that it arose from his inability to pursue and reply in detail to the extensive train of reasoning which your lordship had employed; and that he hoped your lordship would have received the verbal communication made through me, of the impossibility of his voluntarily acceding to your lordship's recommendation, as a full and respectful answer.

6. His excellency having asked for what purpose or to what avail could the attempt be to deceive your lordship by illusory propositions, I replied, that the recent declaration which he had made of his repugnance to the plan of the reform of his military establishment, combined with the means which had been resorted to for suspending the discussion of that important subject, by the introduction of proposals totally foreign to it, might induce a suspicion that those proposals were brought forward solely with the view of procrastinating the measure of the reform until the advanced period of the year should render the execution impracticable, at least during the season; to which surmise his excellency did not give a direct denial, but declared that the first unspecified proposition was no other than the one subsequently disclosed.

7. Conceiving it probable that his excellency had not brought with him the papers to which he was called upon to reply, or at least that the want of them might be urged as an excuse for delay, I offered the use of those in my possession, but he said they were at hand, and gave me the strongest assurances of preparing answers as speedily as possible.

8. I entertain strong hopes, that the strain of reproof and admonition adopted by your lordship will make a due impression on his excellency's mind, and I beg to assure your lordship that it shall be my invariable study, by a firm, and even tenacious, but plain, line of conduct, in all my transactions with his excellency, to

to draw the best effects from that impression, and to preserve it unimpaired.

9. An unfortunate accident happened this morning, just as his excellency was coming to his tents. A tiger being roused, in the confusion of a promiscuous fire from a crowd of people, without order or arrangement, a favourite attendant of the Vizier, who had been in his service twenty seven years, was killed on the spot. On hearing of the circumstance, and that his excellency was much affected by it, I sent my Moonshee to offer my condolence; he found his excellency plunged in excessive grief, and shedding tears abundantly. His excellency sent a message, that the melancholy accident had so distressed him that he could not speak or think upon any other subject, and hoped I would allow him a day or two to compose his mind. The grief of his excellency is probably aggravated by a conciousness that he was the immediate, though innocent cause of the death of a faithful servant; it being generally supposed that the fatal shot was from his own hand.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott.
Resident Lucknow.

On the Banks of the Gogra, 100 miles from Lucknow, 31st January, 1800.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K P. governor-general &c.
My Lord. Fort William.

I do myself the honour of acquainting your lordship that I have this day made a formal requisition in writing to his excellency the vizier. for cash on account of the first division of the additional troops arrived in his excellency's dominions.

2. The amount of the demand made by me on his excellency on the above account is seventy-five thousand five hundred and two rupees, fourteen annas, and six pice, being for half the month of January in proportion to the statement some time since presented to his excellency.

3. The above-mentioned statement, formed from estimates with which I had furnished myself at the military auditor-general's office, was calculated for a regiment of native cavalry, and two and a half regiments, or five battalions, of native infantry at the monthly rate of 29,372,15¼ for a regiment of cavalry, and 24 326,9½ for a regiment of native infantry.

4. These estimates are calculated upon the full complement of officers, men, and horses, and include the average annual expense of arms, accoutrements, buildings, horses, and every other contingent expense, consequently are in amount more than equal to the ordinary monthly disbursements of pay and allowances.

5 No provision is made in the statement for the artillery attached to the battalions of native infantry, but the expense of that branch will be fully covered by having included in the statement five battalions of native infantry whereas four only have yet entered into his excellency's dominions.

6. It appearing, however, to my judgment, advisable that the monthly expense chargeable to his excellency should be established at a fixed rate for every description of troops, I take the liberty of expressing my request that your lordship will be pleased to order the proper officer to furnish me with as accurate an estimate as can be formed of the average monthly expense of artillery, and all its appurtenances attached to the native infantry, and also of the average monthly expense of a regiment of European infantry, conceiving it to be your lordship's intention, that a second regiment of European infantry shall be stationed in his excellency's dominions, although it was not included in the statement of the proposed additional force which I furnished to his excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Camp, near the Gogra, 3d Feb. 1800.

To Lieutenant-colonel W. Scott, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir.—1 I am directed by the right honourable the governor-general to acknowledge the receipt of your letters to his lordship, dated the 17th, 20th, and 28th of January, together with their several enclosures.

2 My private letters to you of the 27th of December and 2d January, and my official letter of the 19th of January, have already apprized you, in a general manner, of the sentiments which had been excited in the mind of the governor-general by the duplicity and perverse conduct of the Vizier; your subsequent communications, however, have placed the behaviour of his excellency in a point of view so nearly approaching to de-

termined hostility, that his lordship finds himself compelled to take the most serious notice of it without delay.

3. For this purpose the governor-general has written the letter to the Vizier, of which a copy in Persian and English is enclosed for your information. The original will be transmitted to you by the Persian translator, and his lordship directs that it be delivered to his excellency in a manner suitable to the importance of the occasion.

4. His lordship will be extremely happy if the letter now written by him to the Vizier should have the effect of recalling his excellency to a proper sense of conduct, which it behoves his excellency to maintain towards the British government. If, however, it should fail to produce this desirable end, and if the Vizier should persist in refusing to issue such Purwunnahs as you shall deem requisite for securing an ample and regular supply of provisions for the use of the Company's troops, his lordship directs you to signify plainly to his excellency that unless the required Purwunnahs be furnished within an hour of the period of their being demanded for the last time, you will be under the necessity of announcing to his excellency that the treaties subsisting between the Company and his excellency will be considered by the governor-general, to be at end. And his lordship accordingly directs that you make such declaration to the Vizier in the most formal and solemn manner, if the obstinacy of his excellency should render that proceeding necessary.

5. In the event of your being compelled to resort to this measure, you will instantly advise the governor-general, by express, of your proceedings on the occasion, and also make such communication on the subject to sir James Craig as shall appear to you to be necessary; the conduct to be subsequently pursued towards the Vizier will be stated to you in due time.

6. The governor-general did not intend to make any observations on the Vizier's letter to you of the 12th January; or on the paper delivered to you by his excellency on the 11th January, and purporting to be the draft of a letter to his lordship, until the sentiments of his excellency on the subjects therein discussed should have come before his lordship in a more formal and connected manner. The more recent conduct of his excellency renders it necessary, however, in his lordship's judgment, that you should be apprized, without further delay, of the most material reflections which have been suggested to his lordship's mind by the perusal of those documents, and of your answer to the former of them.

7. To the assertion of the Vizier, that "he had uniformly communicated "to the governor-general his clear and "unreserved sentiments to the same "purport as those contained in his "excellency's draft of the letter to his "lordship, (delivered to you on the "11th of January) and that the proposed plan of a reform of his "excellency's military establishment "had never been approved, accepted, "or been thought at all expedient by "his excellency," his lordship wishes you had, in the first instance, given as direct and unqualified a denial as the state of facts would certainly have warranted. The recital and exposition of these, contained in the letter to the Vizier now transmitted to you, incontrovertibly proves, in his lordship's opinion, that in admitting, "that his "excellency's approbation of, and acquiescence in, the proposed plan was "never distinctly given; and further, "that he had always shewn an unaccountable reluctance to deliver any "decisive answer upon it," you made a concession to his excellency to which he was by no means entitled. On the contrary, it might have been justly affirmed, that the only clear and unreserved sentiments ever communicated to his lordship by his excellency, related to his excellency's own conviction of the necessity of a reform of his military establishments; and of his utter incompetency to administer the government of his dominions; and his excellency might have been challenged to produce, from any of his letters to the governor-general, since the commencement of their correspondence, a single sentiment or declaration (with the exception of general professions of attachment to the company) of the same purport as those contained in the draft referred to.

8. His excellency asserts in his letter to you of the 12th of January, that "it may fairly be concluded from the "governor-general's letter to his excellency of the 5th November, that "arrangements for the additional

"troops were not to take effect until "the funds should be provided for "their support, by the dismission of "his excellency's battalions." But so far from such a conclusion being warranted by any thing contained in that letter, his lordship desires me to observe, that the whole tenor of it goes to inculcate the indipensable necessity of carrying the measure in question into immediate execution; and that his excellency was particularly advised, in the letter referred to, "that the advanced period of the season absolutely required that the British troops "in Oude should be immediately aug"mented to the amount which was to "be stated to his excellency by the "resident." His excellency was further informed, his lordship remarks, "that "it would not be in his lordship's "power to furnish his excellency im"mediately with the full number of "additional troops which were neces"sary for the effectual security of his "excellency's dominions, but that his "lordship was so deeply impressed with "the necessity of carrying the mea"sure into effect as speedily as possi"ble, that his excellency might rely "on his lordship's making every prac"ticable exertion to complete the pro"posed force at so early a period of "time as should place his excellency's "country beyond the reach of any "surprise, either from foreign or do"mestic enemies."

6. It is true that his lordship suggested in his letter of the 5th of November, "that his excellency would "be enabled to defray the expense of "the additional troops by the dis"mission of his own disorderly and "useless battalions." But this suggestion, his excellency might have been told, did not imply that the additional troops were not to advance until his excellency's battalions were dismissed. On the contrary, the previous advance of the company's additional forces was clearly necessary, in a certain measure, to the easy execution of the proposed reform. From what funds the expense of the additional force was to be defrayed was a question entirely distinct, both from the necessity of introducing that force, and from the expediency of a reform of his excellency's army. The most obvious resource for this purpose doubtlessly presented itself in the early dismission of his excellency's own troops. But whether this last measure was carried into effect soon or late, it would be always incumbent on his excellency to provide the necessary funds for the regular payment of the additional force. This being a point clearly established by treaty, and standing on grounds totally unconnected with any reform of his excellency's army, where (he might have been asked) was the propriety of blending the two questions together?

10. The false and indecent assertion of the vizier, "that his consent to the "plan, as signified to you in your con"ference with him on the 11th January, "had been extorted from him with "the sole view of pleasing the gover"nor general in council," cannot be better answered, his lordship observes, than by the complete refutation of it, already furnished by the statements contained in the preceding part of this letter, and the facts and arguments adduced in the letter to the vizier which accompanies it.

11. The objection founded by the Vizier against the dismission of his troops, upon the plea, "that the mea"sure will have the effect of depriving "thousands of their subsistence," is of a nature which his lordship little expected to come from his excellency, after the repeated complaints so justly made by his excellency of the mutinous spirit of his troops, and of their disaffection to his person and government. His lordship still less expected that his excellency would have manifested so much solicitude concerning them, after the proofs which they had so lately furnished of their actual treachery towards his excellency, in favouring the escape of his most dangerous and inveterate enemy.

12. But, although the governor-general is far from believing that the Vizier was really led to urge this objection to the reform of his troops, by any consideration for the personal distress to which they might be subjected by that measure, his lordship observes, that his excellency might be told, on the occasion, that the dismission of those troops does not necessarily imply that they should be indiscriminately deprived of their subsistence. Many among them would still be useful, and might be employed in various situations; some of them may even possess good claims to a permanent provision for life, or until otherwise employed. It would certainly be proper, no less on grounds of justice than of liberality and policy,

policy, to assertain those who might have pretensions of the nature here alluded to; and to adopt suitable arrangements for the purpose of preventing them from becoming sufferers in consequence of the reform, to the necessity of which their conduct had not contributed; such a mode of proceeding being, as his excellency well knows, perfectly consonant to the maxims of the company's government, his excellency could never have reasonably doubted that the ideas of reform, and of liberal justice, were inseparable in the mind of the governor-general.

13. The principles laid down in the foregoing paragraph, will apply, his lordship thinks, with peculiar force and propriety, to the battalions under the immediate command of Almas Ali Khan; the greater part, if not the whole of which the governor-general is of opinion, ought to be retained, if not on grounds of justice, at least on those of policy. The policy of making these troops an exception to the general reform of the Vizier's army (at least for the present) consists in the expediency of conciliating Almas and his dependants, with a view of establishing, by such means, a counterpoise against the various other interests liable to be affected by the proposed changes: and of preventing too universal an alarm at the measures necessary to be adopted. It is also deserving of observation, that at the period when Zemaun Shah last threatened an invasion of the Vizier's territories, the troops of Almas were the only part of the Vizier's numerous army to which sir James Craig could look for the least co-operation or assistance: a circumstance which perhaps gives the troops some claim to be considered with more favour and indulgence than the general mass of his excellency's forces. For these reasons, the governor-general thinks proper to empower you eventually to except the whole or part of Almas Ali Khan's battalions from the intended reduction, and at your discretion to communicate this attention to Almas himself, whenever, and in such terms, as you may judge most advisable.

14. The objections advanced by the Vizier on account of "the commotions and alarms" liable to result from the measure of disbanding his troops, is much better founded than that which has just been noticed. This danger, however, the governor-general observes, is not to be compared to that which his excellency would be exposed to from these troops in the event either of foreign invasion, or of domestic revolt. Besides, there would be neither magnanimity nor wisdom in abandoning a measure of established necessity and prudence, because the execution of it was likely to be attended with hazard. All that is incumbent on any government in such a case, is to provide, as well as possible, against the supposed danger; and it will be his excellency's fault alone if this precaution be not taken on the present occasion, to every necessary extent.

15. His excellency has stated it to be his opinion, "that the additional force "should be collected into one body." On this head the governor-general remarks, that such a disposition of the additional force might not be ineligible after the dismission of such of his excellency's troops as it may be judged proper to disband; but that in the earlier stages of that measure it is obviously liable to strong objections. His lordship further directs me to observe, that this is a matter of detail which you and Sir James Craig alone are competent to conduct with propriety, and with which, therefore, he does not consider it to be right or prudent in the Vizier to interfere.

16. The multiplied stipulations proposed by the Vizier for the purpose of guarding against improper interference on the part of the additional force in the civil and internal affairs of his excellency's country, imply a distrust and jealousy of the company's officers which the governor-general does not understand to be warranted by their general conduct or character; his lordship therefore cannot help thinking, that those stipulations were at least unnecessary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Kirkpatrick,
Sec. to the Government.

Fort William,
February 9th, 1800.

To the Vizier.

Written on the 9th February, 1800.

1. The duty imposed on me by my public situation, and the concern which I take in your excellency's personal honour and welfare, as well as in the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of Oude, compel me to communicate to you, in the most unqualified terms, the astonishment, regret, and indignation, which your recent conduct has excited in my mind.

2. In order to apprize your excellency, in the most unequivocal manner, of the causes and objects of this letter, I propose

to state my observations with reference to the following distinct propositions to your excellency's correspondence with me, and to your declarations made to the British resident at Lucknow:

First. Your excellency since my arrival in India, has repeatedly complained of the ruinous condition of your internal government, and earnestly solicited my direct interference, as being indispensably necessary for the purpose of effecting a complete reform in your affairs, and especially in your military establishments.

Secondly. After having received from me a plan for the reform of your military establishments, you expressed, in the most deliberate and unqualified terms, your approbation of the same, and your hope that it would be carried into effect.

Thirdly. You have recently declared to lieutenant-colonel Scott, the "this "same plan for the reform of your military establishment never in any measure "met with your approbation or acceptance, or was deemed expedient by you."

Fourthly. You have attempted, by various means, to delay, and ultimately to frustrate, the execution of the plan above-mentioned; of which you had, after full deliberation, expressed your entire approbation.

Fifthly. The means which your excellency has employed for this purpose are calculated to degrade your character, to destroy all confidence between your excellency and the British government; to produce confusion and disorder in your dominions, and to injure the most important interests of the company to such a degree as may be deemed nearly equivalent to positive hostility on your part.

3. In the beginning of August, 1798, your excellency informed me, by letter, that "the organization of your "government, which had for a long "period of time been very loose and "confused, was become in the last degree ineffective and irregular," adding a request, "that I would intrust Mr. "Lumsden, (the company's resident at "Lucknow) to afford your excellency "his effectual aid in establishing your "authority on a new basis." A variety of circumstances having rendered it impossible for me to give immediate consideration to your excellency's representations, your excellency, in a subsequent letter, written in June, 1799, revived the subject, observing, "It will be impossible to remove the embarrassments "under which I labour, until I shall "have carried into effect the retrenchment of superfluous expenses, and "shall have established a systematic "settlement of the country, and of the "military, (which is indispensable) for "promoting the security and ease of the "ryots, the prosperity of the country, "and the tranquillity of the people." Your excellency added, "although I "have been informed by Mr. Lumsden "that your lordship has written to him "upon this subject, yet nothing regarding it has been written by your lordship to me; and I therefore hope you "will repeat your orders to the resident "to be aiding and assisting me on all "matters, so that I may concert with "him on the means of removing my "embarrassments, and, with his assistance, carry on the affairs of my government in a manner to produce ease "and satisfaction to my mind." Your excellency concluded by declaring, "I "rely on your lordship for support and "assistance in every thing."

4. Such forcible representations of the disordered state of your excellency's government, in its military as well as civil branches, combined with my own intimate knowledge of the actual existence of the evils so repeatedly and emphatically described by your excellency, authorized a full confidence in the sincerity of your excellency's reiterated wishes for my active interference in your affairs, and for my assistance in remedying the defects of which you so justly complained. I therefore determined to adopt, without delay, those measures now apparently not less requisite for the ease and satisfaction of your excellency's mind, than they had long been manifestly essential to the safety of your person, and to the security and prosperity of your dominions; under this impression, while yet occupied by most important affairs at Fort St. George, I appointed lieutenant-colonel Scott to reside with your excellency, furnishing him, at the same time, with such instructions as appeared to me to be best calculated to enable him to accomplish the apparently earnest wishes of your excellency for establishing an improved system of civil and military government within your dominions.

5. In considering the course of measures best adapted to this salutary purpose, I became satisfied that it was absolutely necessary to commence with that reform of

of your excellency's military forces which your excellency had declared to be indispensable. I was originally led to this conclusion by a review of the correspondence and negotiations which had passed between your excellency and Mr. Lumsden, in consequence of the advancement of Zemaun Shah to Lahore, toward the end of the year 1798; and I was further confirmed in my opinion by a retrospect of the events which had followed the rebellion and flight of Vizier Ally.

6. The conduct of different corps of your excellency's army had, in several instances, previously to the approach of Zemaun Shah, abundantly manifested that no reliance could be placed either in their fidelity or discipline; many of them had mutinied, and were only prevented from proceeding to acts of open violence against your excellency's person by the presence of the company's troops. Your excellency, when consulted by sir James Craig and by Mr. Lumsden, on the measures of defence to be adopted against the threatened invasion of Zemaun Shah, declared, that "no confidence was to be placed in "your troops;" and you not only avowed your military force to be inadequate to contribute any assistance towards the defence of your dominions, but required the presence of a part of the British army within your capital for the express purpose of protecting your person and authority against the excesses of your own disaffected and disorderly troops, in the same moment when the services of the whole of the British army were most urgently demanded upon your excellency's frontier, to resist the approach of Zemaun Shah. Hitherto, however, the fidelity and utility of your excellency's troops had been distrusted, principally on grounds suggested by their repeated contumacy and disobedience. That they were actually capable of betraying the interests of your excellency in a crisis of positive danger, was subsequently proved, beyond a possibility of doubt, by their treacherous conduct during the commotions excited by Vizier Ally.

7. The necessity of commencing the general improvement of your excellency's government, by a radical reform of your military establishment being thus manifest, lieutenant-colonel Scott, together with a letter which sir Alured Clark addressed to your excellency, by my desire, delivered to you such further explanations of the proposed measure as the occasion required. It is remarkable that, the delivery of sir Alured Clark's letter to your excellency had been preceded, within the short space of five days, by repeated complaints on the part of your excellency of the turbulent and disorderly state of your troops.

8. In the plan of reform for your military establishment, presented to your excellency at that period of time, I proposed that the greatest part of your useless and dangerous forces should be disbanded, and should be replaced by a suitable number of the company's troops. The reception which your excellency gave to this proposition corresponded with the expectations which your excellency's repeated declarations and application to me had led me to form.—Your excellency perused the letter of sir Alured Clark with satisfaction, and declared your thorough concurrence in the sentiments which it contained. Your excellency also, at a subsequent conference with the resident on the 5th September, observed, of your own accord, that the proposed measure was not impracticable, but such as you hoped might be accomplished.

9. It is of importance to remind your excellency in this place, that soon after the opening of these discussions by lieutenant-colonel Scott, a fresh mutiny broke out among your excellency's troops, which your excellency was enabled to quell solely by the assistance of the British resident at Lucknow.

10. Having in a letter to your excellency, dated 26th of September, 1799, expressed my satisfaction at your ready concurrence in the expediency of the measure which had been generally proposed in the letter of sir Alured Clarke, and particularly explained by lieutenant-colonel Scott, and having at the same time earnestly exhorted your excellency not to suffer any consideration to delay, for a moment, the necessary alterations in your military establishment, (referring to the plan which had been minutely detailed to you by lieutenant-colonel Scott) your excellency in reply declares, "the "benefits, both immediate and future, "of such a reform, are even more "strongly impressed upon my mind "than they have been described by your "lordship. A year before this time, "under a sense of the benefits in question, and of the evils arising from the "failure of my resources, and the increase of my expenses, I planned, of "my own accord, in my mind, a reform "of

"of the system, and was the first to "propose it."

11. To the observation which I had submitted to your excellency relative to the possible return, in a more formidable shape, of the dangers which had already threatened the safety of your excellency's person and dominions, your excellency answers, in the same letter, "please God, by introduciug a reform "in the military system, all danger and "all apprehension of disturbance will "be removed."

12. These extracts from your excellency's own letters, and from colonel Scott's reports of your verbal communications, noted and recorded at the time, warrant me in declaring, that your excellency, in the most direct terms, originally solicited me to prepare a plan for the reformation of your military establishment; and that you afterwards positively approved the plan prepared and submitted to you at your own request. I leave it to your excellency to judge with what emotions I now learn, from lieutenant-colonel Scott, that you have not hesitated to assert, that this identical plan, framed at your suggestion, and approved by your deliberate sanction, "had never in any "measure met with your approbation "or acceptance or been deemed ex- "pedient by you."

13. In this place it may not be inexpedient to observe, that even if your excellency had not professed your approbation of the plan in question, it would have been equally my duty and right to have required your excellency's adoption of a measure, the execution of which, is indispensably necessary to enable the company to fulfil their engagement of defending your excellency's dominions against all enemies.

14. In my letter to your excellency of the 5th of November last, I have sufficiently established the right of the company to augment their forces within your excellency's dominions, to whatever extent the British government in India may judge requisite to the permanent security of the common interests. I have also explained in what manner your excellency is bound by the 7th article of the treaty concluded between your excellency and sir John Shore, to defray the expense of any force which the British government should deem necessary for the effectual protection of your dominions. The right of the British government to make such an augmentation, even against your excellency's consent, in the event of an invasion of your dominions, or of any sudden or temporary alarm, either of domestic or foreign danger, has never been disputed by your excellency.— But I understand that you have expressed to lieutenant- colonel Scott an intimation that the same right does not extend to a permanent increase of the standing army of the company in Oude. Can your excellency then suppose, that the treaty was intended to provide against dangers merely of a temporary and transient nature, and that it did not embrace the permanent and perpetual security of your dominions, and the lasting interests of that party which has bound itself to protect them against every danger, whether existing or contingent? If a danger shall exist, permanent in its nature, but of which the immediate approach to your excellency's dominions may be so sudden and rapid as to preclude the possibility of providing against it by any other means than a constant and permanent system of preparation and precaution, shall it be contended that the legitimate protector and guardian of your dominions is not bound, by every principle of duty, to provide such a system without delay? and is not the season of peace and tranquillity the most favourable for the establishment of external security and internal order?

15. It is certain that the resources of your excellency are inadequate to the double burden of the proposed additional force of the company, and of your own existing military establishment. But if your resources could bear the accumulated pressure, I should still feel myself bound to require that your excellency should reduce your own disorderly troops. The expediency of disbanding as large a portion of your troops as can possibly be dispensed with in the business of the collections, and in the purpose of ceremony and state, does not rest solely on the inefficiency of your troops in a military view, but also on their disaffection and insubordination, and on the danger with which such a body of armed men must ever menace your person, and the public tranquillity; in time of peace,

a danger infinitely aggravated in the season either of domestic convulsion or of foreign attack. The dismission, therefore, of the troops in question, is not only recommended by considerations of economy, but indispensably required by the soundest maxims of prudential policy. So long as these troops shall be entertained, a large proportion of the company's force must be constantly employed to maintain the peace of the country; and, in the event of an invasion of your excellency's dominions, by a foreign enemy, the necessity of diverting a still more considerable part of the British army from the defence of your frontier, for the purpose of controlling your own licentious and disaffected soldiery, would increase exactly in proportion to the magnitude and imminence of external danger. It must therefore be obvious to your excellency, that the continuance of these dangerous troops in your service, instead of leading to a diminution of the requisite amount of the British force in Oude, would require a far more considerable augmentation of that force than any hitherto proposed.

16. Your excellency always professing the utmost anxiety for the reform of your own troops, having however delayed to concert the necessary arrangements for that purpose with colonel Scott, it became my duty to accelerate the adoption of these measures for the defence of your excellency's dominions, which daily become more urgent. It would have been highly gratifying to me if your excellency's activity on this occasion had been proportioned to the exigency of the case, or to the earnestness and apparent candour of your own declarations. But the responsibility in this case attaching, according to the stipulations of treaty, solely on the company, I could not have been justified by any consideration in suspending the measures incumbent on the company's government.

17. On these grounds I determined, early in the month of November last, to introduce immediately into your excellency's dominions as great a proportion as possible of the force which I deemed necessary to their effectual and permanent defence, in addition to the company's troops already stationed in Oude.

18. I communicated this determination to your excellency in a letter written on the 5th November, and forwarded by me to lieutenant-colonel Scott, with directions to accompany the delivery of it by such explanations as might be necessary.

19. Before lieutenant-colonel Scott could deliver this letter, your excellency had made a proposition to him, which, as he conceived, precluded the necessity of presenting my letter to you, and accordingly it was not delivered until your excellency thought proper to recal the proposition in question. In the mean while, the additional troops which I had determined to send into your excellency's dominions, continued to assemble for that purpose, because, in every event, the necessity of the intended reinforcements must have remained unalterable.

20. The proposition of your excellency, to which I have adverted, was that you should abdicate the government of your dominions; and, appropriating to your private use all the treasures of the state, retire from Lucknow; you signified, at the same time, a desire that one of your sons should be substituted on the Musnud.

21. Lieutenant-colonel Scott remonstrated against your excellency's declared resolution to abdicate the government, but your excellency persisted, and finally enjoined him to communicate it to me as the result of your deliberate consideration.

22. This unexpected determination of your excellency, although it induced lieutenant-colonel Scott to withhold my letter of the 5th November, until further orders from me, did not prevent him from occasionally pressing upon your consideration the subject of the reform of your military establishment. Your excellency, however, invariably evaded the discussion, by declaring, that under the resolution which you had announced of abdicating the government, it was totally unnecessary to proceed, at present, in the proposed reform.

23. Your excellency has been in possession, for some time past, of a formal and detailed answer from me (authenticated by my signature) to your declaration of your resolution to abdicate the sovereignty of your dominions; to the arrangements by which I endeavoured to modify your excellency's original plan of abdication, and to the terms on which I declared myself willing to facilitate your retirement from the cares of your government (the administration of which you have acknowledged yourself to

to be utterly unequal to conduct) your excellency has not yet returned any reply; you have deemed it sufficient to signify to lieutenant-colonel Scott, that under my determination not to admit your excellency's proposition in the terms stated by yourself, you were ready to abandon your design of retirement, and to retain the charge of the government, supporting this apparently new resolution on general grounds of justice to your family. I will not at present enquire whether means might not still be devised for securing ample justice to your family, without reducing your excellency to the painful and dangerous necessity of continuing in a station, the duties of which you have declared yourself to be incompetent to fulfil, and of governing a people which you have declared "to be neither pleased with you, nor you "with them; with those evil dispositions, enmity, disobedience, and negligence, you are disgusted, and from "whose government your mind is utterly "withdrawn."

24. Having requested your excellency to return a formal and precise answer to my detailed observations and proposals, in consequence of your excellency's declared wish to abdicate the government, I shall abstain from entering into a minute examination of the nature of the subsequent change in your excellency's mind, until I shall be furnished, in a regular manner, with an explicit statement of the motives which induced that change. I must, however, remark, that every circumstance accompanying your excellency's conduct, which has hitherto fallen under my observation on this extraordinary occasion, appears to me to indicate that your excellency never seriously entertained the design of abdicating your government, however convinced of the truth of those incontestible facts which you alleged as the motives of your abdication; but that you professed such a design with the sole view of defeating, by delay, the long meditated measure of a reform of your military establishment.

25. It is most painful for me to state a charge of so serious a nature against a person of your excellency's high rank and exalted dignity; but what other conclusion can I draw from your excellency's conduct, when Lieutenant-Colonel Scott informs me, that after you had engaged his attention, and mine, for nearly two months by your ostensible intention to abdicate the government, you suddenly relinquished that intention, and at the same moment declared, for the first time, that if the reform of your military establishments were "to be adopted on the principles "proposed, it would annihilate your excellency's authority in your own do- "minions," although not only the general principles, but all the material details of that reform to which you now object, had been repeatedly approved by your excellency, as being essential to the maintenance of your authority, and indispensable to the peace and safety of your dominions.

26. But your excellency has proceeded to other measures, of a tendency infinitely more dangerous, utterly incompatible with all your professions, and repugnant to the fundamental principles of your connection with the company, and to every duty of friendship and honourable alliance.

27. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott informs me, that "your excellency, instead of "affording any cordial assistance for de- "vising and carrying into execution a "plan for the dismission of your bat- "talions, has thrown every possible im- "pediment in the way of that measure, "by endeavouring to restrict the addi- "tional British force to one position, "and by delaying to furnish Lieutenant- "Colonel Scott with the statements of "your own military establishments re- "peatedly required, and absolutely ne- "cessary to communicate for the success "of the undertaking."

28. Lieutenant-Colonel Scott informs me, that your excellency is equally desirous of impeding the progress of additional British troops, by exposing them to difficulties in obtaining supplies of provisions. To prove this intention on the part of your excellency, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott states, that although he had repeatedly applied to your excellency for the necessary purwunnahs to your several aumils, your excellency had not yet issued a single purwunnah, the consequence of which was likely to prove not only seriously distressing to the British troops, destined to the protection of your dominions, but dangerous to the peace of the country through which those troops proposed to march.

29. It is impossible for me to express, in terms of sufficient force, the sentiments which this intelligence has occasioned in my mind.

30. The conduct of your excellency, in both instances, stated, but more fla-

grantly in the last, is of a nature so unequivocally hostile, and may prove so injurious to every interest, both of your excellency and of the company, that your perservance in so dangerous a course will leave me no other alternative than that of considering all amicable engagements between the company and your excellency to be dissolved, and of regulating my subsequent proceeding accordingly. I am, however, always inclined to hope that your excellency may have been inadvertently betrayed into these imprudent and unjustifiable measures by the insidious suggestions of evil counsellors; and being ever averse to construe your excellency's actions in such a manner as must compel me to regard and treat you as a prince no longer connected by the ties of amity and of a common interest. I trust that my next accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott may enable me to view your excellency's conduct in a more favourable light; lest my wishes in this respect should be disappointed, it is my duty to warn your excellency, in the most unreserved terms, that your excellency alone will be responsible for all the evils which cannot fail to result from any further perseverance in the fatal and imprudent course of measures which you have recently pursued. I also think it necessary to intreat your excellency not to delay for a moment whatever further step may be pointed out to you by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott as necessary to effecting the two urgent and indispensable objects, namely, the reform of your military establishment, and the provision of funds for the regular monthly payment of all the company's troops in Oude.

31. The least omission or procrastination in either of these important points must lead to the most serious mischief.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. GOLDING,
Head Assistant.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c. Fort William.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. After allowing the Nawaub Vizier until the 2d of the present month, which appeared to me a seasonable time, to prepare the answers demanded of him, I did not suffer a single day to pass by without calling upon him personally, or through my Moonshee, in the most plain and peremptory language, for the immediate delivery of these answers.

2. His Excellency uniformly gave such strong assurances that they would be sent to me the following day, and even sometimes limited the space to an hour, that, with all the experience I have had of his disposition to evade and procrastinate, I could not possibly suspect that he would have delayed until this time; it was only, however, last night, after a solemn remonstrance in the morning, in which I placed before him the aggravated disrespect to your Lordship, and the contemptuous inattention to myself, that the following papers were sent to me, viz. a letter to your Lordship's address, in reply to your Lordship's letter of the 5th November; a paper in reply to the papers transmitted by your lordship for his excellency's information and consideration on the 16th December; and a paper in reply to your Lordship's message of the 19th of January; the whole of which, in the original, are forwarded by this express to the Persian translator.

3. The assertion made by his excellency of its being his desire to dismiss or get rid of his present troops by degrees is, I believe, strictly true; and, consistent with that intention, he long ago prohibited the filling up of vacancies; so that the battalions which are called regular, excepting those under Almas, have not more than half their complement of men.

4. I have no doubt but that the statements of his military expenses will be framed according to the present disbursements, without any allowance for deficiencies of men, or reductions of battalions, which have occasionally taken place. I am, however, prepared against such an artifice by the possession of an account of the expenses of the military establishments at the period of the death of his brother. The mention of the number of men of various descriptions, suitable to the purposes of state, is of a similar tendency, his avowed object being to limit the augmentation of the company's troops, in point of expense, to a sum proportionate to the savings which shall arise out of the reductions in his own establishments; it will be his aim to contract those funds as much as possible, by swelling the amount of his household troops, and diminishing the expenditure on troops of other descriptions.

5. Your Lordship will observe that his excellency not only proposes the same stipulations

stipulations for the conduct and maintenance of the additional troops, which were detailed in his letter to me of the 15th of Shaban, or 12th January, but introduces others foreign to the subject, and expresses his desire that your lordship will lay your injunctions upon me to menace or admonish any person who shall manifest a disposition to disobedience or contumacy.

6. It is possible that under this desire there may be cloaked an insinuation of my having supported his excellency's officers or aumils, in acts of opposition to their sovereign, but having always professed myself ready to interpose the influence and authority of your lordship's government on every occasion, where it could be required for the maintenance of his excellency's power, or for the enforcement of any just demand, the insinuation, if it be intended, can in truth only apply to my withholding a blind interference under an implicit confidence in his excellency's own statement of the case. It affords me, however, pleasure, that his excellency has thus formally preferred a request for the interposition of the authority of the company's government, as the orders and instructions which your lordship's wisdom may suggest on the occasion will empower me to insist upon an impartial investigation of every case wherein that interposition may be called for.

7. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that his excellency has at length issued instructions, in very proper terms, to his aumils, respecting the detachments at Bareilly and Sultanpoor, and I entertain some hopes that I shall soon have the pleasure of communicating to your lordship a commencement in the reduction of the military establishments of this state by the dismission of some of the battalions, though such is either his excellency's own wish to embarrass the measure, or such the ignorance or dilatoriness of his officers, that I cannot obtain the necessary information regarding the stations of battalions, or the amount of their arrears.

8. His excellency, in reply to my requisition for money, for the payment of the additional troops, arrived in his dominions, has declared his inability to furnish it, until funds shall be provided by the decrease of his own military expenses. I have renewed the application in your lordship's name, and if this fail of producing proper effect, I shall feel it my duty to submit to your lordships' consideration, copies of the correspondence on the subject.

9. After advancing within 50 miles of Lucknow, his excellency has thought proper to retrace the circuitous route we came out, for the assigned purposes of saving the corn on the ground, and of enjoying the diversion of shooting; whatever may be the motives, his retiring back from the capital, occasions much speculation. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident at Lucknow.

Camp, 10th Feb. 1800.

From the Nabob Vizier.
Received, 19th Feb. 1800.

I have had the honour to receive your lordship's letter, expressing your solicitude to receive accounts from Colonel Scott of my having devised, in concert with him, the means of carrying into effect the proposed reform of the military establishments, &c.

With a view to obviate the public talk, as well as upon the principle of providing for old servants, from that day to this, my thoughts have been employed in devising the means by which the men, composing the old military establishment, may not be in want of some provision. The mode by which I proposed to reform the military establishment, by my own means, was this; that, having slowly and gradually expelled from the army (which has for years been in a state of disorder) the persons who promote disaffection and treachery, and who are of a mutinous disposition, the condition of the troops should be so amended and looked after, that being rendered perfectly fit to repel the danger of attack from an enemy, they might become obedient to command, and prepared for service. At present, as your lordship has written, this army is certainly not capable (owing to the want of due equipment, which has existed for a great length of time) of repelling the attack of an enemy; but, by the means which I had proposed, it would have been gradually and effectually organized. Your lordship, however, has repeatedly and earnestly stated, that the immediate assemblage of troops was necessary and indispensable, and that by no other means than what were stated was it practicable; therefore, from deference to your lordship's pleasure, (which it is incumbent upon me to obey in every respect) I have desired Colonel Scott to devise a plan for disbanding my troops, in order to provide a fund for the charges of the

new plan, for I do not possess resources sufficient to bear the expenses of the additional English troops, and of my own present military establishment. Whatever Colonel Scott shall devise for the purpose, shall immediately be carried into effect. Hoping, as I do from your lordship, every indulgence and kindness, I now proceed to state, in explicit and candid terms, several points that have occurred to me, connected with the execution of this plan, and I trust in your lordship's kindness, that they will meet your concurrence.

1st. Your lordship is, in every respect, desirous that the dignity, respectability, and outward state, of this government should be maintained. For this purpose, it is necessary that a suitable body of troops be maintained after my own manner. Accordingly, in the first draft of the treaty, sir John Shore, bart. proposed thirty-five thousand men, cavalry and infantry. But under the present plan, where are the resources for the maintenance of such a body of troops. Ten thousand men, however, (a very small proportion for this government) of every description, infantry, cavalry, sepoys, nudjeebs, khaussbendars, and rocket-men, artillery-men, classbies, &c. are indispensable. That number of troops, effective and obedient to command, must be maintained.

2d. As the object of this plan is to provide against the danger of enemies far and near, it is advisable that the additional troops should be collected at any given place within my dominions, and, as occasion may require, be detached to any other, returning to their station after the service is completed, and that they do not interfere, but by express authority, in any of the concerns of my country.

3d. That 13,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, as stated in the treaty, together with as large a proportion of additional troops, as, according to the extent of my resources, shall now be determined, (agreeably to what your lordship has written, that the permanent continuance of this number of troops in my country is absolutely necessary) shall always remain in my dominions, but there is no objection to the troops being relieved according to the usual practice.

4th. To defray so large a sum as seventeen lacks of rupees due on account of the charges incurred during Vizier A y's disturbance, now that, on disbanding the army, it will be necessary to pay up their arrears, is out of my power.

5th. Whosoever now, or at any future period, shall be considered as injuring (or disturbing) the government, shall be expelled my dominions. Let no one protect him; for, by the treaty, the friends and enemies of one party, have been declared to be the friends and enemies of both.

6th. Until with the advice and assistance of Colonel Scott, my mind shall be perfectly at ease with regard to funds for the payment of the additional troops, I cannot take upon myself to discharge the expenses of them in the manner that the present subsidy is discharged, by monthly instalments; but they shall be paid as the money comes in.

7th. To enable me to defray the charge incident to the new plan, a reduction in many branches of expense is indispensable. This shall accordingly take place.

These articles I have already written to Colonel Scott, in a detailed form. I have now stated them to your lordship in abstract, to avoid prolixity. Your lordship will have been made acquainted with the particulars by Colonel Scott's letters. From your lordship's kindness I hope that you will direct Colonel Scott to reprehend and to restrain every one who shall act in a contumacious and unreasonable manner, so that all affairs may be carried on well and expeditiously.

I have now fully and unreservedly explained my sentiments to your lordship. It remains for your lordship to determine what is to be done.

Believing me, &c. &c. &c.

A True Translation.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone.

P. Tr. to the Government.

Translation of a paper delivered by his excellency the Vizier, to lieutenant-colonel Scott, the resident at his excellency's court, in reply to the paper transmitted by the right honourable the Governor-General to the Vizier, on the 16th of December, 1799.

In the very full and explanatory paper drawn up by the governor-general, and transmitted by his lordship to lieutenant-colonel Scott, is written as follows:

" The Nawaub Vizier's abdication of " the government was never in the go- " vernor-general's contemplation, nor " has his lordship ever deemed such a " step to be necessary, with a view either " to the reform of the army, or of the " government of Oude. The resolu- " tion

" tion which his excellency has signified " is therefore entirely novel to his lordship's mind."

The fact is, that it was solely because of the disobedience and contumacious disposition of certain persons who are absolutely unfit for any business, and who have made a contumacious disposition the rule of their conduct, and whose example was calculated to produce the same refractory conduct in others (a state of things replete with extreme injury to government,) that the Nabob Vizier proposed to abdicate the government upon these terms; viz.—that one of his excellency's sons should be seated upon the Musnud by his excellency himself; that a provision should be made under the government of Oude for the maintenance of the rest, while his excellency himself, in consequence of the vexation and trouble he is subjected to by persons at this place, should retire from the government; for by these means the hereditary dominions would continue in the name of one of the sons of the Nawaub Vizier, whilst his excellency himself would be relieved from the inconvenience and causeless turbulence of these persons, so very irksome to his excellency's feelings. Accordingly, in the unreservedness of friendship, his excellency communicated his intention to the governor-general, through the medium of colonel Scott; but his lordship, under various reasons, and distinct arguments, withheld his concurrence in the Vizier's abdication of the government on the terms proposed by his excellency, of its being transferred to one of his sons and unless his excellency be allowed to place one of his sons as his successor, in the manner and under the terms suggested, on the Musnud, he cannot, upon any account, abdicate the government; for otherwise the name of his illustrious ancestors would no longer be maintained, and his excellency himself would be subjected to eternal disgrace for giving out of his hands the dominion of a century. For these reasons the Nabob Vizier entirely abandoned his intention of abdicating; and, on being informed of his lordship's wishes, wrote and transmitted a letter upon the subject of the reform of the military establishment; and, in fact, when the application made through colonel Scott is duly considered, it will appear that his excellency's desire to abdicate arose solely from the vexation and disgust which his mind has conceived from the conduct of certain persons at this place; the Nabob Vizier therefore declares as follows:—his lordship has not thought proper to acquiesce in the mode of the terms of abdication proposed by his excellency, and now that his lordship, in the paper which he had drawn up, has subscribed to the misconduct of the people of this place, there is no doubt that, in conformity to his excellency's application, his lordship will remove them. His excellency then will by no means abandon the government; and whatever arrangement for the conducting of the government, and the due exercise of authority, may be approved, shall, with the assistance, and by the kindness and indulgence of his lordship, be carried into effect, and his excellency will cheerfully devote his attention to the administration of affairs.

With respect to the following passage in the paper, viz.—" His excellency the " Nawaub Vizier cannot reasonably " expect that the whole of the treasures " of the state should be absolutely " alienated from the musnud of Oude, " and his successor be subjected to the " same engagements as the Nawaub," the very reason why the Nabob Vizier is absolutely against abdicating the government without leaving his successor, is, that he wishes the dominion to remain permanent in his family, under his own name. How then could the Nawaub Vizier be content to allow his successor to be in the government without funds, in a state of distress, and the government itself to be entirely without splendour? On the contrary, the nabob Vizier is always desirous of the prosperity and reputation of this government; that is to say, is desirous that it may continue for ever, with the utmost splendour and prosperity in his family, in the name of his excellency and his sons; and in fact, what could the Nabob Vizier do with all the property and jewels were he to carry them away? It never entered his imagination, nor is it written upon paper.

With regard to what is further written in the paper, that " his excellency " was placed on the musnud by the " justice of the British government, and " he is bound towards the company by " certain engagements, the just perfor- " mance of which it is equally the " duty of his excellency and of the " governor-general to secure," it is very true; and the Nabob Vizier is in

the highest degree grateful for the justice and equity of the company; and always acknowledges, that he has obtained his hereditary rights by the favour of the company's government; and entertains the fullest confidence that this government, having passed into his hands through the intervention of the British power, will attain a degree of splendour and prosperity surpassing its condition under former rulers, and the company's reputation be thereby transmitted a memorial to after ages, engraved on the never-fading tables of time. His excellency is from his heart desirous of manifesting obedience to the company as long as he lives.

With regard to what is stated, that "the arrears of certain branches of "the public establishments have increased," the Nabob Vizier declares that he has no recollection that the resident ever applied to him upon any just occasion, in conformity to engagement, and his excellency delayed to act accordingly. The Nabob Vizier has no hesitation whatever in defraying all the charges stated in the treaty.

With respect to what is written of "the wretched condition of the in-"habitants, and the depopulated state "of the country, for want of a regular "system for the administration of "justice," since the day that the Nabob Vizier was seated on the musnud, he has not countenanced any oppression and violence upon any individual in the city, nor any of the inhabitants of the country; but, for these four and twenty years past, the country and the government have been in a state of disorder and confusion; and the condition of the inhabitants has consequently been wretched and distressed during that period. The Nabob Vizier, however, is now confident that his lordship will be pleased so to afford his attention and assistance, that the Nabob Vizier, exerting his utmost endeavours to give them effect, he may render the country flourishing and populous.

(Signed) It is correct.
A true Translator.
(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone.
Persian Translator to government.

Translation of a paper delivered by his excellency the Nabob Vizier to lieutenant colonel Scott, the resident at his excellency's court, in reply to a paper delivered to him by the resident, by order of the right honourable the governor-general, dated 19th January, 1800.

In the second paper, transmitted by the governor-general to lieutenant-colonel Scott, are the following expressions: "is highly deficient in the respect due from his excellency to the first British authority in India."

The fact is, that a letter to that effect, (meaning the effect of the paper delivered by his excellency to colonel Scott, as a reply to his lordship's letter of the 5th November), was actually prepared, but the Nabob Vizier, desirous in his own mind of showing the utmost possible respect to his lordship, stopped its transmission, and delivered the draft of it, leaving out the usual form of beginning and ending, for his lordship's information. If he had had the slightest conception that a communication so made would have been displeasing to his Lordship, it was not possible that he should have made it, for his excellency respects his lordship's authority, dignity, and station, equally with his own. God forbid that his excellency should ever conceive a thought of doing any thing not consistent with his Lordship's dignity and station.

With regard to what is written, that, "if in formally answering his Lordship's "letter, his excellency should think pro-"per to impeach the honour and justice "of the British government, in similar "terms to those employed in the paper "delivered to you on the 11th instant;" the case is this, that the Nabob Vizier rests his hopes of every sort of benefit, improvement, and prosperity to his dominions, upon the British government. Where such hopes exist, to impeach the honour and justice (of those in whom they are founded) is absolutely impossible. The paper before-mentioned, meaning his own, was delivered merely for the purpose of information. If the Nawaub Vizier could have imagined that it would have been understood as an impeachment, and that it would prove displeasing to his Lordship, it is not possible that he should have delivered it, even for the purpose of information.

As to what is further written, viz. "The governor-general further directs, "that you peremptorily insist upon the "Nabob Vizier's furnishing a detailed "answer to the paper transmitted by his "Lordship on the 16th of December "last, for his excellency's information "and

" and deliberation," an answer has already been written and delivered to colonel Scott, to be forwarded to his Lordship.

It is further written, " If his Lordship's manner of receiving and answering the proposition of the Vizier appears in any degree objectionable to his excellency, it behoves his excellency clearly to state his objections in the most formal and authentic mode." Accordingly the Nabob Vizier has written his sentiments clearly; explicitly, and without reserve, and delivered (the paper or letter, or both) to colonel Scott, to be transmitted to his Lordship.

As to what is written with respect to "pursuing a plain and direct course," the nabob vizier is fully confident and satisfied that his Lordship pursues the path of rectitude, and always will pursue it; neither is it the Nabob Vizier's practice and character to adopt any other line of conduct than that of rectitude and propriety towards any one.

(Signed) It is correct.

A true Translation.

Signed. N. B. EDMONSTONE.
Persian T.

Private.

My Dear Kirkpatrick,

By a letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to Lord Mornington on the 10th instant, his Lordship would be informed that the necessity of delivering the message to the Vizier, contained in your letter of the 4th, was obviated by his excellency having issued to the aumils the Purwunnahs required, respecting the detachments at Bareilly and Sultaunpoor. The instructions were dictated by myself, and forwarded through me.

Although that occasion has passed, I think it probable that another will immediately occur, wherein the message may be applied, with at least equal force. Having, in reply to the Vizier's excuse for not supplying the money demanded of him on account of the additional troops, stated to the Vizier, in writing, that the company's government, in compliance with the obligation of the treaty to defend his excellency's dominions against all enemies, has for that purpose augmented the English force stationed in them; and that his excellency, by the same treaty, is bound to defray the expense; and having on this ground called upon him, in the name of the right honourable the Governor-general, immediately to order the payment of the sum stated; if he failed, the next step in order, is the delivery of his Lordship's message, and which, though intended for another purpose, I shall presume to appropriate to this; but not until I see in what manner his Lordship has been pleased in his letter to the Vizier to treat the proposed stipulation in respect to the payment of the additional troops.

His excellency has, I am afraid, some very evil counsellors about him. In his conversation with me, as far as extreme reserve will suffer him, if the question be new, he is often reasonable and complying; but when the matter is to be executed, he either retracts or evades. An apprehension of committing himself, led him the other day to express a desire to my Moonshee, who had waited on him to fix an hour for a conference, that he might be the vehicle of the sentiments I had to deliver, as he felt a diffidence in arguing before me. The Moonshee very properly and truly replied, that he was unacquainted with the business, and positively forbidden to converse with his excellency on any public affairs. The person I most suspect is Molavie Sudum, a specious spoken man, who, having been a short time ago sent with a verbal message, assured me of his own firm attachment to the English government, and of his constant endeavours to persuade his master to act according to my advice; but who, if report be true, upbraids the Vizier for every compliance, and stimulates him to resistance. It must be very difficult to ascertain the truth between the assertion and the report; but if I once fix on the Molavie a conduct so injurious to his master's interest, I shall remonstrate in the strongest terms to the Vizier against his employing so dangerous and deceitful an adviser.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT.

Durrarah,
Feb. 12, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's commands of the 9th instant.

2. Having received from the Persian translator on the 16th instant, your lordship's

ship's letter to the Vizier, it was my intention to have delivered it that day, but his excellency having excused himself from seeing me on account of indisposition, I was compelled to defer it. Yesterday I presented it in the most formal manner, and under the most solemn exhortation I could frame, in which I stated to his excellency that the contents of your Lordship's letter were of such serious concern to his honour, and his dearest interests, that they demanded the attention of every reasoning faculty he was possessed of; and that it behoved him to reflect upon the sentiments which your lordship had delivered with a mind collected and unbiassed by the suggestions of short-sighted and selfish counsellors.

3. His excellency having read the whole of it in my presence, observed, that it was not possible for him, on one perusal, to offer any thing in reply; he however noticed that some of your Lordship's most forcible remarks arose from communications which had been made by me; to which I answered, that it was my bounden duty to apprize your Lordship of all circumstances of his excellency's conduct, which had any relation to his connection with the company, but that if I had misrepresented either facts or motives, it was not only open to, but incumbent on him to refute them.

4. Your Lordship would be informed by the letter which I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 10th instant, that his excellency had issued, in very proper terms, Purwunnahs to his Aumils, respecting supplies of provisions for the company's troops, which previous compliance with my requistions on that head, obviated the necessity of making the declaration commanded by your Lordship in the event of a perseverance in refusing them.

5. On the 9th instant, Jeysook Roy, the principal officer in the revenue department, attended me by order of the Vizier, to take my instructions relative to the statements of the military establishments, which I had so often applied for. Upon informing him that it was a full and accurate account of the whole of the military expenses, arranged under distinct heads, which I wanted, he assured me, that it would occupy a considerable time to prepare an account in that form, and he was doubtful if all the materials necessary for it were in camp. He could furnish me immediately, he said, with a statement of the troops attached to Shutul Purshaud, the Aumil of Sultanpoor, &c. and promised to bring it the following day; it was not, however, until the 15th instant that he attended me with that statement, together with a statement of the troops in Azim Ghur; translation of which accompanies this address.

6. The instant I was in possession of the statements, I prepared a paper recommending the steps to be taken for the dismission of the nine battalions therein detailed; it was my intention to have waited upon his excellency on the 16th instant with the paper, but was prevented by his indisposition.

7. Your Lordship will observe by the statement, that the aggregate annual amount of seven battalions, under Shutul Purshaud, on account of pay, is four lacks thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-one rupees; and of the two battalions in Azim Ghur, one lack three thousand four hundred and eighty-five, making together a sum not much exceeding five lacks of rupees. These ought to have been included in the statement, various contingent charges, such as clothing, repairs of arms, and even new arms; but the Mattasuddie assure me, that nothing had been expended for these purposes since his excellency's accession; and, though the general appearance and condition of the troops warrant the assertion, yet if it were in any degree expedient to bring the diminution of the military expenses of this state to an exact proportion with the expenses of the additional company's troops, these necessary contingent charges would make a fair item in the account.

8. It is my intention, as soon as I can obtain the necessary documents, to proceed to the dismission of the battalions under Mirza Mehudie, and in the districts of Baraitch and Goruckpoor, consisting, as far as my present information reaches, of fourteen battalions, which will complete the reduction of all the corps of infantry under the denomination of regulars on this side of the Ganges, excepting three battalions of household troops, and two of Alma's battalions.

9. Apprehensive of affording pretences to the Aumils for not realizing the collections, I judged it advisable to suffer the horsemen to remain for the present; and I have no doubt but that the

the detachment at Bareilly, and the additional troops assembled at Sultanpoor, together with another battalion which I propose calling for from Chunar, will amply provide for the tranquillity of the country; the Abysinians are allowed to remain on account of the difficulty of suggesting any other maintenance for them; the extra artillery are detachments from the grand parks at Lucknow: reductions in which will be highly expedient, as well on account of expense as from the important considerations that, exposed as the ordnance is, in an open town, it would become an easy acquisition to an invading enemy if he could possibly elude our army, and thereby put him in possession of an abundant train of artillery, with ammunition and every requisite appurtenance.

10. I yesterday presented to his excellency the paper containing the proposed instructions to his aumils relative to the dismission of the battalions, upon which he made no other remark than that the Aumils would bring forward excuses against the execution of the measure; the obvious reply was, that the disposition I proposed to make of the company's troops would leave no reasonable grounds.

11. I shall prepare, without delay, such instructions for colonel sir Ewen Baillie, commanding the detachment at Sultanpoor, as appear suitable to the occasion, and shall do myself the honour of transmitting a copy of them for your lordship's information.

12. His excellency this morning sent to me for a duplicate of the statement of the sum which I had demanded of him on account of the additional troops, under an excuse that the original was mislaid, and with an intention, I trust, of ordering the immediate payment; a point which I pressed upon him yesterday as of indispensable importance.

13. In delivering the paper to his excellency on the subject of the dismission of the battalions, I adverted to the policy and justice of providing a maintenance for such individuals as have a claim to his excellency's consideration, but in consequence of your lordship's observations on the subject, I have prepared a formal paper.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott.

Resident at Lucknow.

Camp, 20 Miles from Lucknow,
18th February, 1800.

Statement of Troops attached to Shuiul Purshand, Aumil of Sultanpoor, &c. as delivered to the Resident at Lucknow, on the 15th February, 1800, by Jeysook Roy, one of the Revenue Officers of his excellency the Vizier.

Seven Battalions of Sepoys, viz.

Cheyt Sing's battalions, consisting of 809 men, including officers, and people attached to the guns; monthly expense 5,670 Rickavie Rupees, ten months to the year, is per Annum - - - - -	56,700	0
Expense of bullocks, &c. attached to the guns -	2,200	0
Roop Sing's battalions, consisting of 809 men -	56,690	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	1,871	0
Gunga Sing's battalions, consisting of 809 men -	56,690	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	2,318	0
Ahmud Sing's battalion, consisting of 809 men -	56,810	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	2,390	0
Mohammed Penack's battalions, consisting of 809 men - - - - - -	56,690	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	2,589	0
Kushoor Sing's battalion, consisting of 809 men -	56,690	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	2,394	0
Haujee Aboo Tallaub's battalion, consisting of 809 men - - - - - -	56,690	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	3,000	0
	4,13,471	0
Extra artillery - - - -	31,507	4
One thousand horsemen -	3,19,110	2
Abysinians, 75 men - -	7,520	0
Peons, at 4 rupees per month, 1,600 - - - -	76,800	0
Total	8,48,408	6

A true Copy.

(Signed) A. Scott.

Statement of Troops under the Aumil of Azim Ghur.

Rajah Ram's battalion, consisting of 620 men, per annum -	40,970	0	0
Expenses of bullocks, &c. - - - - -	2,100	0	0
Ahmed Ali Beg's battalion, consisting of 809 men - - - -	56,690	0	0
Expense of bullocks, &c.	3,725	0	0

Four

Four hundred horsemen	80,220	0	0
Extra artillery - - -	17,460	0	0
Total	2,01,174	9	6

True Copy
(Signed) W. SCOTT.
Resident at Lucknow.

The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

Para. 1. I have had the honour to acquaint your lordship that his excellency the Vizier, on the 20th instant, issued his orders for the dismission of the nine battalions of Sepoys detailed in the statement which accompanied my address to your lordship of the 18th instant.

2. The orders of his excellency for the dismission of the battalions are addressed to the respective Aumils with whom the battalions are stationed, and were sent to me for the purpose of being forwarded when such precautionary arrangements should be made as might appear to me advisable for carrying the orders into execution with the least possible hazard of disturbance in the country, either from the want of troops, or from disorderly behaviour in the battalions to be discharged.

3. With the view to the accomplishment of this object, it appeared to my judgment expedient, as a preliminary caution, that at least a battalion of the company's army should occupy a position in the district of Azim Ghur, and accordingly, on the 21st instant, I addressed a requisition to major-general Deare, commanding at Chunar, to detach a battalion to that quarter; I was induced to make the requisition on that station in preference to Sultanpoor, from the consideration that the additional battalions will complete the first division of the proposed augmentation, and will leave an ample force at Sultanpoor for other services in contemplation, as mentioned in my address to your lordship of the 18th instant.

4. Having communicated to major-general sir James Craig the resolution of his excellency to discharge the nine battalions, and my intention of calling for another battalion from Chunar, sir James intimated to me his wish that the 13th regiment, one battalion of which is at Sultanpoor, and one at Benares, might be employed in the district of Azim Ghur, in which I have most readily concurred, from the consideration that if both the battalions are not requisite in that district, one will be in progress to Goruckpoor.

5. Regarding it of the utmost importance, as well in point of policy as of justice, that the arrears due to the battalion to be discharged should be cleared off with the most scrupulous exactness, and fearful of leaving the adjustment of that business entirely to the discretion of the Aumils, lest any deviation from the strict line of equity should give occasion to discontent or obloquy, I suggested to the Vizier the nomination of a prudent, trusty person for the special purpose of examining the accounts, and superintending the payment of the arrears of the battalions; his excellency, who possesses a solicitude equal to my own for the fair discharge of all dues, readily assented to the measure, and I have accordingly selected for the trust, Mirza Jaffier, a very respectable and experienced native gentlemen, who was formerly employed under Hussein Reza Khan and Jefussul Hussein Khan, in situations of confidence.

6. This measure, I have great reason to believe, will not be less conducive to the advantage of the Nawaub, by guarding him against fraudulent charges, than to the ends of justice in the case of soldiers; his excellency, therefore, although the proposition originated with, and the selection of the person is made by, me, will be fairly chargeable with the expense; but, in the first instance, I have taken upon myself to advance, from the treasury the sum of one thousand rupees, to defray the current expenses of Mirza Jaffier, who sets out on his deputation to-morrow.

7. His excellency also, on the 20th instant, sent me an order on Shetul Purshaud, for the sum of money demanded of him on account of the additional troops, stating, at the same time, that the Aumil was in balance near nine lacks of rupees.

With the knowledge I possess, that part of that balance is disputed; that a considerable sum must be provided by Shetul Purshaud for the payment of the arrears of the battalions to be discharged, and, that owing to his long detention at Lucknow, from the country under his management, heavy balances must be due to him from the Zemindars, I could not, with any confidence of a speedy payment, accept the order; under a concession, however, which I had made to the Vizier of accommodating him, as far as practicable,

cable, as to the place of receiving money on account of additional troops, and which eventually will be an equal convenience to ourselves, the order on Shetul Purshaud was a proffer of payment that could not, in my opinion, be treated in the same light as an absolute refusal or omission to provide the necessary funds.

8. The circumstance, however, gave rise to a correspondence, in which I took occasion to introduce all your lordship's arguments and observations, establishing the point, that the augmentation of the company's force in Oude, and the reduction of the troops of this state, are questions totally distinct; and have now the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that the money demanded has been this day paid into the Treasury.

9. His excellency this day honoured me with a visit, which is the first meeting we have had since our return to Lucknow on the 20th instant. He intreated I would acquaint your lordship of the arrangements making for the reduction of the troops, and of the payment of the money on account of the additional force. I assured him, that I should have great satisfaction in communicating to your lordship any conduct on his part calculated to remove the unfavourable impressions which his recent actions had made on your lordship's mind, and tending to manifest a disposition to preserve, unimpaired, the ties of friendship, and of common interest with the British government; but I reminded him, that one important point was still incomplete, which was a full and accurate statement of all his military establishments; for though I had, with a view to the immediate commencement of the reduction of his troops, accepted the partial statement produced by Jeysook Roy on the 15th instant, I had not since that period been furnished with any thing in addition. His excellency showed strong signs of concern of the charge, and endeavour to account for the neglect by the indisposition of the Muttasuddie; the fact possibly is, that having put off to the last hour the making up of the statement, he finds it difficult, from the general want of arrangement which pervades every department, to collect the requisite materials.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,

Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
25th February, 1800.

The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c.

My Lord,

Fort William.

1. The orders of the Nawaub Vizier for the dismission of the seven battalions of Sepoys attached to Shetul Purshaud having been forwarded to that Aumil, he has in reply represented, in the strongest terms, both to his excellency and to myself, that it will be totally impossible for him to enforce the payment of the revenue for the current year, if these orders be immediately carried into execution, unless I suffer the company's troops to relieve the many small detachments dispersed through the country for the purpose of preventing the crops, which are nearly ripe, from being cut down before he has come to a settlement with the Zemindars.

2. Prepared to expect excuses from the Aumil against the execution of the measure, I had previously informed him that the company's troops assembled at Sultanpoor would afford every requisite assistance in support of his authority; and have desired that he would state to me in what situation there existed the most pressing demand for troops; the districts under Shetul Purshaud being always of very considerable extent, I applied to Major-general sir James Craig, to order the battalion of native infantry at Allahabad to cross the river, and take a possession somewhere near Manickpoor.

3. The company's troops, thus collected in the districts under the management of Shetul Purshaud, are abundantly ample for subduing any commotions from whatever cause they may arise; but it did not appear to be consistent with common prudence to allow of their being dispersed in the manner proposed by Shetul Purshaud, more especially until the dismission of the Vizier's battalions shall have been effected; and as the system under which collections are made requires, I fear, the coersive measures represented by the Aumils, I have thought it advisable to recommend to his excellency to relax in his orders to Shetul Purshaud, by permitting him to remain, for the express purpose of relieving the dispersed parties from the other battalions, two battalions which were some time ago raised by him. It is further my intention to direct one of the company's battalions to join Shetul Purshaud, and to remain

remain with him until the season of collections shall be closed; and as these arrangements will leave no reasonable excuse on account of a deficiency of troops, I have recommended to his excellency to issue the most peremptory order for the dismission of the other five battalions.

4. Looking, as I have ever done, to the necessity of attaching to the Aumils some inferior description of armed men, I should have preferred authorizing Shetul Purshaud to hire a certain number, instead of retaining the two battalions, were it not for the consideration that the service required of them is immediate, and that they could not be entertained at so short a warning.

5. Accompanying, I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, copy of the instructions with which it apppeared to me advisable to furnish colonel Vanas, commanding the detachment at Sultanpoor, on the subject of the dismission of the Vizier's battalions in that vicinity; a letter of the same tenor was addressed to colonel sir Ewen Baillie, commanding the detachment proceeding to Azim Ghur.

6. Jeysooy Roy has attended me three times since the commencement of the present month, but as the materials he brought were very scanty, having according to his information, been extracted from papers blended with matter extraneous to the subject of the troops, and as his attendance was interrupted by the festival of the Hooly, I have not been able to perfect a statement of the troops in his excellency's service; I have, however, made such progress as will allow of immediate steps being taken for effecting the reduction of some of the Vizier's corps in the district of Bareilly.

7. In the few conferences which I have had with the Vizier, since our return to Lucknow, he has professed an entire submission to your lordship's pleasure, relative to the reform of his military establishment, and indeed has shewn a desire to accelerate the dismission of his own troops to a degree beyond what appears to my judgment consistent with a prudent regard to the internal management of the country, until a further augmentation of the company's troops in Oude shall take place.

8. With the view of removing any apprehensions which might arise in the breast of Almas, of an immediate reduction in the troops attached to him, I judged it expedient to exercise the discretion which your lordship was pleased to grant to me, and intimated to Almas, in guarded terms, the exception which your lordship was disposed to shew to his battalions; he expressed himself highty grateful for your lordship's consideration, and assured me, that if this battalions were suffered to remain four months, he would, subsequent to that period, most cheerfully submit to any general arrangements which your lordship's wisdom might thing proper to establish.

9. Your lordship would be acquainted, by my address of the 18th February, that I had in the preceding day presented to the Vizier your lordship's letter of the 9th Febuary, since which time I once took occasion to mentioned to his excellency how incumbent it was upon him, on a variety of the most important considerations, to return an immediate answer, but have not thought it behoved me, subsequently, to press for a reply; in a visit which his excellency honoured me with yesterday, in the afternoon, he asked whether the receipt of his letter to your lordship, and the other papers, had been acknowledged; to which I informed him, that the Persian Translator had advised me of their receipt on the 19th Fobruary.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,

Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow,
13th March, 1800.

To Colonel Vanas, or officer commanding at Sultanpoor.

Sir,

1.—I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Nawaub Vizier has come to the resolution of discharging from his service seven battalions of what are denominated regular sepoys, together with the people of all descriptions attached to the guns of the battalions, now stationed in the country, under the management of Rajah Shetul Purshaud.

2.—His excellency's orders for the dismission of the above battalions are addressed to Rajah Shetul Purshaud, and contain the strongest injunctions to adjust the accounts of the battalions with

with the most scrupulous regard to equity, and to pay them the full amount of arrears, and all just dues to the day of dismission.

3.—With a view to the exact fulfilment of his excellency's intention, it has been judged advisable to depute a repectable and trust-worthy person to inspect the accounts of the battalions to be discharged, aud to superintend the payment of the arrears. The person selected for this trust is Mirza Jaffier, a native gentleman of experience, and very respectable character: he set out on his mission on the 28th February, furnished with a letter to you, and I have to request that you will be pleased to shew him an attention suited to his character, and to the situation in which he is placed.

4.—As the full payment of arrears due to the men and officers up to the day of their discharge from the service will leave no possible cause of complaint, nor any ground for disorderly behaviour, it is expected that the orders of their Sovereign will be received with implicit submission; but, if contrary to this reasonable expectation, any of the battalions, or any individuals in the battalions, should attempt to resist or oppose the execution of the orders, the company's troops must, as a case of justifiable necessity, be employed to enforce them; and I am to express my desire that you will afford such assistance as the nature of the case may demand, on the application of Mirza Jaffier, or Rajah Shetul Purshaud.

5.—In the event of such a necessity it will be expedient that, prior to the use of coercive measures, you satisfy yourself from Mirza Jaffier, or if requisite, from the battalions themselves, that a fair adjustment of the accounts has taken place, and a due tender of the arrears been made; the same instructions will be applicable to any detachments which you may have occasion to employ on similiar duties.

6.—Upon the dismission of the abovementioned battalions, the Aumil, Shetul Purshaud, will stand in need of military assistance for the support of his authority, and to enforce the payment of the revenues; and however desirable it is that the company's troops should not be employed on services of that nature, yet, in the present case, there is no other alternative; the requisite aid must be afforded him; care being taken on every such occasion that the detachments employed be of a sufficient strength to execute the service without hazard, and that they be not dispersed in small parties.

7.—The Aumil is instructed, on every occasion wherein the assistance of the company's troops may become necessary, to make a requisition to the Nawaub Vizier; but as cases of emergency may arise in which the delay of this formal requisition may be attended with danger, or serious inconvenience, you are empowered to comply with direct requests to yourself from the Aumil for military assistance, upon his stating to you the nature and extent of the service, and upon your being satisfied that it is a case of real emergency.

8.—It will be extremely advisable that as large a force as possible should remain collected at Sultanpoor, to support any detachment which eventually may stand in need of it, and with this view a battalion of Sepoys will immediately cross from Allahabad, and take a position somewhere near Manichpoor, which will preclude the necessity of your making any detachments into that quarter.

9.—I am confident it cannot be necessary for me to point out to you the prudence of being on your guard against a combination of the Vizier's troops, or against any commotions which the first alarm of the dismission of a part of them may occasion; I am equally confident that it cannot be necessary for me to notice that interference in the collections, and in the civil and internal affairs of the country, is to be most cautiously avoided.

10.—I have to request that you will cause the accompanying letter, containing his excellency's order for the dismission of the battalions, to be delivered to Rajah Shetul Purshaud without delay.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,

Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
2d March, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor general, &c.

Fort William.

My Lord,

1.—In the letter which I did myself the honour of addressing to your lordship

ship on the 13th instant, I acquainted your lordship with certain arrangements recommended by me to the Nabob Vizier with a view to the immediate reduction of most of the battalions stationed with Rajah Shetul Purshaud, in a manner that should leave no reasonable cause for further delay in carrying the orders into effect, on the plea of a deficiency of troops to enforce the payments of the collections, even under the system of coercion now practised; and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that his excellency, without hesitation, concurred in my recommendations; indeed, it is a justice due from me to his excellency, to intimate to your lordship that every proposition which I have lately made relative to the reduction of the troops of this state, has been instantly adopted.

2.—I have also the honour to acquaint your lordship, that though the cash on account of the additional troops for February, did not accompany the monthly kist, it was furnished on the instant of my application for it.

3.—I do myself the honour to transmit to your lordship a statement of the Vizier's troops now employed in the district of Bareilly, under the deputy of Mirza Mehudy Ally Khan, and to acquaint your lordship, that his excellency, at my suggestion, has issued orders for discharging twelve hundred of the horse, the three battalions of regular Sepoys, and two battalions of Nejebs; and as I had previously taken the sentiments of Mirza Mehudy, and have only added to the reductions proposed by him of the three hundred horsemen, I do not look for any delay in carrying the orders into execution. The horsemen, who are the most expensive part of the military establishments, are confessedly the most useless; a great proportion of them being only nominal, or not called upon to furnish horses, or even to be present; they will therefore shortly become proper objects for reduction, with considerable saving to the government.

4.—The present season of the year is the most unfortunate in which the reduction of the Nawaub Vizier's troops could have fallen. Amongst the many evils belonging to the existing system of collections, the following custom almost universally prevails.—The Aumil, at an early period of the year, receives an advance from the Zemindar, but the final settlement is deferred until the harvest becomes ripe, when the Aumil places guards upon the crops, and does not suffer them to be reaped until he and the Zemindar have come to an agreement; to correct such an oppressive system, at the moment of the receipt of the collections, would be impracticable, and to deprive the Aumil of the means of realizing them under it, would be to furnish him with an unanswerable excuse for failing in his payments to government.

5.—Anxious as I have been to make a commencement in the reductions of the troops of this State, and progressively to pursue the plan, I have found myself compelled, under the above circumstances, to confine the first reductions to situations where the company's troops could afford prompt assistance in case of commotions, and even to limit the extent of them. The interval between the close of the present collections and the new settlement will be a convenient season for effecting such further reductions as may be advisable, and will also afford an opportunity of calculating, with tolerable precision, the number of armed men indispensably necessary to assist in the collections, of ascertaining the best description of persons for that pupose, and of preparing a regular plan, exhibiting the numbers in each division of the country, and the amount of their expense.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed)
W. Scott,
Resident.

Lucknow,
18th March, 1800.

Statement of troops belonging to the Nawaub Vizier, in the District of Bareilly.

	Annual expense.	
Horsemen, 2,483 - -	5,08,141	4
Three battalions of Sepoys, per month, 10 months in the year:		
Mirza Hussein Ally, 1054-7845-6 - - -	78,453	12
Expense of bullocks -	7,500	0
Mirza Hussein Ally, 1033-7581-8 - - -	75,815	0
Expense of bullocks -	7,500	0
Rum Sing . 823-5343	57,815	
Expenses of bullocks	5,806	0
Nejeb		
Dun Sing, 783-5442,		

ten

ten months - - -	54,420	0
Nejeb		
Hazim Ally Khan, 800-3812 - - - -	31,120	0
Nejeb		
Morund Ally Beg, 849-5098 - - - - - -	50.930	0
Expenses of artillery and bullocks - - -	1,292	
Nejeb.		
Ally Khoolekhan, 763-5308 - - - - -	53,080	
Nejeb.		
Buktawar Sing, 749-52,574 - - - -	52,572	8
Expenses of artillery and bullocks - -	1294	0
Nejeb.		
Mur Mehdy Ally, 800-3812 - - -	38,120	0
Nejeb.		
Hussein Ally Khan, 800 3812 - - -	38,120	0
Piahdahs, 2000-8000	80.000	0
Artillery - - - -	50,665	0
Total	11,99,259	8

A true Translation,
(Signed) W. Scott,
Rt. Lucknow.

The Right honourable. the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General &c.

My Lord,

1. I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that having yesterday in the evening received from the Nawaub Vizier a letter to your lordship's address, I transmitted it to the Persian translator, in compliance with his excellency's desire, that it might be forwarded immediately.

2. The conciseness of the letter, after so long a delay in replying to your lordship's letter of the 9th of February, will doubtlessly be a matter of astonishment to your lordship, and, brief as it is, I presume it has been extracted by a disappointment of hopes which he was possibly sanguine enough to entertain that your lordship, in consideration of his having furnished funds for the payment of the additional company's troops, and of his acquiescence in all the measures proposed by me for reducing his own troops, would have condescended to impart to him some sentiments of satisfaction, at this apparent change in his conduct.

3. Under the same impression his excellency may still cherish the hope that your lordship will relieve him from the necessity of attempting a justification of his recent conduct, or spare him the mortification of offering an apology.

4. I hope to have the pleasure of communicating to your lordship, in the course of a few days, the actual dismission of four of the Nawaub's battalions, two in Azim Ghur, and two attached to Shetul Purshaud; the detachments from which, dispersed about the country, are now collecting

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott,
Rt. Lucknow.

Lucknow,
23d March, 1800.

From the Vizier.
Received 30th March, 1800.

I have had the pleasure to receive your lordship's kind letter, (vide that written 9th February) and have understood its contents; an answer to most of the contents of this last letter has been already written, in my reply to your Lordship's former favor, and in conformity to your lordship's wishes, the plan suggested by your lordship has been adopted. To write a detailed answer now to your lordship's present letter would, in my opinion, only serve to prolong a discussion which I think by no means befitting my circumstances; and an altercation of argument, which is wholly against my inclination, without any advantage whatever. I therefore confine myself to an acknowledgment of your lordship's favour. I am constantly indulging a hope that, happily, your lordship may honour this place by a visit, which may afford me extreme happiness and pleasure, and remove the vexation of my mind. For the rest, whatever colonel Scott suggests, upon any point, is carried into effect without altercation, as your lordship has most probably been informed by colonel Scott's letters. I hope, until I have the satisfaction of a personal meeting, (believing me always anxious to receive accounts of your lordship's welfare) your lordship will gratify me by letters announcing it, as the receipt of letters conveys to the hearts of friends half the pleasure of a meeting.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General &c.

Fort

Fort William.

My Lord,

1. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that two of the battalions attached to Shetul Pershaud have been discharged from the service of the Nawaub Vizier.

2. This measure was not effected quite so free from tumult as I could have wished and had reason to expect, from the precautions adopted by me to ensure a fair adjustment of accounts, and equitable payment of arrears.

3. After the men were collected, a question of some intricacy, connected with the accounts, having been referred by the Muttesuddies to the office of the Buckshee, at this place, I foresaw the probability that lengthening the suspense might occasion some irritation in the minds of the men, and therefore desired colonel Vanas to move into the vicinity of Shetul Purshaud's camp with the force under his command.

4. Prior to the arrival of the detachment some clamours had occasionally prevailed; but whether instigated by designing men amongst themselves, or from any other quarter, the battalions, under an apprehension, as he affirmed, of being dismissed without receiving their arrears, shortly after the detachment had arrived, showed a disposition of opposing by force the execution of the orders for their dismission; the commandants were immediately summoned to attend colonel Vanas, who very properly assured them that ample justice would be done to the men in respect to the payment of arrears, but that implicit submission was their duty: peace and good order were instantly restored, and the guns, arms, and accoutrements delivered up.

5. Considering the oppression and frauds to which the Sepoys have been exposed during their service, it is not surprizing that they should entertain apprehensions of similar practices being attempted on the occasion of their dismission; and such have been the endeavours of Shetul Purshaud to evade carrying the orders into execution, that I am persuaded, had I not deputed Mirza Jaffier to inspect the accounts, and superintend the payment of the arrears, the final adjusment would have been protracted to an unpleasant length. The care taken in this instance to see justice done to the men, will, I trust, produce the effect of facilitating future dismissions.

6. I expect to have the honour of communicating to your lordship in the course of a few days, the discharge of two more battalions, with Shetul Purshaud's, as well as of two battalions in Azim Ghur.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow,
March 31st, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c.
Fort William.

My Lord,—Para. 1. A commencement having been made in the intended reductions of the military establishment of this state, it appeared to my judgment adviseable, under the circumstances of this being the period of realizing the heavy collections, a consideration pressed upon me from every quarter, to pursue the measure steadily, but gradually, rather than by an untimely acceleration furnish just cause, or even plausible excuses, for considerable balances from the aumils.

2. Upon this principle, since I had the honour to inform your lordship, on the 31st of March, of the dismission of two battalions attached to rajah Shetul Purshaud, another battalion on duty with that aumil has been discharged at Dalmour, and one battalion in the Azim Ghur district; a further battalion of the seven formerly attached to Shetul Purshaud will be assembled in the course of a few days at Dalmour, and receive its dismission.

3. Making every reasonable allowance for the possibility of the men of the battalions being misled by apprehensions of fraud in the payment of their arrears, or deluded by the artifices and intrigues of the self-interested, after providing, on all occasions of discharging battalions, a sufficient force of the company's troops to awe resistance, I invariably inculcated to the officers commanding detachments, that it was infinitely more desirable to accomplish the dismissions quietly, and without irritation, than through the means of force, unless compelled to have recourse to that extremity by stubborn opposition; and I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship that, though in one or two instances there was a little demur at first, the dismissions, as far as they have gone, have been effected with as little agitation as could well be expected, and, finally, to the full contentment of the men.

4:

4. Although in the opening of the business the inutility of the horsemen was unequivocally confessed, yet the maintenance of them now is as generally contended for, and for which other motives must be sought than the intrinsic merit or usefulness of the men themselves, and may possibly be found partly in the desire of the aumils to retain, at their own disposal, as large a portion of military power as possible, and partly in a consideration for individuals, or, more correctly, in a partiality for the particular class of people of which the Raffellahs are composed. From my own knowledge of the habits and dispositions of these people, I felt an unwillingness, from motives of policy, to let loose upon the country at once, a large number of men too proud to engage in other pursuits for livelihood, and not possessed of the means of maintaining themselves without employ; but the mode of effecting partial reductions has led me into some difficulties, which, however, I hope soon to surmount, and to accomplish a sensible diminution in that costly establishment.

5. Major-General Stuart having requested that, in pursuance of the plan adopted by me in the Sultanpoor districts, I would appoint a confidential person to Bareilly, for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of the troops to be disbanded there, and superintending the payment of their arrears; and being desirous in all practicable cases of exempting the officers from the vexatious tasks of arbitrating between the aumils and sepoys in altercations which invariably occur in the settlement of accounts, I propose deputing on that trust Mirza Jaffier, who has been of very considerable service in the dismissions in the Sultanpoor districts, and has acquitted himself highly to my satisfaction.

6. The Vizier steadily acts up to his assurance of a ready acquiescence in all my propositions which regard the dismission of his troops; but, either from his usual reserve, or from not being yet reconciled to the measure, can rarely be brought to assist me with his opinion or advice.

7. His excellency continues equally punctual in complying with my applications for funds for payment of the additional troops, which I have hitherto confined to a sum equal to the estimated average monthly expense of a regiment of native cavalry, and five battalions of native infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and which has more than answered the actual disbursements, the estimates being calculated for the complete establishment of officers and men, and comprehending all ordinary contingent charges.

8. In regard to the troops at Allahabad, if my comprehension of the footing on which we hold that fortress be correct, I presume it is not your lordship's intention that the expenses of the troops composing the garrison should be chargeable to his excellency; the first battalion of the second regiment, however, which was stationed at Allahabad, being now employed in his excellency's dominions, I shall include it in the next demand.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow,
19th April, 1800.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor-General, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

Para. 1. I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the battalion, which in my address of the 19th of April I mentioned as being collecting at Dalmour, arrived there some days ago and received its dismission from the service of the Vizier.

2. This battalion, on its march to Dalmour, confined the commander under pretence of his having eight years ago, embezzled three months pay; upon an investigation of the complaint, it appeared that, about the period above-mentioned, orders were issued by the late vizier for the discharge of this battalion, but that an exemption was purchased from the effect of them, at the expense of a considerable Nuzzerana, made up by contributions from the battalion; and it is not impossible that the commandant connived at the restraint upon his person; be this however as it may, Lieutenant-Colonel Blair found it necessary to threaten the battalion with instant punishment unless they released the commandant, and laid down their arms, which seasonable and decisive language produced an immediate submission.

3. Owing to a circumstance of a different, but provoking nature, two battalions, in Azim Ghur, ordered for dismission, discovered symptoms of disorderly

orderly behaviour. The aumils, although positively enjoined by the Vizier to provide funds for the payment of the arrears, had, either from design or inability, failed in this necessary point, and the men did not bear the suspense with the patience which they ought to have done, under the assurances given them of a fair adjustment of accounts, and final payment of arrears.

4. As the continuance of this irritation might have occasioned mischief, and was productive of immediate inconvenience to the public service, by confining the detachment under colonel Sir Ewen Baillie to an attention to the conduct of the Nawaub's battalions, I judged it expedient to desire colonel Baillie to disarm them, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that a prompt and peremptory demand which that officer made to one of the battalions which was present, to deliver up their guns, and lay down their arms, was instantly complied with.

5. With a view to enable colonel sir Ewen Baillie to fulfil his engagements to the battalions, and to obtain a more extensive use of the detachment under his command, I have, as a last resource, concurred in a suggestion which he made to me, of applying a small sum of the public money in his camp to the payment of the arrears, which the aumil promises to restore in the course of a few days; and I expect immediate information of the dismission and dispersion of both battalions.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 4th May, 1800.

The Right honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-gen. &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

Par. 1. I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the battalions in Azim Ghur, which had delivered up their guns and arms, having been paid the full amount of their arrears out of the public money which I had authorized colonel Sir Ewen Baillie to apply to that purpose, quietly dispersed, with expressions of contentment and gratitude for the justice which they had experienced.

2. The other battalion, also, on its arrival at Azim Ghur, without hesitation deposited their arms; but the officers and men are still waiting until money shall be provided to clear off their arrears, which, I have advised colonel Sir Ewen Baillie, are to be calculated up to the day on which it may be practicable to discharge them. In case the aumil shall not have realized sufficient funds from his collections to repay the money advanced, and to discharge the arrear of the battalions now under dismission, on which subject I have desired immediate information, it is my intention to make application to the Vizier to provide the sum requisite for both purposes on the spot, which can easily be done through the medium of a draft on a banker at Azim Ghur.

3. Colonel sir Ewen Baillie alludes to some delay in the reduction of the last battalion, which he imputes to the intrigues of an under aumil; but as he has not, from not being sufficiently master of the subject, related the particulars, I cannot presume to say how far the transaction may be worthy of your lordship's notice.

4. The commandant of this battalion, I understand, about eighteen months ago, purchased his command by a Nuzerana of ten thousand rupees, which sum he was compelled to borrow from the merchants in Azim Ghur, and to whom he still continues to pay heavy interest; as soon as the fact shall be properly established, I shall think it my duty to require, from the Vizier, that such a restitution be made as the merits of the case may in justice demand.

5. I have further the honour to acquaint your lordship, that a battalion of sepoys, stationed in the Akberpoor district, a small distance from the camp at Sultanpoor, was a few days ago paid the full amount of their arrears, under the inspection of a person appointed by colonel Vanas, and reduced without any trouble.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow, 14th of May, 1800.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-gen. &c.

My Lord,

1. I have to inform your lordship, that Rajah Tickait Roy, after a very long illness, in which he was reduced to the lowest state of both mental and bodily infirmity, died last night.

2. As

2. As Raja Tickait Roy has not for a considerable time past bore any share in the administration of public affairs, his demise will not be productive of any public inconvenience; but as he held the official situation of naib, or deputy minister, to which he was instituted by the authoritative advice of the late governor general, the event of his death will afford a fit opening, if your lordship should judge it advisable and expedient, to press the Vizier to supply his place efficiently by the selection of some person of talents, activity, and experience, and unequivocally well disposed to promote the inseparable interests of the two states.

3. The substantial benefits which I should look for in such an arrangement would be a vigorous and ostensible administration, the executive functions of which should be discharged by the deputy, uncontrolled in his measures by the first minister, whilst in the latter capacity we should avail ourselves of whatever useful and valuable Hussein Reza Khan could bring into the administration, from respectability of character, popular esteem, and attachment to the Company's government.

4. I am fully sensible that the passions and prejudices of the Vizier would oppose many difficulties to the accomplishment of this plan. It would not be easy to prevail on his excellency to abandon the system of secret and exclusive management which he is so fond of; but of which, from habits of dissipation, he becomes every day less capable, it would not be easy to reconcile him to the ostensible though nominal reinstatement of Hussein Reza Khan in the office of minister, although, through my interposition, he is now more gracious in his outward deportment to him than since my arrival at Lucknow; nor would it be easy, by mutual agreement, to fix upon a suitable person for the office of deputy.

5. The person about this court who, in my own judgment, is best qualified for the situation, from talents, integrity, extensive experience, and diligence, to which I can venture to add devotion to the English government, is Mirza Jaffer, a gentleman of respectable birth and connections, and who has been, and is now, employed in the arduous task of adjusting the accounts, and superintending the payment of the arrears of the troops to be disbanded. He is married to a daughter of the minister, but Hussein Reza Khan having conceived some jealousy of him during the administration of Jefussul Hussein Khan, they have not for some time past been on good terms; a reconciliation, however, through my mediation, is to take place on the return of Mirza Jaffier to Lucknow.

I have the honour,
(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.
Lucknow, 22d May, 1800.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-gen. &c.
My Lord, Fort William.

1. It is a cause of the greatest uneasiness to me whenever any circumstance occurs which encroaches upon that quietness so extremely desirable in the dismission of the Vizier's troops; nor is it a matter of less surprise than mortification, that the men, from want of prudence or confidence, should compel the shew of force, instead of yielding to assurances of a just payment of arrears, and liberal attention to the well-established claims of individuals.

2. The period being arrived, when, according to the aumil's own acknowledgment, the services of the regular battalions in the Bareilly districts could be dispensed with, on the 13th instant I communicated my desire to major-general Stuart, that, in prosecution of the general reform, the three battalions employed in the Bareilly districts should be disbanded as early as possible; Mirza Hussein Ally, commandant of two of the battalions, who, in the early stage of the business, had professed a prompt and implicit obedience to the orders of the vizier. On the 17th instant I acquainted general Stuart, by verbal message, through an Hircarrah, that, in consequence of his expressing an intention to visit the general, his soldiers had placed him under restraint until their arrears should be paid off; to which major-general Stuart replied by letter, desiring him to assure the officers and men under his command, that the last Anna due should be paid to them; and all those who, from wounds and old age, were real objects of humanity, should moreover be provided for life; and as this letter was under the general's own seal and signature, and was calculated for publication to the corps, it was reasonable to expect that so respectable a pledge would produce a proper effect upon their conduct.

3. On the 18th instant orders were sent to the battalions stationed about sixty miles from Bareilly to march to that place, the general at the same time, to provide against the possible event of disobedience, dispatched instructions to the officer commanding at Futty Ghur, from which cantonment the battalions were not distant more than twenty miles, to be in readiness to march at the shortest notice, with a regiment of native infantry, and four guns; the probable necessity of which the general foresaw, for that movement soon unfolded itself; for, on the evening of the twentieth, intelligence was conveyed to him that the two battalions had joined, and kept their commandant under confinement, and also held, under forcible restraint, one of the under Aumils, and many Zemindars of the district, insisting on having pay for the whole of the year, of which more than three months have to run, and declaring their determination of proceeding to Lucknow, to deliver up their arms. On the receipt of the above intelligence, general Stuart immediately dispatched, by express, orders for the above-mentioned detachment to pass over the Ganges with all expedition, and proceed against the mutineers.

4. These preparations, by convincing the mutineers that they would be speedily and effectually proceeded against, produced, it would seem, a due impression on their minds, for, on the evening of the 23d, General Stuart received an Arzie from the principal officers of the battalions, in their own names, and in the name of the whole body, signifying their readiness to obey his orders, on receiving an assurance that they should be paid up all arrears justly due to them from the Vizier's Government: which assurance the General immediately sent by a servant of his own, so that their is now every reason to suppose that the battalions are quietly marching to Bareilly.

5. It will probably strike your lordship as extraordinary and inconsistent, that, after the written engagements which the general had sent in the most ample terms, a second assurance should be required; but possibly the contents of that paper may not have been promulgated, or more probably the men have entertained apprehensions, that, by their subsequent outrageous conduct, they have forfeited the benefits of it, and therefore were anxious for a renewal. I shall endeavour, however, to discover the truth; as well from the consideration that, under the first supposition, deceit must attach either to the commandant or some other person, as from the desire of ascertaining whether any of the officers or men can, from propriety of conduct in the late transaction, support pretensions to a permanent provision.

6. The state of temper of some of the cavalry Chiefs at Bareilly, induced general Stuart to think it not prudent to quit that place to any considerable distance, and not less so to weaken his force by so large a detachment as would be required to enforce obedience to the orders which he had sent to Mirza Hussein Ali's battalions, which considerations led him to employ, on that service a regiment from Futty Ghur.

The reduction of a portion of the cavalry in the Bareilly districts is nearly completed, and I shall do myself the honour of reporting to your lordship, to-morrow, the arrangements which have been made, and the circumstances by which the execution of them was embarrassed and retarded. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 26th May, 1800.

The Right honourable Earl Mornington,
K. P. Governor-General, &c. &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

After the confidence which I entertained of the unfeigned submission of the two battalions under Hussein Ally Khan, grounded on the Arzie of the principal officers addressed to major-general Stuart, it was with severe disappointment that I learned yesterday morning, by a letter from major-general Stuart, transmitted to me by major-general sir James Craig, that those battalions had come to the extravagant resolution of marching to Lucknow, which resolution they actually began to carry into effect at midnight of the 24th instant.

2. They were however rapidly followed by lieutenant-colonel Fenwick, with the regiment from Futtyghur, and overtaken at one o'clock, p. m. of the 25th, about twelve miles from the place whence they had marched; after some altercation, the commandant and aumil whom they had in confinement were released, and the guns, eight in number, delivered over to lieutenant-colonel Fenwick, that officer engaging on his part that their arrears should be paid on their present

present ground of encampment, a concession which the lieutenant-colonel was induced to yield from an apprehension for the safety of the commandant and aumil, and from a knowledge that it was anxiously wished to avoid bloodshed.

3. The conduct of these battalions is without excuse, as, in addition to the ample assurances given to them in two written communications from general Stuart, the contents of which were distinctly explained to the men, the most conciliatory proposals were sent to them by lieutenant-colonel Fenwick, and cheerfully agreed to by two officers deputed to him from the battalions.—It is probable, however, that a consciousness of having forfeited pretensions to forgiveness by their licentious conduct in confining the commandant, aumil, and zemindars, and other excesses, created a diffidence in their minds, and led them to withdraw themselves from the vicinity of colonel Fenwick's detachment without any determinate object in view: General Stuart is now taking measures to have their accounts adjusted and arrears paid off, which will be conducted on the principles of the most rigid justice between them and the government, compatible with the promises which have been made to them.

4. Major-general sir James Craig, on receiving intimation of the projected march of the two refractory battalions to Lucknow, reflecting on the probable consequences which might result from their reaching that place, with equal discernment and promptitude adopted the most judicious measures for intercepting them by crossing over the Ganges, at Cawnpore, a regiment of native infantry, and the Hindûstan regiment of cavalry, and directing the commanding officer to take post at a point of the road which would intersect their route; but as the necessity for the aid of this detachment no longer exists, sir James has recalled it.

5. The execution of the intended reductions of the horsemen at Bareilly has been attended with perplexing difficulties, and unpleasant impediments, arising from the interested passions of the chiefs in the first instance, and subsequently renewed by an ill-judged partiality from Lucknow.

6. It having been determined to commence the reductions by dismissing twelve hundred out of the two thousand four hundred, the mode of effecting this partial reduction, on principles which should exclude favour, and create the least distress, was my first consideration; and, finding that they were comprised in no less than fifty Rassellahs, of much disparity, in point of strength, it appeared to my judgment that the mode most favourable to the general body of the chiefs, since no immediate suitable provision could be devised for any that might be dismissed, would be to reduce a proportion out of each Rassellah.

7. An arrangement was accordingly prepared, with an attention to the strength of the Rassellahs, but general Stuart conceiving that a still stricter line of impartiality would be more eligible and acceptable, that amendment was adopted, and the plan, after much discussion, not always conducted with good temper and the observance of proper respect on the part of the chiefs present, was accepted by them without a single exception.—At this crisis the Vizier, who in frequent conversations upon the mode of reduction had implicitly committed the arrangement to my discretion, swayed by the importunities of Rumjan Alli Beg, a connection of his excellency's, who, on some recent employment in Bareilly, had contracted a friendship with certain of the chiefs, enclosed to me a list of fourteen names of persons whom he wished to be retained in his service, with a desire that I would send it to general Stuart. As several of these names were not in the list of chiefs in my possession, and as his excellency's letter enclosing it mentioned certain horsemen whose names were contained in a separate list, I concluded they were fourteen individuals, and transmitted the list as such to Mirza Jaffier, but, fortunately discovering before I had replied to the Vizier's letter that the intention went to the extent of retaining complete Rassellahs, I remonstrated with his excellency, by letter, against his partial selection, which, if carried into effect, would not only derange the plan already in great forwardness, but occasion serious discontent, and give birth to immediate embarrassments relative to the disposal of many of the chiefs who must unavoidably be dismissed with all their men.

8. It soon appeared, by a change in the sentiments and conduct of such of the fourteen selected chiefs as were present, that the Vizier's intention in their favour was made known to them, for

they immediately retracted from the engagements they had entered into of dismissing half their men on receiving information of this change, and that the list had been actually forwarded by the Buckshee here to his deputy at Bareilly. I stated to the Nawaub, in conversation, the mischiefs which had arisen from the transmission of the list; his excellency assured me that he was not disposed to contend for any alterations adverse to my sentiments.

9. Whether transmitted by his excellency's authority or not, the evil effects were the same, for the chiefs, encouraged by the support which they had met with at Lucknow, stubbornly and insolently persevered in this rejection of the partial reduction; general Stuart, after trying in vain all the means of persuasion which reason could suggest, or patience employ, in conformity to instructions obtained from the Vizier, against an event of this nature, directed the dismission of each of the chiefs, with their whole Rassallahs, as would not agree to the reduction of the half: some of the chiefs were absent, and their determinations consequently unknown; several of those present agreed to the alternative of dismissing half, and some quietly accepted their dismission. The precise number of each description I am not yet apprised of, but these could not even be persuaded to attend themselves, or send their accountants for the purpose of having their accounts adjusted, declaring that they would not submit to the orders for their dismission.

10. In this predicament general Stuart, to whom I had long ago given my sentiments in detail on every event that could be foreseen, sent a message to the Chiefs, on the 26th in the morning, that if they did not immediately yield obedience to the orders which they had received from him through Mirza Jaffier, he should resort to such strong measures as would effectually convince them of their error; and accordingly, on the 27th, as I am informed by a letter just received, carried his menace into effect, by seizing the persons of two of them; the third having in the night attempted to make his escape, was intercepted and brought back by a party of the aumil's cavalry, and has, since his confinement, professed himself cheerfully ready to obey the orders he had so often rejected. The other two had not on the 27th made any proposals.

11. Considering the delusion under which the fourteen Chiefs had acted, I some days ago expressed to general Stuart an inclination, conditionally, to re-admit into the service, with half of their Rassellahs, such of them as might, upon discovering their error, be solicitous for the indulgence, and I have not a doubt but that the few who have held out will readily benefit by it; but as it is extremely difficult to determine the precise point to which conciliation may be carried, without betraying a dangerous weakness, I shall wait for further information from Bareilly before I come to any decision regarding the three Chiefs in confinement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 30th May, 1800.

The right honourable the earl of Mornington, K. P. governor-gen. &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that I this morning received a letter from major-general Stuart, informing me that on the 29th ultimo the three Cavalry Chiefs who were in confinement at Bareilly, and all the other Sirdars who had declined complying with the plan of reform mentioned in the letter which I had the honour to address to your lordship on the 30th May, humbly petitioned the general, through Mirza Jaffier, that their past misconduct might be pardoned, and themselves restored to the service on any terms which should be thought proper; and offering to enter into such obligations as might be required for their future good behaviour.

2. General Stuart, after explaining to them all the consequences to which their late contumacious conduct had exposed them, and after suitable admonitions, re-admitted them into the Vizier's service on the same terms as the other Cavalry Sirdars hold it, an indulgence which was embraced with the utmost alacrity, and with professions of much gratitude.

3. The great and indispensable object of convincing those Chiefs that there is a power in the country capable of controlling their arrogant disobedience being attained, I am, I confess, well pleased with this termination, and trust, that the concession made to the earnest solicitations of these repentant Chiefs will be regarded by them, and

the horsemen in general, as an act of indulgent condescension, granted by our compassion to the necessities of their situations.

4. Cash was dispatched on the 28th ultimo from Bareilly, to discharge the arrears due to the battalions of Hussein Ali; and the third battalion of regular sepoys, serving in the Bareilly districts, is now assembling at Bareilly to receive their dismission. When the adjustment of the accounts, and payment of arrears of all the troops dismissed in the Bareilly districts, shall be completed, it is my intention to undertake the dismission of the regular battalions in the bordering Purgunnahs, in prosecution of which it will probably be expedient to detain, in that quarter, the regiment which lately marched from Futty Ghur.

5. I have hitherto refrained from engaging in the reduction of the Nejebs, from the immediate consideration, that the services of the whole of the infantry of this state cannot at once be dispensed with, and from the eventual consideration that as armed men of some description will, for a long time at least, be requisite to assist in the collections, whether the Nejebs may not be as well calculated for that purpose, and as little expensive, as any that can be substituted in their place; to which may be added the political consideration, that these corps offer an acceptable employment to many of the Vizier's Mohammedan subjects. Of this description of troops there are now twenty-three battalions, of about eight hundred men each, six of which are attached to Almas Ali Khan.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,

Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 2d June, 1800.

The most noble marquis Wellesley, K. P. governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. I do myself the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the reductions in B[illegible] as far as it appeared to my judgment proper to carry them at present, have been completed, the arrears due to the men cleared off, and all accounts adjusted, excepting some money concerns between the Rossaladars of horse, and Hussein Ally Khan the aumil, in the settlement of which Mirza Jaffier is now employed.

2. The reductions consisted of twelve hundred horsemen, and three battalions of regular infantry.—The embarrassments and difficulties attendant on the dismission of horsemen have been recited to your lordship in former addresses, as also the extravagant conduct of the battalions of Hussein Ally, captain, notwithstanding the repeated endeavours to conciliate them under the strongest pledges that could be offered; the third battalion, I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, laid down their arms, and received their discharge at Bareilly in the most orderly manner.

3. I cannot conclude my report of the dismissions at Bareilly, without assuring your lordship that I have derived the most substantial benefits from the cordial and zealous assistance of Major general Stuart, under circumstances of uncommon difficulty and delicacy, which required the exertion of unremitting patience, experience, ability, and seasonable firmness.

4. Fully sensible of the importance of prosecuting, without intermission, the reduction of the troops of this state, it has been my study to form a plan which should, at this severe season of the year, provide for the ease and convenience of our troops, for the tranquillity of the country, and the quiet dismission of such of the Vizier's battalions, as are in my immediate contemplation; and it appeared to my judgment that these objects could in no way be so well combined as by stationing, during the rains, one battalion of the regiment which recently marched from Futty Ghur, at Mahomdy and one at Kyrabad, which arrangement has accordingly been ordered by Major-general sir James Craig.

5. I do myself the honour of transmitting to your lordship a statement of the Vizier's troops now in Mahomdy, Kyrabad, and the districts bordering upon the latter place, under the management of Mirza Mehudy. It is my intention to commence with the reduction of the battalion at Mahomdy, and to embrace also the dismission of half the horsemen in that district; then to pursue, in succession, the reduction of the regular battalions, and half the horsemen in Kyrabad, without extending my views to the neighbouring districts, until the reductions above-mentioned shall be finally accomplished.

6. I also do myself the honour of transmitting to your lordship a copy of

the instructions which I have thought it advisable to address to the officers commanding the battalions destined for Mahomdy and Kyrabad, by which your lordship will be informed, that though I am not apprehensive of any opposition, yet, if any unlooked-for combination should be entered into, the means of counteracting it are provided for.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT, Resident.

Lucknow, 16th June, 1800.

Statement of the Vizier's Troops in Mahomdy, Kyrabad, and the neighbouring Districts.

Mahomdy.

Horsemen.. 260
One battalion of regulars..........1351

Kyrabad.

Horsemen.. 717

Regular battalions.

Beemer Sing.................................... 809
Hut Narainsing................................. 809
Five companies of Kultendersing... 322
Mur Mudat Ally Nyet...................... 768
Eight guns.

Demabad.

Horsemen.. 501

Regulars.

Five companies
Mohammed Ally Beg..................... 425

Nejeb.

Mirza Mogul.................................... 850
Four Tomauns of Nejeb.................. 300
Three guns.

Sybuck, Futtapore, Biswer.

Horsemen.. 466

Regular battalions.

Suchut Sing..................................... 809

One battalion armed.

Peons.. 600
Six guns.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident Lucknow.

To lieutenant-colonel Fenwick, commanding the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

Sir,

Having been informed by major-general sir James Craig that, in consequence of a suggestion from me, he has been pleased to order one battalion of the regiment under your command to march into he Mahomdy district, and one into the district of Kyrabad, I beg leave to acquaint you that the situations most eligible for the battalions are, for the former the vicinity of the town of Mahomdy, and for the latter the vicinity of the town of Kyrabad, or Seetapore, commonly called Chittapore, about three coss from Kyrabad, between which two latter places there can be no choise except what may arise from local conveniences, or the more ready communication with the battalion at Mahomdy.

2. The objects in contemplation from the above movements are the quiet dismission of the regular battalions of this state, now employed in those districts, and the preservation of the peace of the country; and I shall hereafter, when the time shall arise for effecting the intended reductions, transmit the necessary orders from his excellency the Vizier. In the mean time it is proper that you should be apprized of the force now in Mahomdy, Kyrabad, and the neighbouring districts, to which end I inclose a statement; and it may further be useful that I communicate to you some general principles upon which the reductions are to be conducted, and state my opinion upon cases which may eventually arise.

3. In the first place, it is of primary importance to the tranquillity of the country, and most anxiously desired by government, that the reductions in the military establishment of this state be effected as quietly, and with as little irritation, as possible; and, to this end, making every reasonable allowance for the possibility of the men being misled by apprehension of fraud in the payment of their arrears, or deluded by the artifice and intrigues of the self interested, it is expedient that every measure of lenity, conciliation, and explanation, be tried in cases where discontent may shew itself, and that forcible means be not resorted to except in the last extremity.

4. The just and even liberal payment of arrears is the substantial foundation on which the best hopes may be built of the quiet dismission of the troops; but that desirable object may be still further promoted by an humane and becoming attention to the cases of such of the officers as, from conduct and character, age or infirmities, shall have a claim to a provision, and for whom no suitable employment can be immediately found; and I am accordingly authorized, by the right honourable the governor-general, to conciliate men of this description by assurance of a fixed mainten nce, provided they render useful assistance in facilitating the dismission of the battalions they belong to.

5. Mirza Jaffier, a native gentleman of abilities, integrity, and the most conciliating disposition, will attend for the purpose of adjusting the accounts of arrears, and superintending the payment; and those points may be safely intrusted to his management, and his reports and recommendations on every case confided; his knowledge of the characters of the men, and the intercourse which he must necessarily maintain with the officers, will also enable him to form a just discrimination between those who may be deserving of favour, and those who may preclude themselves from the enjoyment of it; he is now at Bareilly, and will, in the first instance, proceed to Mahomdy; and, after the intended reductions shall be completed there, will give his attendance at Kyrabad.

6. The design of the march of the company's troops into Mahomdy and Kyrabad, after the reductions which have taken place, will readily be understood to be in prosecution of further reductions; and, though I entertain no apprehension that any attempts will be made to resist or oppose the execution of them, yet it is the indispensable part of prudence to guard, with extreme vigilance, against any combination which folly or intrigue may suggest.

7. The troops at present are dispersed in different parts of the country, and none of them ought to move from their stations without the orders of the Aumil: Should you, therefore, learn from him, or from any other channel, that troops are collecting in any part of the country, it will be incumbent, without delay, to command them, in the most peremptory manner, to desist, and at the same time to provide a force that shall counteract their designs; to which end a junction, in the first instance, may be formed between the two battalions in Mahomdy and Kyrabad; and, since it is infinitely more desirable to awe opposition than to engage in a contest, further assistance may be drawn from the detachment at Bareilly, should circumstances seem to require it.

8. The Aumils of Mahomdy and Kyrabad, have been positively enjoined to collect, in the vicinity of the destinations of the battalions, grass, bamboos, and other materials, which may be immediately requisite, and to furnish them at reasonable prices; but as the stations will probably be only temporary, I beg to offer my recommendation, that both officers and men go to no greater expense in buildings than may be necessary to shelter them from the severity of the rains.

9. You will probably be importuned by the Aumil for military assistance, but it will readily occur to you, that it will not be prudent to afford any detachments, at least whilst the dismissions shall be going on; and I am confident that it cannot be necessary for me to notice, that interference in the collections, and the civil and internal affairs of the country, is to be most cautiously avoided.

10. I beg that you will inform me of all circumstances that you may think worthy of notice, and have, for the more ready communication, ordered a dawk to be laid between this and Mahomdy, by the way of Kyrabad.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow, 11th June, 1800.

To the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I yesterday transmitted to the Persian translator a letter to your lordship's address from Hussein Reza Khan.

2. The object of this address is to solicit your lordship's influence to procure the payment of his arrears of salary as fixed by the advice of the late governor-general, and the regular issue of it in future through the resident at this court.

3. The Vizier, in the frequent conversation which I have had with his excellency on the situation of Hussein Reza Khan, invariably holds this language, that the salary was fixed in consideration of duties and services to be performed by Hussein Reza Khan, in quality of minister, and that his right to it ceased with his voluntary secession from those duties, but that he is still disposed to administer to the relief of Hussein Reza Khan whenever he shall make application to him for pecuniary assistance.

4. Hussein Reza Khan, on the other hand, is disposed to consider the fixed monthly sum as an established personal allowance; and, admitting that it were annexed to the office of minister, contends, that having been driven from the execution of the duties of that office by personal ungracious treatment, and a contemptuous disregard of his opinions, his right to the salary is unimpaired; and, upon this ground, as well as from

motives of self consideration and feelings, declines subjecting himself to the humiliation of soliciting what he regards as his due, or trusting to the precarious bounty of the Vizier for a subsistence.

5. My representations to his excellency have been attended with the success of procuring some occasional supplies, though equally short of the amount of the salary, as inadequate to the necessities of Hussein Reza Khan, whose embarrassments daily increase from the clamour of his creditors, and whose real want of money for the current expenses of his household is in the last degree urgent and distressing.

6. I am able to gather from his excellency's conversation that, provided Hussein Reza Khan were displaced from the office of minister, he would establish for his maintenance a monthly pension; but I have refrained from bringing forward or pressing for any specific propositions that might lead to a final arrangement, from motives which, in the sequel of this letter, I shall do myself the honour of stating to your lordship.

7. The income fixed for Hussein Reza Khan was twenty-five thousand rupees per month, besides which, he enjoyed emoluments from taxes on certain trades, since resumed by the Vizier, and he still possesses a Jaghire, granted to him by Sujah ul Dowlah, the annual product of which he estimates at forty thousand rupees.

8. By a statement of debts which Hussein Reza Khan has delivered to me, it appears that he owes no less a sum than nine lacks of rupees. The enormity of this debt is only to be accounted for by an habit of extravagance and ostentation in Hussein Reza Khan, encouraged by the example of profusion in the time of Asoph ul Dowlah, and by the want of sufficient prudence to retrench any part of his expenses on the occasional cessation of his income.

9. The claim which Hussein Reza Khan advances against the Vizier is for twenty months salary, or five lacks of rupees, and though this sum is unequal to the full liquidation of his debts, it is possible that were it paid he might be able to compromise with his creditors.

10. Whatever opinions Hussein Khan may entertain on the nature of his salary, whatever claims he may assert on the Vizier from long and faithful services to the family, and whatever dependence he may confidently place on the justice and liberality of your lordship to protect their honour, and secure ample provision for persons who have manifested for a series of years, indubitable attachment to the English government, I cannot think that all these considerations united, will support him in his lofty pretensions to the continuance of so magnificent a pension as three lacks of rupees a year; and though I am convinced that nothing less would satisfy Hussein Reza Khan, or administer to his accustomed expenses, yet I should humbly conceive that a pension regularly paid to him of ten thousand rupees per month, with the income of his Jaghire, is the utmost extent of what could reasonably be asked from the Vizier, provided he were removed from the office of minister, and far beyond what his excellency would grant from the impulse of his own sentiments.

11. Although personal dislike, deficiency of talents, and alleged want of zeal, may be the apparent causes which have operated to the exclusion of Hussein Reza Khan from a participation in the administration of the Vizier's government, yet a repugnance to any minister is deeply rooted in his excellency's mind, and has its foundation in jealousy and distrust, aided by avarice, which can be more fully gratified through the underhand means of concealed and subservient agents, than through an avowed and open ministry. It was from his excellency's own avowal of this repugnance to a minister, or naib, and a conviction that no arguments would overcome it, so as to lead to the choice of a successor who would be approved by your lordship, that I was restrained from consenting to the removal of Hussein Reza Khan, lest his excellency should hereafter attempt to interpret a temporary suspension of the office of minister into a sanctioned abolition of it.

12. One argument made use of by the Vizier against a public minister,—that his excellency is himself able and desirous of superintending the whole concerns of his government, is completely destroyed by the daily evidence of facts: Destitute of experience, unaccustomed to diligence, * . . . . it

* A few words reflecting upon the private character of the Nawaub are here omitted.

it is totally impossible that the public business should be carried on with that unabating attention, that strict order and regularity, essential for the due administration of the affairs of an extensive empire.

13. If examples were necessary to support this self-evident proposition, it would be sufficient to state, that the accounts of the two great Aumils, Almas Ally Khan and Mirza Mehudy, for the last year, remain unadjusted, and no settlement made with them, or other persons, for the current year, although the usual period for entering into engagement with the Aumils has elapsed two months.

14. Another argument brought forward by the Vizier, of the difficulty, and, as he asserts, impossibility, of finding competent persons for an effective administration, is, perhaps, better founded; but though it may not be easy to select a person possessed of all the qualifications requisite for the discharge of the duties of so important an office, and admitting that his excellency could, and does, as he affirms, exercise an inspection and control over his own affairs, yet the execution of the details requires a degree of personal labour, and of incessant attention, which can only be expected from some persons of respectable character and known diligence, invested with full official powers, to whom the Aumils and other public servants of the state can have ready access, and with whom they can enter into explanations and discussions on the business of their respective departments, without hazarding the consequences of alleged disrespect. Under the present system, to argue personally with his excellency is an offence against his dignity; and a reference to the agents produces nothing but the communication, as they affirm, of the positive commands of their master, which they have not the power to examine or qualify, whilst under this cover they may be possibly labouring for their own private advantage.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 12th October, 1800.

To the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that, with the exception of one company detached to a great distance, the battalion of the Vizier's Sepoys, stationed in Mahomdy, consisting of thirteen hundred men, has received its dismission from his excellency's service, and quietly dispersed.

2. There was at first some trifling agitation, arising from a misapprehension about their pay, but the men being soon and fully satisfied on that point by Mirza Jaffier, they quietly laid down their arms, and received their arrears of pay upon the most liberal adjustment.

3. At the same time were discharged one hundred horsemen out of the small number stationed in the Mahomdy disstrict.

4. Mirza Jaffier is now on his way to Ryrabad, and as I do learn from lieutenant-colonel Fenwick, or through other channels, that any disposition to tumult has shewn itself in the battalions in that quarter, although one of them is of the description of Huzzoorie, I entertain the hope that their reduction will be accomplished in a tranquil manner.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 3d July, 1800.

Extract Bengal secret consultations, the 31st July, 1800.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general.

My Lord, Fort William.

Having conveyed to the Vizier, who was at a garden some distance from Lucknow, the answer to his excellency's letters which your lordship was pleased to cause to be forwarded to me through the Persian translator, his excellency, at a visit which I yesterday paid to him, enjoined me in the most particular manner to assure your lordship, that he had read those letters with sentiments of real gratitude, and that he regarded your lordship's acceptance of the presents which he had taken the liberty to dispatch on the occasion of the nuptials of his son as a distinguished honour conferred upon him. His excellency added, that your lordship might confidentially rely on his disposition to attend to any instructions or advice which your lordship's judgment might at any time, or on any occasion, suggest for his consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 10th July, 1800.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. I have the satisfaction to report to

your lordship, that two of the Vizier's battalions of Sepoys, stationed in the Kyrabad district, have received their discharge from his excellency's service; both these battalions, one of them of the description of Huzzoorie, or household, conducted themselves on the occasion with uninterrupted good order and propriety.

2. There is another battalion in the vicinity of Kyrabad also, of the description of Huzzoorie, now under orders of dismission; when that shall be accomplished, it is my intention to commence upon a reduction of a considerable portion of the horsemen in the districts of Kyrabad, &c. and under the management of Mirza Mehudy.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

W. SCOTT,
Resident, Lucknow.

Lucknow, 14th July, 1800.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. I have the honour to report to your lordship the dismission of another of the Vizier's battalions of Sepoys which was stationed in the Kyrabad district.

2. There were some effected but respectful excuses on the part of the commandant of this battalion to delay its march to Kyrabad, which I partly attributed to their having been outstanding balances on the assignments granted for the pay of the battalion, and partly to a hope entertained by the commandant, his battalion being one of the Huzzoorie, that he might still possess sufficient interest, through Hindoo Sing, the former patron of that description of troops, to obtain an exemption from the general reform; the pretence on account of outstanding balances was overset by providing cash in the lieu thereof; and attempts from Hindoo Sing, who I was informed maintained an influence and correspondence with the commandant, were probably restrained by a declaration from me, that I should hold him responsible for any delay or opposition to the dismission of the battalion.

3. I expect, in the course of a few days, to have the honour of communicating to your lordship some further reductions in the infantry, as well as some reductions in the cavalry, and will then do myself the honour of submitting to your lordship a statement of the few remaining regular battalions on this side of the Ganges; the reform of which I apprehend it will be found necessary to postpone for a short time.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 25th of July, 1800.

The most noble the marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. After the reduction, at Kyrabad, of the battalion of regular Sepoys which I had the honour to report to your lordship in my address of the 25th ultimo, there remained, in the districts under the charge of Mirza Mehudy, two battalions and a half, two of them stationed in Baraitch, and the half at an inconsiderable distance from Lucknow.

2. Upon the assurance of the Aumil that these troops could be spared without endangering the tranquillity of the country, and that he would engage for the quiet dismission of them, I intrusted to him, under positive and specific injunctions as to the mode of adjusting and paying the arrears, the conduct of these reductions; and have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship that they have been accomplished in a perfectly peaceable manner.

3. I have also the honour to acquaint your lordship, that one of the three battalions which Shetul Pursaud was permitted to retain, upon his strong and reiterated representation of the utter incapacity of collecting the revenues then due without their assistance, received a few days ago its dismission from the Vizier's service.

4. There now remain attached to the Aumils, on this side of the Ganges, five battalions and a half; one and a half in Goruckpoor, two with Shetul Purshaud, one at Sundelah, and one in the districts under the management of Almas Ally Khan; those in Goruckpoor must of necessity be continued until some troops can be substituted in their place; and I apprehend it will also be advisable to postpone the reduction of the others for the short remaining period of the raining season; after which the company's troops may quit their present cantonments, and move to situations where their presence shall be requisite, with less inconvenience than just now.

5. It is with concern that I acquaint your lordship, that the progress in reduction of the horsemen, is by no means equal to my expectations, or to

the necessity of the measure, as connected with the diminution of the military expenses of this government. The dispersed state of them precludes, at present, the interposition of my own agency; and, though the Vizier does not oppose the reductions, yet I experienced the most provoking delays in perfecting any arrangement with the office of Buckshee. As I purpose, however, without delay, to represent to his excellency, and to establish the fact by statements, that it is only from considerable reductions in the cavalry branch of his establishment that savings, in any degree proportionate to the expenses of the additional troops can be derived, I trust that his excellency, convinced of the truth, will heartly engage in giving effect to this productive part of the reform, and against which, to the extent of at least half the present numbers, no argument of utility can be pleaded.

6. I have hitherto refrained from entering upon the reform of the troops attached to Almas Ally Khan, but as that Aumil is upon the point of renewing his engagements for the Doab for another year, though, he assures me, with reluctance, I deemed it expedient, in point of fairness, as well as to preclude future objections, to inform him, that as a part of the general system of reform, in the military establishments of this state, now carrying into execution, considerable reductions would most probably, at a convenient season, be made in the troops stationed immediately with him; to which information he replied, in the most explicit terms, that he should, with the greatest promptitude and cheerfulness, conform to any orders for reductions which your lordship might be pleased to issue, trusting that an adequate force, for securing the obedience of the Zemindars, and preserving the peace of the country, would be assigned in the room of those troops which might be disbanded.

7. The Vizier has occasionally noticed to me, the hitherto untouched state of the troops with Almas, and insinuated that the apparent partiality shown towards him increased the reluctance of the other Aumils to the measure of reform. In reply to these observations, I explained to his excellency that the motives for a temporary exemption originated in the comparatively superior state of discipline and subordination of Almas's troops, and in the impossibility, with a due consideration to the internal peace of the Doab, and the quiet of its borders, of depriving it of its usual military control, until a convenient season should arise for augmenting and dispersing the company's troops in that part of his dominions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 17th August, 1800.

Copy.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general.

My Lord, Fort William.

1. Although no reduction nor diminution of the Vizier's force stationed in Goruckpoor, consisting of 400 horse, one and a half regular battalions, one battalion of Nejebs, and one thousand Pindahs, with a proportion of artillery, has taken place, yet the Aumil of that part of the country has represented to the Vizier, and his excellency to me, that some assistance from the company's troops is requisite to suppress existing disturbances.

2. The disturbances are stated to be two-fold; refractory behaviour on the part of the Zemindars, and encroachments and depredations on the Vizier's dominions by one of the uncles of the Rajah of Betoul. On the latter subject I have endeavoured to obtain substantial information, that I might do myself the honour of submitting it to your lordship's consideration, but hitherto without success; his excellency has however promised to procure for me a full and distinct narrative of all the circumstances of alleged aggression against the defendants of the Rajah of Betoul.

3. Whether the complaints against the Zemindars be justly founded, or only pretences of revenues, which I am inclined to suspect, a battalion of the company's native infantry will be requisite in Goruckpoor, in order that the reduction of some of the troops, now stationed there, may be carried into effect; but apprehensive lest the health of the troops might suffer during the height of the rainy season, in the woody country of Goruckpoor, I thought it prudent to defer any movement until the season should become more favourable.

4. Concluding, that after the rains the company's troops, on this side of the Ganges, will be called upon to quit their present cantonments, for the purpose of supporting the authority of the Aumils, and suppressing disturbances which may eventually arise in those part of the country where the Vizier's

battalions have been dismissed, I take the liberty of requesting to be honoured with your lordship's commands, in respect to the battalion now at Fyzabad.

5. Her highness the Begum having accepted the submission of Mirza Tucka, and, by causing the armed men whom he had retained in his service to be dismissed, deprived him, as she believes, of the power of engaging in fresh outrages, is anxious for the departure of the battalion; and as the safety of her highness's person, and that of her servants, against the violence of Mirza Tucka, was the immediate object of the march of the battalion to Fyzabad, I am inclined to believe it would not be easy to reconcile her highness to the continuance of it; nor do I foresee any absolute necessity for its remaining in that situation where it is not much, if in any degree, conducive to the ends of the additional troops, and since, if an emergency should arise, a battalion may readily move to Fyzabad from one of the districts contiguous to it.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident Lucknow.
N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary to Government.

Lucknow, 4th of September, 1800.

Copy.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-general.

My Lord, Fort William.

Although it was not my intention to have taken any immediate steps for reducing any of the Vizier's troops stationed in the Dooab, yet, having received information that, in consequence of disagreements with the commandant, much insubordination prevailed in a battalion attached to the Aumil of Allahabad, (not one of Almas Ali Khan's) which had been carried to the length of many of the officers, and more than half of the men of the battalion quitting their colours, I judged it expedient, on the considerations that a battalion in such a state of disorder and inefficiency, as to numbers, could be of no utility, and that to enlist men to fill up the vacancies would create a hope of permanency which, in the course of a few months, might be disappointed, to recommend to his excellency the dismission of the remaining part of the battalion.

2. His excellency having most readily complied with my recommendation, orders were accordingly transmitted for paying off the arrears due to the officers and men, and discharging them from the service, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that these orders have been carried into execution in a peaceable manner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. Scott,
Resident at Lucknow.

Lucknow, 27th September, 1800.

Copy.

To the most noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor-General, &c.

My Lord, Fort William.

The practice of employing military force in collecting the revenues of these countries has so long prevailed, and the resistance of the Zemindars so habitual, that I could not form the sanguine hope that the presence alone of that emissary's troops would, in the early stage of the reform of the military establishment, be sufficiently efficacious to preclude the necessity of their being occasionally employed, and was accordingly prepared to expect requisitions from the Vizier, in cases of opposition to the authority of the Aumil, wherein the company's troops must of necessity take an active part.

2. The difficulty, and almost impracticability, of discriminating between the requests for military assistance made by the Aumils, for the just purposes of supporting his excellency's government, and enforcing the payment of well-established claims, and those preferred for the selfish purposes of gratifying resentment, or extorting rapacious demands, creates the embarrassment of either exposing myself to the accusation of declining to afford the use of the company's troops, or of risking their being employed in improper and arduous services.

3. On all occasions of requisition for military aid, I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to make myself acquainted with the circumstances of the case before it was granted; and, in my instructions to the officers detached on such services, have been equally solicitous to impress on their minds the necessity of circumspection and caution, both as to the nature of the service to be performed, and to the adequacy of the force to accomplish it; but such is the state of the Vizier's government, such the indifference of his servants, and so uncircumstantial in detail the requisitions of the Aumils, that I am rarely able to satisfy my own mind on the propriety of such requisitions; and as the officers can only

receive their information from the Aumils, whom they are sent to assist, they are of course open to misrepresentation.

4. The few detachments which have been occasionally employed have, in general, executed the service on which they were sent without coming to extremities; but two detachments having recently been engaged in the use of their arms, I think it my duty to report the circumstances for your lordship's information.

5. After repeated requisitions from the Aumil of Goruckpoor for military assistance to reduce to obedience refractory Zemindars, a detachment was sent from the battalion at Fyzabad. The Aumil undertook the attack of a strong fort with some of the Vizier's guns and artillerymen; sensible of the unskilfulness of his excellency's artillerymen, and of the total want of arrangement and efficiency in the ordnance department, I desired that the company's troops might not be employed in the attack until supplied with the necessary means of besieging the place in a regular manner; but as all negotiations, in which the officer commanding the detachment bore a part, proved ineffectual, and the Zemindar set at defiance the power of government, I judged it indispensable, as well to punish his temerity, as for the sake of example, to obtain possession of the fort, and to this end desired colonel Vanas to proceed to the place, about 13 coss from Fyzabad with the remainder of the battalion, and at the same time made application to major-general sir James Craig for a proportion of ordnance and artillerymen adequate to the undertaking. The Zemindar and his people having, however, evacuated the fort early in the morning of the 1st instant, the progress of the artillery, on its way from Cawnpore, has been stopped until it shall be seen whether there be occasion for its services.

6. In the vicinity of the district of Azimghur a Zemindar refused to pay his rents, and, upon the approach of a detachment from Azimghur, shut himself up in a fort, rejecting all reasonable terms of accomodation. Captain Mangreane, the officers in command of the detachment, which consisted of three companies and a six-pounder, made a disposition for escalading the walls, the result of which was successful with a small loss on the part of the company's troops. For your lordship's more particular information of this attack, I do myself the honour of transmitting copy of a letter from colonel sir Ewen Baillie.

7. From time immemorial the Zemindars throughout these countries have held possession of forts independent of government, and these I understand have, through the supineness or connivance of the Vizier's Aumils, been gradually increasing in numbers.

8. The general distinction of the forts so possessed in the interior of the country, and the transfer of those on the frontier to the hands of government, would, on a principle of internal police, in a well-regulated country, be judged a measure of expediency and prudence; but, under the present mode of collecting the revenues, grown to a height of oppression commensurate only with the actual powers of the collector, from whose orders and demands, be they ever so unjust and tyrannical, there is no appeal, either to courts of Judicature or to the sovereign, the question is of serious consideration. If they be sometimes the means of resisting the just demands of the Aumils, they are not unfrequently the means of guarding the Zemindars from oppressive and rapacious exactions, and serve further to secure them from the depredations of their more powerful neighbours in the petty warfares which constantly occur amongst them.

9. Although, for the above reasons, and because a systematic arrangement for destroying the forts throughout the country might create a general alarm and opposition amongst the powerful Zemindars, such a measure may not at present be advisable, yet it appears equally consistent with prudence and justice to take every occasion of acquiring possession of, or destroying forts, the holders of which set at defiance the authority of government, and are in actual hostility against it, and it was this consideration that induced me to the determination of causing the fort in Goruckpoor to be wrested from the hands of the Zemindar.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WM. SCOTT.

A true Copy.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Sec. to Gov.

Lucknow, October 7, 1800.

Copy.

To lieutenant-colonel Scott, Resident, at Lucknow.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that, by a letter just received from

captain Mangreane, commanding the detachment at Mow, he found it necessary to make a brisk attack upon the mud fort occupied by Sherdial, the refractory Zemindar, who, with two of his brothers, and about three hundred men, had determined on making a defence; and, accordingly, yesterday morning captain Mangreane, after having reconnoitred the works, and made the necessary arrangements, proceeded in the intentions first to take off the defences, and then to demolish or bring down the gateway by petard shot; at the same time to escalade the walls in two different places by ladders which I had constructed previously for that purpose. The enemy kept up a scrambling fire during the approach of the different divisions, but on the application of the scaling ladders, and the regularity of the attack, the enemy found it expedient to ensure a retreat, which was accomplished by the means of a jungle that communicated with the opposite side of the fort; consequently, Sherdial and his followers having made their escape, and the fort evacuated, there was nothing further necessary but putting the Aumil in possession, and leaving an European officer and a company there as a covering party, while the Aumil may demolish the works by means of his own people; and captain Mangreane, with the gun and two companies, is now upon his return to Azim Ghur. I have not yet ascertained whether Sherdial has sustained any loss of men, but on the part of the company's troops there was one havildar killed, and two Sepoys wounded, which is as little as could be expected from the nature of the attack; and I trust that this spirited mode of reducing mud forts will make a favourable impression on the refractory natives, and ensure the success of any future undertaking of this kind that may occur in the Azim Ghur district. Captain Mangreane has expressed himself in the highest terms as to the steadiness of the Sepoys, and the exertions of the two European officers under his command, and it will give me pleasure to find that this service has been accomplished to your perfect satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) EWEN BAILLIE,

Colonel commanding Azim Ghur.

Copy.

To the resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

I am directed, by the most noble the governor-general in council, to desire you will report, for his lordship's information, as soon as possible, and with as much detail as may be practicable, the progress hitherto made in the reduction of his excellency the Vizier's irregular troops of every description, as well as the numbers of each remaining at this time in the pay and service of his excellency; also, with as much accuracy as may be in your power, the amount of the savings arising from the reductions actually made.

2. The governor-general likewise desires to know what portion of the force detailed in my letter of the 6th November, 1799, remains to be sent into Oude, and what further reductions may be expected to be made in the Vizier's troops, when that force shall have been completed.

3. The governor-general wishes the report hereby required to be accompanied by such observations as the general progress and present state of the reform, as well as on the practicability of its extention, as a consideration of the subject shall suggest to you. I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK,

Secretary to Government.

Fort William, 17th Nov. 1800.

Copy.

To lieutenant-colonel W. Kirkpatrick,

Secretary to government.

Secret department, Fort William.

Sir,

I do myself the honour of transmitting to you herewith, the report required by the most noble the governor-general in council, through your letter of the 17th November, and beg leave to express my anxious hope that the written detail in the first part of the report, together with the figured abstract annexed to it, will be found to contain a clear statement of the reductions hitherto made in his excellency the Vizier's troops of every description, the numbers of each remaining in the pay and service of his excellency, together with the amount of the savings accruing from the reductions actually made.

2. The observations accompanying the report are such as have progressively

occurred to my mind from reflection, information, and a review of facts from the commencement of the reform to the present time; and though few of them are new, yet it having been my aim to dispose them in a connected arrangement, I hope they will be found to illustrate the subject, and to combine some essential remarks on the general progress and present state of the reform, as well as on the practicability of its extention.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. SCOTT,
Resident Lucknow.

Lucknow, 5th December, 1800.

Report upon the progress hitherto made in the reduction of his excellency the Vizier's irregular troops.

1. On the commencement of the reform the number of irregular troops employed in the collections of the revenues, according to a statement furnished to me by order of the Vizier, stood as follows:

Horsemen, ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; the annual expense of whom amounted to rupees twenty-three lacks forty-two thousand one hundred and one. Thirty-three battalions of Sepoys, at the annual expense of rupees nineteen lacks fifty-five thousand five hundred and forty-two.

Twenty-two battalions of Nejebs, at the annual expense of ten lacks ninety-one thousand six hundred and forty-one.

Artillery, three lacks, fifty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-four.

Armed Peons, ten thousand three hundred and forty-six, at the annual expense of three lacks ninety-seven thousand four hundred and twenty.

Making the aggregate sum of sixty-one lacks forty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight rupees.

The reductions which have taken place consist of twelve hundred and seventy-one horsemen, amountin annually to two lacks fifty-eight thousand six hundred and sixteen rupees.

Twenty-three battalions of Sepoys, amounting to thirteen lacks ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, making the total amourt of the reductions sixteen lacks fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty.

Leaving the expense, after the above reductions, at forty-four lacks eighty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-eight.

The whole of the above-written detail will be seen at one view in a figured abstract annexed.

It must, however, be observed, that the statement of expenses comprehends only the actual pay of the officers and men, without any charge or estimate for clothing, arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, or contingent expenses of whatever kind; on the other hand it must be observed, that the pay of the troops is for the most part calculated in Rickanee Rupees, which are inferior to Sicca by fifteen per cent.

2. The following portion of the proposed augmentation, detailed in the secretary's letter of the 5th November, is now in the Vizier's dominions: viz. two regiments of native cavalry, seven battalions of native infantry, and a small part of the artillery; the exact number of which I am not precisely acquainted with.

Remaining to be sent in Oude, of the proposed augmentation,

Two regiments of native cavalry,
Two battalions of native infantry,
And the residue of the artillery.

When the troops destined for these provinces, by the orders of the relief shall arrive, which may be expected in March, the proposed augmentation of native infantry, viz. twelve battalions, will then be completed.

3. The only reduction dependent on the completion of the proposed augmentation, with the exception of the troops under Almas Ally Khan, on which subject I purpose speaking at large in the sequel of this report, is one battalion stationed in Goruckpoor, estimated at the annual sum of forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty rupees.

4. The reductions immediately practicable, and not dependent on the relief are, one battalion of Sepoys, at the annual sum of fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten rupees; reductions which have been proposed in the cavalry, amounting to the annual sum of twelve lacks of rupees; and reductions in the artillery, amounting to one lack fifty-four thousand five hundred and thirty four, making the amount of the further practicable reductions fourteen lacks twenty thousand four hundred and seventy-seven rupees, which, added to the saving accruing from the reductions already effected, would make a sum of thirty lacks seventy-seven thousand and seventeen rupees.

5. This calculation, however, leaves entire the troops under Almas Ally Khan, which amount to the annual sum of

twelve lacks fifty thousand six hundred and three rupees, from which, when it shall be expedient to commence upon reductions in the Doab, a diminution may be made in native infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of near eight lacks of rupees, still leaving him five battalions of Nejebs, with a proportion of artillery and cavalry, estimated upon the same scale as for the other Aumils.

6. Having completed the points of detail required on the first and second paragraphs of the secretary's letter, I shall now, in conformity to the directions in the third paragraph, proceed to offer such observations on the general progress and present state of the reform, as well as on the practicability of its extension, as a long and progressive consideration of the subject shall have suggested to me.

The reform, upon the only principles on which it could have been undertaken with any prospect of applying a remedy to the evils inherent in the military establishment of Oude, having been engaged in without the cordial concurrence of the Vizier, which he was at no pains to conceal, though I absolve him from all secret attempts to excite disturbances, it might reasonably be expected that all other persons interested in averting the execution of the measure would, to the utmost of their ability, start objections, endeavour to procrastinate, and ultimately throw impediments in the way of the proposed reductions.

7. The measure would effect the Aumils in their emoluments, their external consequence, and by the immediate abridgement and eventual extinction of the power which they possessed not only of exacting unjust and oppressive demands from the Zemindars and landholders, but even of disputing the orders of the Vizier himself by a body of troops at their absolute disposal, considered as their immediate dependants instead of the servants of the state.

8. The ordinary steps taken by the Aumils in prosecution of their desires to delay the execution of the measure, consisted in reiterated protests against the reductions, as depriving them of the means of enforcing the payment of the collections in request, to postpone them to a more convenient season of the year, in endeavouring to confuse the accounts of arrears, and not unfrequently in withholding funds for the payment of them.

9. The commandants and native officers would be affected by it, not solely from the loss of the service, but as it deprived them of situations in which they availed themselves of the military power placed in their hands for the procurement of emoluments and advantages in a variety of ways, some open and confessed, others concealed and indirect.

10. Many of them having property, and all of them possessing means of enforcing payments, they were gladly accepted as securities by the Aumils for Zemindars, and other land-holders, in which character they of course exercised a military despotism over the persons whose engagements they had bound themselves to fulfil; such were known to be the advantages attached to the situations of commandant, that it was the ordinary practice, both in the former government, and in the present, to dispose of the commands of vacant battalions for a sum amounting, in the Nuzzeranah to the Vizier, and in bribes to the agents, to ten thousand rupees, and such were the means of employing money to advantage, that the brother of a banker, residing at Lucknow, had some time ago purchased the command of a battalion, and was actually in it at the time of reduction.

11. It was frequently the practice, instead of issuing pay from the treasury either of the government or of the Aumil, to grant assignments on the Zemindars; and it is an acknowledged fact, and argued upon by the Vizier as an objection against the reform, that the places on which these assignments were granted, were selected according to the comparative difficulty of collecting the rents. In which cases the demand for interest, and a variety of other charges on delay of payment, were as exorbitant as rigorously exacted, and all applied to the private advantage of the commandants and native officers.

12. To effect the reductions of battalions against such a combination of interests, it was indispensable that a force of the company's troops should be at hand to check disorderly behaviour, and ultimately to enforce obedience, should they have the temerity to proceed to open opposition; and though frequent attempts were made to excite the Sepoys to resistance, by instilling in their minds apprehensions of fraud in the payment of their arrears, yet the scrupulous

scrupulous care, and unwearied pains taken by Mirza Jaffier, under my instructions, to adjust the accounts of arrears in the fairest manner, and to see that the balance to the last farthing up to the day of dismission was faithfully disbursed to each man (as soon as it became well understood that that important business was not intrusted to the aumils or commandants,) commonly reconciled the Sepoys and inferior officers to the dismission, and they generally quitted the service with acknowledgments of gratitudes and praises of British justice.

13. As an additional means of facilitating the reduction, endeavours were used to conciliate the native officers to the measure, by assurances of a just and liberal attention to such of them as might, from conduct and character, have a claim to a provision for life, or a temporary maintainance, until other employments could be found for them. It is, however, remarkable, that not more than six of them have appeared to claim the benefit of the above promise.

14. It may not in this place be unworthy of remark, that, from the oppressive military power exercised by the commandant, and from the licentiousness of the Sepoys, under little or no controul of their officers, the battalion became odious to the inhabitants, in so great a degree that, when dismissed and deprived of their arms, the men were frequently obliged to solicit guards to preserve them from the resentful effects of the country people, in passing through the districts where they had been stationed; and in the instance of two battalions which endeavoured to remove themselves from the vicinity of one of the company's regiments, the country people exerted themselves to the utmost to retard their progress.

15. Against reductions in the horse the struggles have been longer and more successful; and as it is impossible to ground any argument for their continuance in the service, upon their utility, either in the defence of the country against a foreign invader, or in the collections of the revenue (every Aumil confessing their inefficiency as to numbers, present equipments, and obedience) we must look for other motives; these may be found in the partiality and private feelings which interest a variety of people in the welfare of the men of whom the Rassallahs are composed, the great majority of whom are mohammedans, and the officers in command connected with persons of rank and influence, or with persons holding offices about the court; the latter of whom are conciliated to their interests by getting themselves, their children, or dependants, enrolled on the strength of the Rassallahs.

16. A few alert and efficient horsemen being absolutely requisite to attend upon the Aumils in their circuits through the districts under their management, and for various other duties, it has been recommended to the Vizier to assign a fixed number for each Aumil, upon a regular constitution, as to proportion of men and officers, and to establish a fixed pay for each rank. The number recommended amounts to nearly two thousand, the annual expense of which would be about four lacks and a half of rupees. In reference to the Kandehar horse, it has also been recommended to the consideration of the Vizier, whether, in a general reform of his military establishments, necessarily occasioning large reductions of his troops, a preference is not due to his own subjects over foreigners, whose conduct in the escape of Vizier Ally was more than suspicious.

17. Since the statements of troops employed in the collections were taken, a pretty considerable number of horsemen, so employed, has been transferred to the Rassallahs in immediate attendance upon the Vizier's person; but as it was chiefly from reductions in the Mullayenah troops that savings were expected to be derived for defraying the charges of the additional company's troops, these transfers will be fairly brought into the account of savings.

18. Through the supineness or connivance of the Aumils, mud forts, always numerous throughout these provinces, have lately considerably increased; and as the Zemindars at the time of making their settlements, and again at the time of payment, shut themselves up in these walled places, from which they negotiate terms with the Aumil, there is commonly a necessity for attacking them once every year, and frequently oftener. This obstruction against internal police has induced the necessity of assigning to each Aumil a large and expensive train of ordnance, amounting to the annual sum of three lacks fifty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-four rupees, exclusive of the guns attached to the Sepoy battalion.

It has been recommended to the Vizier to strike off two-thirds of that expense, and the whole may be abolished when it shall be found convenient to demand the surrender, or engage in the demolition of all the forts possessed by the Zemindars, a measure which would produce the most substantial advantages in suppressing the spirit of refractoriness and independence in the Zemindars, kept up by this means of resistance; and it is worthy of remark, that whatever may have been the opposition of the Zemindars, and whatever difficulties may have been experienced in reducing them to terms, no idea is ever entertained of bringing them to punishment, either by ejectment, or otherwise, the Aumils being deterred from this measure of rigour by the apprehension of immediate loss in their collections.

19. The introduction of the company's troops into the interior of the country is received with pleasure by the generality of the inhabitants, and I am informed, by officers who have travelled through the country where the company's troops are stationed, that there is a very striking and satisfactory change in the conduct of the inhabitants, who now readily administer to the wants of the company's troops, instead of withholding the common necessaries, and deserting their villages, as was formerly the case.

20. It requires, however, much prudence and discrimination to confirm and improve this favourable opinion now in its infancy. The Aumils cannot easily abandon their former system of enforcing payments by the aid of the military power, nor can the Zemindars readily relinquish their ancient and inveterate habits of delay and resistance. The Aumils have neither decency nor moderation in their demands for troops; and the Vizier, well knowing the reluctance with which the company's troops are dispersed in detachments, and afforded for the purpose of realizing the collections, with a view to embarrass, and, if possible, to show that the change in the military establishment is prejudicial to his revenues, obtrudes every application of the Aumils upon me, without reflecting on the necessity for, or the means of, complying with it; and I have reason to suspect that, in some instances, he has even invited demands; for a letter, which he sent for my perusal from the Aumil of Allahabad, after the dismission of a battalion there, commenced with the acknowledgment of a letter from his excellency, requiring to be informed whether he stood in need of more troops to preserve the tranquillity of the country. To refuse the assistance of the company's troops, on all occasions, would strengthen his arguments; to grant them indiscriminately would be making them the instruments of oppression, and render them, in a short time, as obnoxious to the inhabitants as the troops whom they have replaced.

21. Having stated, in the commencement of the paper, some proposed reductions, I shall now offer my opinion on the practicability of the extension of the reform.

22. The battalions of Sepoys on this side the Ganges having been all reduced, or under orders for reduction, excepting one in Goruckpoor, and one belonging to Almas, there remains only embodied twenty-two battalions of Nejebs; and I do not think that they can be immediately dispensed with; they are useful, and not expensive troops, and serve for a variety of purposes in which it would be unpleasant and discreditable to employ the company's troops; in particular, they serve to apprehend and guard the hostages or securities of the Zemindars and farmers, who are taken from every village, with the only discrimination of nearness of connection to the principal; a duty too odious and too shocking to humanity to be devolved on the company's troops: the armed Peons, where Nejebs are stationed, fulfil the above offices.

23. It now only remains to be considered whether the reform can be extended into the Doab; its frontier and exposed situation in respect to foreign powers, and the importance of its defence against an external enemy, are too well known to require illustration. It may, however, be observed, that the internal police of the Doab is rendered more difficult and intricate by a portion of it being in the possession of the Mahrattas, facility being thereby given to refractory Zemindars of withdrawing from the reach of the Aumil, of contesting his demands, and finally of negotiating the terms of their return; and this difficulty is enhanced by some of the Zemindars holding of both governments.

24. The turbulent dispositions of the inhabitants of the Doab has long been notorious; and though they are in a greater degree kept in subjection under the exclusive management of Almas, a d the active and strong controul establis ed by him, than under any preceding Aumi ,

or when divided amongst a variety of renters, yet the spirit of resistance is not subdued, nor are the people reconciled to a voluntary and orderly submission to government; the feudal influence possessed by the Zemindars over their vassals and adherents remains unimpaired, and the numbers and personal bravery of those adherents are undiminished.

25. I have now before me a list of forts in the Doab, which exhibits the number of seventeen in possession of Zemindars, and of eight in possession of the officers of government. Those in the possession of the Zemindars serve as places of refuge when called upon for the payment of their rents or tribute, and are of sufficient strength to resist the Aumils for a considerable time, which is employed in settling the terms of their deliverance, and the amount of rent for the last year; and the same scene of warfare is renewed in the subsequent year.

26. The whole of the native infantry, comprising the proposed augmentation, and the two regiments of native cavalry furnished on that account, are destined, by the orders of relief, for situations on this side of the Ganges; and, under existing circumstances, I do not conceive that it will be possible, with a due attention to the tranquillity of the country, to diminish, for some time to come, by more than one or two battalions at farthest, the force allotted for Rohilcund and Oude proper; and this diminution could only be accomplished by the division of some of the battalions into two or more detachments, that they might occupy several stations.

27. For the interior police of the Doab, and for the defence of its borders, exclusive of the troops at the fixed stations of Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, it appears to me that two regiments of cavalry, and five battalions of native infantry, would be an adequate force. If a part of these can be immediately detached from Cawnpore and Futty Ghur, a commencement may be made in the reduction of the troops belonging to Almas, who has always confessed himself ready to conform to the general arrangements for the reductions of the military establishment of this state, whenever it shall be thought expedient, and in whose professions I place the firmest reliance.

(Signed) W. Scott.
Resident Lucknow.

A true Copy,
N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec. to Gov.

Lucknow,
Dec. 5, 1800.

Statement exhibiting the numbers, and expense, of the Muttayamh Troops, as delivered to the Resident, from the Office of Buckshee; the subsequent reductions, and numbers, of each description remaining in the service, with their present expense.

	Annual Expense.
Horsemen 10,859	23,42,101
Regular Battalions 33	19,55,542
Nejeb Battalions 22	10,91,641
Armed Peons 10,346	3,97,420
Artillery	3,54,434

Reductions.

Horsemen 1271	2,58,616
Regular Battalions 23	13,97,924

Remain in service 9,588 horse, 10 regular battalions, 22 Nejeb, 10,336 Peons, at the annual expense of 44,84,598 rupees.

Practicable and proposed Reductions.

Horsemen 5,424	12,00,000
Regular Battalions 2	1,06,860
Artillery	1,1[illegible],617

Remains, including the whole of Almas's troops, artillery, &c. 4,[illegible]4 horse, 8 regular battalions, 22 Nejebs, [illegible]3,46 Peons, at the annual expense of 30,64,121 rupees.

(Signed) Wm. Scott,
Resident Lucknow,

A true Copy.
N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec. to Gov.

*** *The great bulk of the State Papers relative to the Arrangements in Oude renders it impraticable to insert the whole of them in this Volume.—We, therefore, break off here, and shall continue them in our next.*